

THE DISCOURSE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH AND
ARABIC, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
THE SYNTACTIC, THEMATIC, AND GROUNDING
STRUCTURES OF NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS

Vol. 1

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Dedication

To my loving mother, my wife, and the memory of my father, I dedicate this thesis.

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Declaration

I, the author of this thesis, declare that no portion of the work referred to in this thesis has been submitted by me or any other candidate for a degree in this or any other university.

Abbreviations

Class 1: Conjunctions

SCj: Sentential Conjunction

SSub: Sentential Subordinator

ClCj: Clausal Conjunction

SubClCj: Sub-Clausal Conjunction

Conjunct: Cjt

Class 2: Clauses

MCl: Main Clause

EMCl: Elliptical Main Clause

ECl: Elliptical Clause

ACl: Adjunct Clause

DCl: Disjunct Clause

ApCl: Appositive Clause

OClCo: Overall Clause Complex

ClCo: Clause Complex

DSMCIS: Direct Speech Main Clause of Saying

DSMCl: Direct Speech Main Clause

DSACl: Direct Speech Adjunct Clause

PCl: Parenthetical clause

RCl: Relative Clause

Class 3: Phrases

AP: Adjunct Phrase

DP: Disjunct Phrase

ApP: Appositive Phrase

PP: Parenthetical Phrase

EVP: Elliptical of Verb Phrase

Class 4: Coordinated Clauses

CCl: Coordinated Clause

MCCl: Main Coordinated Clause

ApCCl: Appositive Coordinated Clause

ECCl: Elliptical Coordinated Clause

EMCCl: Elliptical Main Coordinated Clause

EmCCl: Embedded Coordinated Clause

Class 5: Coordinated Phrases

CVP: Coordinated Verb Phrase

CNP: Coordinated Noun Phrase

ApCP: Appositive Coordinated Phrase

ApCNP: Appositive Coordinated Noun Phrase

Class 6: Other abbreviated elements

A: Adjunct

Transliteration

The following system of transliteration has been adopted in this thesis.

ا	‘
ب	b
ت	t
ث	ṭ
ج	j
ح	ḥ
خ	x
د	d
ذ	ḏ
ر	r
ز	z
س	s
ش	š
ص	ṣ
ض	ḍ
ط	ṭ
ظ	ẓ
ع	‘

غ	g
ف	f
ق	q
ك	k
ل	l
م	m
ن	n
هـ	h
و	w
ي	y

Vowels - short

a i u

Vowels – long

ā ī ū

Vowels – diphthongs

aw ay

Abstract

This study aims to investigate aspects of the discourse structure of English and Arabic in general and political editorial argumentative texts in particular. Three major notions are examined and compared: subordination and coordination, thematic structure, and grounding (foreground and background). Arabic nominal and verbal sentences and clauses are also examined and compared.

In this study, the data, which represent twenty four newspaper editorials taken from two English and Arabic newspapers (twelve editorials from each language), are qualitatively and quantitatively analysed. At the syntactic level, the analysis shows that English editorials use relatively simple and short sentence structures. Arabic editorials, by contrast, employ complex structures. Subordinate clauses are less common in English than in Arabic. Arabic uses coordinate clauses more than English does. The analysis also shows that Arabic editorials use more nominal sentences (SVO sentences) than verbal ones (VSO sentences). These two sentence types also differ in their employment of adjunct and disjunct clauses and phrases.

At the thematic level, Arabic displays more complex thematic structures than English. The analysis also shows that there are specific markers in the Arabic data which signal rhematic elements.

At the grounding level, it is found that clauses and phrases which meet the grounding expectation (that main clauses are foregrounded and subordinate clauses/phrases are backgrounded) are more frequent in English than in Arabic. It is also found that clauses and phrases which do not fulfill the grounding expectation are more frequent in English editorials than their Arabic counterparts. Another major difference between the two languages at this level is that most frequent clauses and phrases which do not meet the grounding expectation are final rhemes. In some cases, however, these clauses and phrases occur initially as themes, particularly in Arabic.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Scope of the study

This study aims to investigate aspects of the discourse structure of English and Arabic in general and political editorial argumentative texts in particular. I have chosen political argumentative texts in particular, because this text-type shows interesting differences in the two languages.

Three major concepts will be investigated in the present study. First, coordination and subordination in each language will be examined and compared. Second, thematic structure (theme and rheme) in both languages will be examined and compared. Third, grounding (foreground and background) in the two languages will be examined and compared. The importance of investigating these three concepts stems from the central role they play in constituting discourse structure in both English and Arabic.

The present study addresses the following four questions:

1. What similarities and differences do English and Arabic exhibit in their utilization of coordination and subordination in editorials, particularly in relation to sentence complexity?
2. To what extent do the two languages differ in their presentation of information through sequential order in the sentence?
3. How do the two languages present items of information in terms of their importance to the overall development of a text? To what extent are the two languages similar and different?

4- What sentence type is dominant in the selected Arabic texts, verbal or nominal? How do these sentence types differ in terms of their utilization of adjunct and disjunct clauses and phrases?

It is expected that English and Arabic editorials will differ in their use of subordination and coordination. It is also expected that Arabic editorials will have more complex thematic structures than do English editorials. The two languages are also expected to differ in terms of foregrounding of initial and final clauses and phrases. Finally, Arabic nominal and verbal sentences (and clauses) are expected to behave differently in their employment of adjunct and disjunct clauses and phrases. Nominal sentences (and clauses) are expected to be more common than verbal ones.

1.2 Significance of the study

I have chosen to pursue this study for various reasons. Although many studies have examined argumentative texts from a translation point of view while other related studies have been conducted for pedagogical purposes, the present study, to my knowledge, is the first to compare and contrast the structure of the discourse of English and Arabic on a basis of an integrated approach to the concepts identified above. Another novel element in the current study is that it is the first to focus on grounding in editorial texts, previous studies on grounding having been mainly concerned with narrative texts. Further, many studies which have examined the two Arabic sentence types (nominal and verbal sentences) have mainly examined their prominence in the text. The present study, however, investigates nominal and verbal sentences (and clauses) syntactically in terms of their utilization of adjunct and disjunct clauses and phrases, in addition to their prominence in the text.

The present study is, thus, intended to fill a gap in analyzing the discourse structure of English and Arabic in terms of these various respects. I also hope that this study will contribute to other comparative English/Arabic linguistic studies. The research should also be relevant to many fields of study such as general linguistics, and journalism studies.

1.3 Data collection and analysis

The texts collected for this study are editorials. The data are taken from two daily newspapers, The Guardian (Britain) and Al-Riyadh (Saudi Arabia). Twenty-four texts have been chosen from these newspapers, twelve texts from each newspaper. Although all the English and Arabic texts have been chosen from different dates, they all were written during 2008. The choice of this year is based on the fact that the topics are still ongoing. The texts are all political, and cover three topics, with four texts per topic, as follows:

1. Iran nuclear crisis (four texts)
2. Iraq War (four texts)
3. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (four texts)

The reason I have chosen these topics is that all three topics are current political events. In addition, the three topics share one common feature, the conflict between East and West.

The sample texts are divided into sentences. Sentence boundaries in English are clear compared to Arabic counterparts, the presence of an initial capital letter and final full-stop being a reliable guide to sentencehood. In some Arabic texts, a whole paragraph comprises one sentence. Further, punctuation marks are sometimes misused. For example, three dots, rather than a full stop, are used to end a sentence. Thus, for the purpose of this study, Arabic texts are divided into sentences, on the basis of how they would be uttered in speech.

The above three notions - coordination and subordination, thematic structure, and grounding - are qualitatively and quantitatively analysed. A synthetic approach is employed to analyse the data in the present study. Quirk, et. al. (1985) approach is used to analyse coordination and subordination. Dickins (2010) is used to analyse thematic structure. Sekine (1996) and Dickins (2010) are adopted to analyse grounding.

1.4 Organization of the study

The present study consists of nine chapters. Chapter One is this introductory chapter and provides the objectives and the main questions of the study, as well as a general organization of the thesis.

Chapter Two discusses the literature related to the present study. It is divided into the following sections: *Discussion of key concepts related to the current study*, *Approaches for analysing argumentative texts*, and *Previous studies dealing with the same general areas as the present study*.

Chapter Three discusses syntactic structure in English and Arabic. This chapter deals with these central concepts which are related to this study: definition of sentence, word order, sentence types, transitivity system, and coordination and subordination. The analytical principles applied to the corpus texts conclude this chapter.

The organisation of the sentence as a message in English and Arabic is discussed in Chapter Four. In the part dealing with English, Halliday's two systems involved in the organization of the sentence as a message (information structure, or organization of Given and New information, and thematic structure, or Theme and Rheme) are discussed in detail. Other approaches such as the Prague School theory are also discussed in this chapter. A critique of the Hallidayan and Prague schools is also provided. In the part dealing with Arabic, the notions which are relevant to thematic structure are discussed in detail. The use of the terms *المسند* and the *المسند إليه* is also discussed. The principles for the analysis of thematic structure in English and Arabic are discussed at the end of this chapter.

Chapter Five is mainly concerned with grounding structure. The mistranslation of the notions *التقديم* and *التأخير* as 'foreground' and 'background' is first discussed. This is followed by a discussion of 'foreground' and 'background'. The principles used in grounding analysis conclude this chapter.

Chapter Six presents the syntactic, thematic, and grounding analyses of sample texts. This presentation illustrates the way in which the analytical principles have been applied in practice to the corpus texts. For reasons of space, only one English text and Arabic one are presented in this chapter. The same principles have, however, been adopted for all eleven other English and eleven other Arabic texts. The analyses of these are given in Appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Chapter Seven investigates the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in both English and Arabic. First, the analytical principles used to correlate these three areas of analysis are presented. For reasons of space, only one English text

and Arabic one are presented in this chapter. The same principles have, however, been adopted for all eleven other English and eleven other Arabic texts. The analyses of these are presented in Appendices G and H.

Chapter Eight discusses the results of (1) the syntactic, thematic, and grounding analyses in both English and Arabic, (2) the results of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English and Arabic, (3) the results of the analysis of Arabic nominal and verbal sentences and clauses, and (4) the results of the analysis of Arabic rhematic markers.

Chapter Nine concludes the study by considering implications for further future research, and providing concluding remarks.

Following Chapter Nine is a Supplementary Chapter, which reproduces the English and Arabic texts which have been used as data in this thesis. These are placed in volume 1 to make them maximally easy to compare with the material in volume 2 of the thesis.

The main study, volume 1, is followed by a presentation of both the syntactic, thematic and grounding analyses of the English and Arabic data texts in volume 2.

CHAPTER TWO

Text and Discourse: Critical review of the relevant literature

2.0 Introduction

This chapter aims to review literature related to the present study. It consists of three main sections. The first section discusses the following key notions: the distinction between ‘discourse and text’, text types, argumentative text, and ‘cohesion and coherence’ in English and Arabic. The second section deals with models for analysing argumentative texts and approaches to newspaper editorial analysis. The third section reviews previous studies which deal with the same general areas as the present study.

2.1 Discussion of key concepts

This section deals with the following notions: the distinction between ‘discourse’ and ‘text’, text types, and argumentative text. In addition, it discusses ‘cohesion’ and ‘coherence’ in English and Arabic’.

2.1.1 Distinction between ‘discourse’ and ‘text’

The term ‘discourse’ has been given various definitions. For example, discourse is viewed as a form of language use, public speeches, or spoken language. It is also informally used in media and the social sciences, as Van Dijk (1997) points out. Here the term is used not only to mean language use, but to refer to ideologies as well. For instance, discourse of ‘neo-liberalism’ includes both the language of use of neo-liberalism and the ideas of neo-liberal thinkers. But such definitions, according to Van Dijk, are still inadequate. The discourse analyst,

Van Dijk says, introduces a functional definition which is more specific, but is broadly applied to adequately explain 'who uses the language, how, why, and when' (Van Dijk, 1997: 2).

In discourse description every level can be described in terms of a particular concept. For instance, the notion 'proposition' is a semantic term used to refer to the meaning of a clause or a sentence (ibid: 9). To describe how the meanings of propositions in a discourse 'hang together' the term 'coherence' is used. The term 'micro-level analysis' is given to the study of the coherence relations of sentences which follow each other immediately, whereas 'macro-level analysis' is used for the meaning of the whole discourse. These two levels explain the difference between a discourse and incoherent sentences (ibid.).

Hoey (1983) identifies the following elements of a common discourse pattern: Situation - Problem - Response - Evaluation/ Result (Hoey, 1983: 53). The term 'pattern' here refers to a 'combination of relations organizing (part of) a discourse' (ibid.). This discourse pattern is illustrated by the following example given by Hoey (ibid.).

Situation:	I was on sentry
Problem:	I saw the enemy approaching
Response:	
Inner problem:	I tried to open fire. The gun's bolt jammed.
Inner response:	Staying calm, I applied a drop of oil.
Inner Evaluation:	That did the trick.
Inner Basis:	I opened fire.
Evaluation/ Result:	I beat off the attack.

The above 'minimum discourse' can be paraphrased in various ways, and clause relations are indicated by lexical signals, as in this example (ibid.: 54):

I was on sentry duty. I saw the enemy approaching. *To prevent them coming any closer*, I opened fire. *This way* I beat off the enemy attack.

The term 'text' has been defined in different ways. For example, Halliday and Hasan (1976) propose the following definition of a text:

A text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be of anything from a single proverb to an all-day discussion on a committee. A text is a unit of language in use. It is not a grammatical unit like a clause or a sentence; and it is not defined by its size (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 1).

According to this definition, text is not a string of sentences, but a 'semantic unit' which has a texture. It can be a title, a warning, an announcement, or an entire book. What distinguishes a text from non-text is that a text has texture or cohesion within a text (ibid.). In addition to cohesion, texture has other two components: (1) texture within sentences, and (2) texture of discourse. The two components are briefly discussed below.

1. Texture of sentence

Here the sentence and its components are organized in a way that relates them to their environment. Texture which is internal to the sentence is of two components: theme system and information system. In the theme system, the clause is organized as a message (theme and rheme, and related thematic variation). In the information system, the text is organized into units of information. These two components will be discussed in more detail in Chapter Four.

2. Texture of discourse

In this component the type of the text (narrative, conversation, etc.) is established.

Text is defined by Brown and Yule (1983) as 'the verbal record of communicative event' (Brown and Yule 1983:6). This definition suggests that a text is 'an instance of language in use rather than language as an abstract system of meanings and relations' (Baker 1992: 111). Stubbs (1996) defines texts as 'an instance of language in use either spoken or written' (Stubbs 1996: 4). Schiffrin (1994) recognizes a text as:

the propositional meanings that are linguistically realized (e.g. that might constitute the semantics” of a grammar) in grammatically definable units such as clauses, and through the relation that conveyed between (and among) such units (Schiffrin 1994: 363 -64).

Another definition of text is provided by Gracia (1995) in his ‘Theory of Textuality’. Gracia defines text as a ‘a group of entities used as signs, which are selected, arranged, and intended by an author in a certain context to convey a specific meaning to an audience’ (Gracia, 1995: 4). Bell (1991) distinguishes text from non-text on the basis of the following features (Bell, 1991: 150):

1. Text must belong to a genre or register.
2. It is textually structured.
3. It is internally coherent.

Some linguists use the terms ‘discourse’ and ‘text’ interchangeably. Others, however, use text for written documents and discourse for spoken language (Bell, 1991: 162). Smith (2003), for example, reserves text for written language and applies discourse to both spoken and written language (Smith, 2003: 7). Van Dijk (1977) views text as ‘the abstract theoretical construct underlying what is usually called a discourse’, and a discourse as a ‘sequence of utterances’ which have ‘textual structures’ (Van Dijk, 1977: 3).

For the purpose of this study, I will use the term ‘text’ to mean a piece of writing which has the function of fulfilling a communicative task and consists of one or more than one sentence. In this definition, sentence is viewed in terms of a combination of grammar (in English, an entity which has at least a subject and a verb, or in the case of an imperative usage perhaps only a verb), semantics (an entity which expresses a complete proposition, or the analogue of a complete proposition in the case of non-declarative utterances), and intonation/punctuation (Dickins, 2010: 1080).

2.1.2 Text types

When we write, we first consider the text type that is suitable for the occasion, and then produce a text accordingly. For example, memos are written to direct, instruct, or inform. Researchers have classified text into various types. Hatim and Mason identify text types as ‘a conceptual framework which enables us to classify texts in terms of communicative intentions serving an overall rhetorical purpose’ (Hatim and Mason 1990: 140). Werlich (1976) classifies texts into five types: description, narration, exposition, argumentation, and instruction. Each of these text types can be analyzed in terms of different characteristics. Argumentative texts, for instance, can be analyzed in terms of argumentative procedure and indication of attitude and judgment. Descriptive texts are analyzed in terms of object, features, and point of view. Expository texts are analyzed in terms of basic procedure and other procedures like cause and effect and from general to particular. Instructive texts are analyzed in terms of point of view and sequence of event. Narrative texts are organized using story grammar (Werlich, 1976: 39 – 41). Werlich (ibid.) distinguishes text types according to what he calls a ‘thematic text base’. He defines ‘thematic base’ as: ‘a text-initial linguistic unit which both structurally and semantically permits expansion into a text by sequences of coherent and completed linguistic units’(ibid.: 27).

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981) identify three text types: descriptive, narrative, and argumentative (Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981: 184). Descriptive, narrative, and argumentative texts are described as being the dominant types, and are defined according to the function of the text in communication (ibid.). All three functions can be found in one text. For example, a repair manual is intended to describe, narrate, and argue. The same thing can be said about literary texts as they contain description, narration, and argumentation. Hatim (1991) points out that ‘texts are multifunctional, normally displaying features of more than one type, and constantly shifting from one type to another’ (Hatim, 1991: 190).

According to Beaugrande and Dressler (1981), text typology is still ‘fuzzy and not straightforward’. For Beaugrande and Dressler, a text is a ‘communicative occurrence’ (i.e. has a communicative function) if it is: coherent, informative, produced to communicate, accepted as a communicative text by the text receiver, relevant to the situation in which it

takes place, and belonging to a particular text type (ibid.). Beaugrande and Dressler suggest the following seven ‘constitutive’ standards of textuality (ibid.):

1. Cohesion

This is a text-centered standard. It is achieved through devices, called ‘grammatical dependencies’, such as recurrence, pro-forms and articles junction, co-reference, ellipsis, etc.

2. Coherence

This standard refers to the connection of relations and concepts underlying the surface structure, and is maintained by the text receiver. Like cohesion, coherence is a text-centered concept.

3. Intentionality

Intentionality indicates that the text producer has the intention to perform the event as a text. It is a producer-centered notion.

4. Acceptability

Acceptability indicates that a text receiver accepts the event as a text.

5. Informativity

Informativity deals with the degrees to which a text is interesting, amazing, unexpected, or stimulating.

6. Situationality

Situationality is concerned with the connection between the text and the context of situation.

7. Intertextuality

The connection between the current text and previous texts is the main concern of intertextuality. This standard is the main factor in establishing text types.

Smith (2003) uses the concept ‘discourse mode’ to refer to the variety found in texts. Five discourse modes are introduced here (Smith, 2003: 8). These are as follows:

1. Narrative

2. Description

3. Report

4. Information

5. Argument

According to Smith, these modes, which are characterized by their linguistic features (e.g. an argumentative mode is primarily facts and propositions) correspond to ‘text types, and are considered to be the major modes of texts. Hatim (1997) identifies the following three basic text types:

1. Exposition:

This type of text concerns analysis of concepts, and can be sub-categorized as (a) conceptual exposition, (b) narration, or (c) description.

2. Argumentation:

Texts under this type concern acceptance or opposition of beliefs or ideas. The investigation of concept relations is the main concern of this text type.

3. Instruction:

There are two text sub-types under this category: instructional texts without option (they regulate through instruction, such as treaties and contracts) and texts with option (they evaluate through persuasion with option, such as advertisement and manuals) (Hatim 1997: 36-38).

Based on the above classifications, researchers recognise that texts can be categorised into types. Some of these researchers agree that text types overlap. The classifications of texts discussed above are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Classifications of text types

Werlich (1975): five text types	Beaugrande and Dressler (1981): three text types	Smith (2003): five text types	Hatim (1997): three text types
Description, narration, exposition, argumentation, and instruction	Descriptive, narrative, and argumentative	Narrative, description, report, information, and argument	Exposition, argumentation, and instruction

As argumentative text is central to this study, it is discussed in more detail below.

2.1.3 Argumentative text

The term ‘argumentation’ has been defined in different ways. For example, Van Emmeren and Grootendorst (2004) define argumentation as:

a verbal, social, and rational activity aimed at convincing, a reasonable critic of the acceptability of a standpoint by putting forward a constellation of propositions justifying or refuting the proposition expressed in the standpoint (Van Emmeren, and Grootendorst, 2004: 1)

This definition gives argumentation a number of aspects. It views argumentation as a ‘verbal’ activity which occurs by ‘means of language use’. Argumentation is also viewed as a ‘social’ activity, which involves participants who exchange ideas to settle their differences. Another feature of argumentation is that it is a ‘rational’ activity, as it is ‘based on intellectual considerations’ (ibid.: 2). However, emotions can play a role in argumentation, according to Van Emmeren and Grootendorst. The definition also refers to ‘a reasonable critic’, which suggests that there is another participant who needs to be convinced by means of argumentation (ibid.). Berg (2005) defines argument as:

a collection of statements. One of these statements is the *conclusion*, whose truth or acceptability the argument tries to establish. The other statements are *premises* that are intended to support the conclusion or to convince you that the conclusion is true or acceptable (Berg, 2005: 37).

Here a ‘statement’ refers to ‘an assertion which is true or false (ibid. 39).

In Arabic, argumentation is defined in ‘Naqd ‘an-naṭīr’ (the criticism of prose) as:

a type of discourse intended to present proof for settling differences of belief between arguers. It is used in ideological doctrines, religious debates, legal proceedings, disputes, and defences. It is also found in both prose and poetry (Hatim, 1997: 49).

According to this definition, argumentation involves a disagreement. It also suggests that arguers try to settle their differences by presenting evidence which supports their claims. In addition to prose, poetry is also commonly used in Arabic as a means of argumentation.

The writer of the argumentative text has various choices of tone, according to Jacobus (Jacobus, 1998: 124). For example, the writer can be 'reserved, aggressive and alarmed', etc. Jacobus identifies three strategies to 'appeal' to an audience for its attention. These are called the ethical, emotional, and logical strategies (ibid.: 103). They can be combined together or used separately. With the ethical strategy the writer urges the reader to believe him/her that he/she is ethical or honest. With the emotional strategy, the writer urges the reader to share with him/her his/her anger, disappointment, outrage, etc. With the logical strategy, the writer uses logic (evidence) to convince his/her audience to accept his/her view. Thus, argumentative writing has a basic purpose: persuasion, as Jacobus points out (ibid.: 123).

For Berg (2005), the aim of argumentative writing is 'to reason through arguments about an issue that is controversial or open to debate' (Berg, 2005: 115). But Jacobus (1998) says that 'many people with a personal stake ('self-interest') in a given position do not worry about reasons or reasoning because they cannot see beyond it' (Jacobus, 1998: 102). For example, many tobacco companies do not want to accept that cigarette smoking is addictive, as this would relate tobacco to addictive substances like heroin (ibid.: 103). Here opinions, reasons, and evidence are taken from a personal point of view. However, evidence and reasons alone do not support the writer's argument, according to Westin (2002: 101). There should also be linguistic means to make the factual evidence convincing, such as 'predictive' (volition) modals, 'necessity' modals, suasive verbs (verbs which suggest persuasion, such as 'demand', 'insist', 'instruct', etc.), and conditional subordination (ibid.). These linguistic means, Westin says, mark argumentative discourse (ibid.). The above linguistic means give the text argumentative structure, according to Biber (1988:111). For example, prediction modals, such as 'will' indicate

that certain events will take place. In Arabic, prediction is expressed by the aspectual particles *سـ* 'sa', and *سوف* 'sawfa' (will) which are prefixed to or precede the main verb respectively. Necessity modals suggest that events should occur. In Arabic necessity is mainly expressed by the modal verbs *يجب* 'yajib' and *يتوجب* 'yatawajjab' (must). Suasive verbs express indirect intentions which cause events to occur in the future. Examples of Arabic suasive verbs include *يقترح* 'yaqtariḥ' (suggest). In conditional subordination, conditions which are needed for the occurrence of particular events are specified. The writer's persuasion is marked by these features.

2.1.4 Cohesion and coherence in English

As cohesion and coherence are text-oriented standards in de Beaugrande's terms, they will be discussed below.

Unlike coherence, cohesion is easily identified, because it is explicitly marked in a text. Coherence, on the other hand, develops throughout the text. For de Beaugrande and Dressler (1981), cohesion is one of the most important standards of textuality. It is what forms a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 4). For Halliday and Hasan, cohesion is 'semantic; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text' (ibid.). This view, however, is criticised by Neubert and Shreve (1992). If cohesion is defined as such, the term coherence is 'unnecessary', according to Neubert and Shreve (ibid.: 102). What makes a text coherent is its underlying 'logical structure' which helps the reader through the text. Thus, Neubert and Shreve draw a clear distinction between the two concepts:

Coherence is a property of the underlying meaning structure of a text; cohesion is a property of the linguistic surface of the text. Cohesion makes coherence linguistically evident (Neubert and Shreve, 1992: 102).

Another firm distinction between cohesion and coherence is provided by Bell (1991):

... cohesion consists of the mutual connection of components of SURFACE TEXT within a sequence of clauses/sentences; the process being signalled by lexico-syntactic means. Cohesion is, then, concerned with the manipulation of selections from the options available in the MOOD system; Subject, Predicator, Complement, Adjunct, etc. Coherence, in contrast, consists of configuration and sequencing of the CONCEPTS and RELATIONS of the TEXTUAL WORLD which underlie and are realized by the surface text; the propositional structures (Actor, Process, Goal, Circumstances, etc.) which are the creation of the systems of TRANSITIVITY (Bell, 1991: 165).

Faiq (2006) uses coherence to describe the grammatical and semantic interconnectedness of elements of discourse, and applies cohesion to the relations between sentences and clauses:

Coherence refers to the grammatical and semantic interconnectedness between elements that realize a discourse (discourse is used here to subsume any written or spoken communicative occurrences). Coherence is separate from cohesion and specifically designates the semantic meanings that hold the discourse together (Faiq, 2006: 427).

The definitions of cohesion and coherence provided by Neubert and Shreve, and Bell, are precise and clearly differentiate these two concepts. From these definitions and the ones given above, one can conclude that though cohesion and coherence differ from each other, they both share a common function: binding the text together (cf Bell, 1991: 165).

2.1.5 Cohesion and coherence in Arabic

Like modern Western text linguists, traditional Arabic rhetoricians were very interested in what makes texts coherent and cohesive.

Cohesion can be regarded as corresponding in Arabic to *سبك* or *اتساق* and coherence to *حبك* or *انسجام* (Hussain, 2003: 157). Scholars who are concerned with the study of these two notions either follow the work of al-Jurjāni, or adapt modern Western theories (Faiq, 2006: 428).

Al-Jurjāni (born 400 – died 471/474) develops the theory of *نظم* (composition) which concerns the *إعجاز* ‘inimitability’ and the *انسجام* ‘coherence’ of the Qur’ān and the beauty of Arabic. For al-Jurjāni, the meaning of words involves relations which are built on the basis of both linguistic and non linguistic factors (ibid.). When these factors are met, the *الكلام* ‘speech’ becomes coherent. According to al-Jurjāni, there is a difference between the *معنى* ‘meaning’ and the *قصد* ‘purpose’. The first is established when the contextual elements interact properly. The *قصد* ‘purpose’ connects meanings of the *الكلام* ‘speech’ with the producer. Al-Jurjani also identifies specific criteria for achieving coherence in the *الكلام* ‘speech’. Some of these criteria are as follows (ibid.: 429):

1. Words exist only for their meanings (i.e. the fundamental purpose of words is to convey meanings)
2. The *الكلام* ‘speech’ must be sufficient to meet the requirements of the meanings [in terms of] (quantity and quality).
3. The *الكلام* ‘speech’ should neither exceed its purpose nor fall short of realizing it.

For al-Jurjāni, coherence consists of a number of important components. These include:

1. *فصل* ‘disjunction’ and *وصل* ‘conjunction’.
2. The *المسند* ‘verb phrase/predicate’ and the *المسند إليه* subject/predicand’ (I have used ‘verb phrase/predicate’ and ‘subject/predicand’ instead of Faiq’s ‘theme’ and rheme’; see section 4.5).

3. Deletion of the **المسند** ‘verb phrase/predicate’

4. Preposing of the **المسند** ‘verb phrase/predicate’

Coherence is the result of the **قصد** ‘purpose’, the **الكلام** ‘speech’, and **تأويل** ‘interpretation’ (ibid.). It is achieved when words and meanings act in a harmonious manner.

As in English, Arabic text or discourse is connected by cohesive devices, such as referential and lexical devices. Conjunctions also function as connectives. In addition to repetition and parallelism, Arabic also employs ellipsis and collocation to create text connectivity. Adverbials and prepositional phrases also function as cohesive elements. Cohesion in Arabic functions in connection with coherence.

2.2 Approaches for analysing argumentative texts

This section consists of two parts. The first part discusses text analysis and aspects of editorial writing in English and Arabic. The second part deals with some of the models which have been proposed to analyse argumentative texts, such as those of Gauthier (2004), Toulmin (2003 [1958]), Hatim (1997), Abbadi (2006), Bolivar (1994), Riazi and Assar (2000). These models fall into two categories: approaches related to analysis of argumentation (Gauthier, 2004, Toulmin, 2003, Hatim, 1997, and Abbadi, 2006), and approaches related to Bolivar’s three-part structure (Bolivar, 1994 and Riazi and Assar, 2000).

2.2.1 Text analysis and aspects of editorial writing in English and Arabic

As Bolivar’s (1994) view on text analysis and Biber’s (1988) study are relevant to the present study, they are the focus of this section.

Bolivar (1994) suggests that most of the problems concerning the analysis of written text are due to the different perspectives of text definition (Bolivar, 1994: 278). Thus, ‘text organization’ and ‘text structure’ imply two different processes and interactions. If the interaction is meant to be between the reader and the text, attention will be given to the ‘patterns of organization’. But if the interaction between the writer and the reader is intended, the main

concern will be the structure of the text (*ibid.*: 279). For Bolivar, both need be considered in text analysis (*ibid.*).

According to Biber (1988), two approaches are used for the analysis of textual variation: macroscopic analysis and microscopic analysis (Biber, 1988: 61). The macroscopic approach gives an overall account of textual relations in a set of texts. The microscopic approach, however, gives a detailed account of the communicative functions of specific linguistic features. Thus, it is used to analyse particular linguistic features in individual texts (e.g. Westin, 20002). Many of the studies which have analysed linguistic variation in texts have been based on the microscopic approach, according to Biber (*ibid.*).

The two approaches have strengths and weaknesses. For instance, the microscopic approach gives a detailed description of functions of individual linguistic features, but it cannot give an overall account of linguistic variation among a set of texts. Similarly, the macroscopic approach identifies the overall dimensions of variation in a set of texts, but it misses the minor parameters of textual variation.

Thus, both approaches complement each other, though they can be used separately. The macroscopic approach relies on the identification and explanation of the important linguistic features provided by the microscopic approach. In the same way, the microscopic approach makes use of the overall theoretical account of linguistic variation among texts given by the macroscopic approach (*ibid.*: 62-63). An example of the use of these two approaches is the Biber's study of 481 different spoken and written texts (*ibid.*: 63).

In his study, Biber used the macroscopic approach for analysing co-occurrence patterns among the linguistic features in the texts. He also used the microscopic approach for interpreting the identified textual dimensions in functional terms. The study of spoken and written texts aimed at describing the relationship between speech and writing in English.

According to Biber, there is no single absolute difference between these two types of discourse, but rather 'there are several dimensions of variation, and particular types of speech and writing are more or less similar with respect to each dimension' (*ibid.*: 199). In this regard, Biber introduces a multi-feature/multi-dimensional (MF/MD) approach to describe the textual relationship between spoken and written genres (Biber, 1988: 55-56).

According to this approach, different genres vary over different dimensions of linguistic variation. Biber identifies six dimensions of variation: (1) involved versus informational production, (2) narrative versus non-narrative, (3) explicit versus situation-dependent reference, (4) overt expression of persuasion, (5) abstract versus non-abstract information, and (6) on-line informational elaboration (*ibid.*: 199 - 200). Each of these dimensions shows different relationships among texts, according to Biber as follows (*ibid.*):

1. Dimension 1: Involved (conversation and personal letters) versus informational production (official documents and press reportage)
2. Dimension 2: Narrative (fiction) versus non-narrative (telephone conversations and official documents)
3. Dimension 3: Explicit (official documents and professional letters) versus situation-development reference (broadcasts)
4. Dimension 4: Overt expression of persuasion (professional letters and editorials)
5. Dimension 5: Abstract (academic prose and official documents) versus non-abstract (fiction and conversations)
6. Dimension 6: On-line informational elaboration (prepared speeches and interviews)

The MF/MD model serves as a basis for cross-linguistic comparisons of text types. It is well-suited to the description of relations between spoken and written genres in different languages. It analyses the distribution of many lexical and syntactic features, reflecting a wide range of communicative functions in spoken and written genres (*ibid.*: 56).

Another approach which concerned the study of text in English and Arabic was adopted by Sa'adeddin (1989). In his approach, Sa'adeddin studied the aural and visual modes of text development in English and Arabic. The terms 'mode of text development' refers to 'the channel selected by the text producer for mapping and expressing ideas in terms of three parameters (interactive functions, degree of power solidarity, and communally-shared norms of text development)' (Sa'adeddi, 1889: 38).

Sa'adeddin identifies particular features of the aurally and visually developed texts in English and Arabic. Some of these features are illustrated by Table 2 below (*ibid.*: 48-49).

Table 2. Features of aurally and visually developed texts in English and Arabic

Aurally developed text	Visually developed text
Simple thematic structure	Relatively complex structure
Assuming the receiver to be familiar with what is being talked about	No automatic assumption of shared knowledge with the receiver
Cumulative and additive	Linear and sequential
Repetition is used more frequently	Repetition is reduced, except for particular contexts to achieve specific purposes (e.g. political speeches)
Imprecise and limited lexis	Precise and varied lexis
Over-reliance on abstract generalization	Abstract generalizations are related to experience through concrete reference or particular historical and social examples

The assumption that the aural, rather than the visual, mode is used in Arabic when developing a text is inaccurate, according to Sa'adeddin (ibid.). This inaccuracy stems from the fact that the sociolinguistic expectations of the [text] receivers have not been taken into account in selecting the appropriate mode of text development' (ibid.). Sa'adeddin points out that Arabic is 'no less than English, as it has both visual and aural modes' (ibid.: 49, cf also Connor, 1996: 36). The aural mode is, however, 'dominant in many areas of writing' (ibid.).

In his comparison of writing style in English and Arabic editorials, Sa'adeddin (1987) points out that the Arabic editorial writer assumes that the reader is familiar with the topic being talked about, and shares the author's view of it. No such assumption is found in the English editorial text. Another distinctive feature is that the English editorial text is organized in advance, and the writer gives facts to support his or her view. Repetition and intensification are employed in the Arabic editorial text to achieve the intended communicative effect (ibid.).

The difference between English and Arabic in terms of mode use was confirmed by Al-Odadi (1996). According to Al-Odadi, English and Arabic writers differ in their negotiation of their propositions with the readers (Al-Odadi, 1996: 182-83). In Al-Odadi's study, propositions in the Arabic editorial texts were presented in 'an implicit and brief fashion', whereas ideas in the English editorial texts were shown in 'a more explicit and detailed manner' (Al-Odadi, 1996: 181).

2.2.2. Approaches related to analysis of argumentation

Gauthier (2004)

For Gauthier (2004), an argument consists of two units: a proposition and a justification (Gauthier, 2004: 4). A proposition can be a thesis, an evaluation, a directive, a suggestion, a recommendation, or a prescription. A justification can take any form which assists or supports a proposition (ibid.: 5). Applied to American and Quebecois editorials, Gauthier proposes the following form for an argument, where 'P' represents a proposition and 'J' expresses a justification (ibid.: 4).

$$\frac{P}{J}$$

The notion 'an opinion' (or an isolated proposition) describes the presentation of a proposition without a justification. The existence of the justification, by contrast, depends on a proposition. Thus, the existence of both proposition and justification develops an argument, whereas occurrence of proposition without justification results in a lack of an argument (ibid.: 6). The presentation of an 'opinion', takes the following form, where P refers to an opinion and $\sqrt{\quad}$ indicates an absence of justification (ibid.):

$$\frac{P}{\sqrt{\quad}}$$

An argument which has the first form above can be illustrated by the following example taken from my data (The Guardian, December 29, 2008):

P

But this will not unite the Palestinians, or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

J

It can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership, for the truth is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone.

While the above example represents an argument, the following example does not (ibid.: 9).

Opinion

Mr. Edwards offered an infectious enthusiasm and an admirable willingness to talk about the problem of poverty. (Sizing up the primaries, Washington Post, March 3, 2004)

This is not an argument, because the proposition above is not supported by a justification (ibid.: 12).

Gauthier's study is a preliminary introduction to a broader editorial argumentation analysis. Admitting this, Gauthier says: 'the information is too fragmentary to infer any consistent theoretical consideration and should be supported by more substantial research' (ibid.).

Toulmin (2003)

Another model for the analysis of argumentation is Toulmin's (2003). According to this model, an argument can be divided into a number of basic elements: a claim, data, warrant, and

backing. A claim can be a statement which can be proven to be true or false. The element 'data' refers to the evidence which supports the claim. A warrant can be stated or unstated. These elements are illustrated by the following argument about how water should be saved through careful use (ibid.: 89).

Data -----	Claim
Car washes can use up to 250, 000 gallons of water in the main summer weeks. This quantity depletes water reservoirs by 20% a season when there is heavy water usage.	<u>so</u> car owners should restrict washing their cars in areas of the country where there is a water shortage (restriction).

Warrant

since

water is essential and people should not waste it in times of shortage

Backing

because

water shortages cause inconvenience, are a danger to people and can be costly to consumers.

Toulmin's argument model is supported by Gauthier (2004) who describes this model as 'the most accurate and also the best known representation' (Gauthier, 2004: 3). But because the model limits an argument to reasoning, it is viewed as 'inadequate' for studying less formal texts, such as editorials (ibid.).

Although the structures of arguments in English and Arabic are different, they show similar ‘movement from data through warrant to claim’ (Diab, 1998: 212).

Hatim (1997)

Hatim (1997) identifies two forms of argumentation: through-argumentation and counter-argumentation (Hatim, 1997: 39-40). In through-argumentation a point of view is cited, and then is extensively defended. The configuration which shows this form is:

Thesis → substantiation → conclusion

In counter-argumentation, however, a point of view is cited, then opposed, and then finally defended. It has the following configuration:

Thesis → opposition → substantiation → conclusion

Counter-argumentation is also divided into two subtypes: ‘Balance’ and the ‘Explicit Concessive’ (ibid.). In the former subtype, the ‘contrastive shift’ between a claim and a counter-claim is signaled either explicitly or implicitly. In ‘Explicit Concessive’, the counter-claim is signaled by concessives, such as ‘although’, despite, ‘while’, etc.

According to Hatim, English shows a preference for counter-argumentation (thesis-opposition-substantiation-conclusion). Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), however, tends to prefer through-argumentation (thesis-substantiation-conclusion). However, counter-argumentation, Hatim points out, is also used in Arabic, and it is normally of the Concessive type (ibid.: 44).

Abbadi (2006)

Hatim’s approach to analysing argumentative texts was applied by Abbadi (2006). Abbadi studied the argumentative strategies employed in English and Arabic newspaper editorials. She investigated which argumentative strategies each language preferred. Her approach was based on Hatim’s argument structure discussed above. The two languages showed

different strategies in the argumentative texts analysed, according to Abbadi. The textual structures of argumentation in English and Arabic editorials were different (ibid.: 12- 15).

2.2.3 Approaches related to Bolivar's three-part structure

Unlike the approaches above, the following approaches examined editorial writing on the basis of Bolivar's three-part structure. The notion 'three-part structure' and the scholars who applied Bolivar's model are discussed below.

Bolivar (1994)

Bolivar (1994) introduced a hierarchical model for the analysis of newspaper editorials. She studied The Guardian newspaper editorials using a unit called the 'triad'. The term 'triad' refers to 'the minimal unit of interaction in a written text which consists of up to three elements of structure' (Bolivar, 1994: 276). In spoken discourse, the term used to refer to the minimal interactive unit is 'exchange' (Sinclair and Coulthard, 1975). This term describes a structure which is composed of up to three elements. These elements are: an initiation (I), a response (R), and a feedback, or follow-up (F) (Sinclair and Coulthard, 1975: 21). The first element, initiation is composed of an initiating move, informing, eliciting or directing. This is followed by a move which suits the initiation (a response). The third move, the follow-up, is optional; it occurs in some contexts, but does not in others (ibid.: 51-53).

In an attempt to bring together the explanations of elements of structure given by some scholars, such as Sinclair and Coulthard (1975), Berry (1981) makes some observations (Berry, 1981: 122- 24).

1. There are three-part structures in discourse where the third element is predicted.
2. Follow-up is predicted by the initiating move, rather than by the immediately preceding move.
3. Both obligatory and optional feedback typically occur in the third move.

These observations are essential for analysing both spoken and written discourse structures according to Bolivar (1994: 277). The third element of structure has a fundamental function of ending the minimal interactive unit. This element is important in an editorial, as it presents the evaluation of the event. Initiations also have an important role in written text; they introduce topics and modalities (ibid: 278). They can (1) inform, (2) elicit information, or (3) organize the discourse (ibid.: 78).

Bolivar suggests that a 'triad' serves to 'negotiate the transmission of information and evaluation in written text' (ibid.). She identifies three main 'turns' (Tn) for the description of the internal structure of the 'triad': lead (L), follow (F), and valuate (V), 'which are realised by sentences' (ibid.).

At a higher rank, a 'triad' can be joined with other triads resulting in a larger unit called 'movement' (Mv). A movement is also combined with other movements to form the largest unit at the highest level. Bolivar names this unit 'artefact' (ibid.: 280-81). This model can be summarized as follows:

Triad → Movement → Artefact

In this hierarchical model, a 'triad' is the basic unit of interaction in written text, a 'movement' is the second largest unit, and the 'artefact' is the largest unit of the rank scale. According to Bolivar, the 'artefact' is typically composed of three movements (ibid.: 283). These are as follows:

1. Movement A: refers to the actual world, a world *that is or was*.
2. Movement B: refers to the world of possibilities, or the world *that might be*.
3. Movement C: refers to the world *that should be*. The major evaluation, which refers to B and A occurs in this movement.

In a newspaper editorial, a 'movement' can be all or part of an 'artefact' (ibid.: 282). According to Bolivar, the size of a 'movement' does not depend on the number of paragraphs it has, but rather on the number of the triads which 'relate the text to the world of events within the

same model perspective' (ibid.: 283). The reason is that paragraphs and movements are of different kinds of organization, according to Bolivar. A movement must have at least one content 'triad' (valuate triad). The ordering of triads and that of turns within triads cannot be shifted or changed, as this will result in another text. Thus, the meaning and the interaction between the writer and the reader will be different (ibid.: 282).

On the basis of analyses of editorials from different British newspapers, Bolivar provides the following observations (ibid.: 292-94).

1. The three-part structures existed in all the editorials analysed.
2. The minimal unit of interaction (triad) organised the macrostructure of the editorials. A 'triad' consisted of three turns (the 'lead', the 'follow', and the 'valuate') which had distinct functions in the discourse. The 'lead' introduced the 'aboutness' of the 'triad', the 'follow' responded to the 'lead', and the 'valuate' closed the unit with an evaluation.
3. The difference between the editorials was determined by each newspaper's evaluation of the world and its assumptions about 'the reader's knowledge of events and states of affairs', and 'above all, about sharing or not sharing the same system of evaluation' (ibid.: 292). This was expressed in the number of turns in a 'triad', the preference for one particular form of syntax over another, and the use of boundary triads,

Bolivar wonders why we have three parts in particular, not four, for example, for the structure of the triad. She wonders whether this 'three-part structure' is 'a rhetorical convention' described by Plato, Aristotle and others, or whether it is 'a cultural constraint' which forces the editorial writer to follow it (ibid.: 293). She also wonders if this 'three-part structure' only works for editorials, or it can be applied to other types of discourse (ibid.: 292).

Alhudhaif (2005)

On the basis of Bolivar's (1994) model, Alhudhaif (2005) studied the speech acts which contributed to the overall persuasiveness of English and Arabic editorials. The occurrence and performance of the speech acts in these types of texts were also studied. According to Bolivar's approach, an artefact typically comprises three movements: a world that is or was, a world that might be and a world that should be (Bolivar, 1994: 283).

The study showed that Bolivar's (1994) approach was applicable to most Arabic and English editorials (Alhudhaif, 2005: 70). In a very few cases, an editorial did not include the movement which refers to how the world should be (Movement C in Bolivar's category). The reason, according to Alhudhaif, is that such editorials did not include any directives. The American editorials had a higher number of speech acts than the Arabic ones.

The study also indicated that the distribution of speech acts across movements was the same in both American and Arabic editorials. However, the two sets of editorials differed in the distribution of specific subtypes of speech acts (*ibid.*: 114).

Further, the study showed that the Arabic editorials had slightly more representatives (speech acts which describe a state or an event in the world, e.g., asserting, denying, reporting, etc) than the American ones. But the American editorials had slightly more directives than the Arabic ones (*ibid.*: 121).

Riazi and Assar (2000)

Bolivar's (1994) claim that the 'three-part structure' of editorials may be universal was also tested by Riazi and Assar (2000), who conducted a similar study on Persian newspapers editorials. The editorials were analysed at two levels: a rhetorical macro-structure level, and a micro-syntactic level.

At the macro-analysis level, the results showed that the pattern Lead, Follow, Valuate (LFV) was the most frequent pattern of the Persian editorials studied. Accordingly, the organization of editorials on the basis of 'triad units' was applicable to the Persian newspaper editorials. Based on the findings reached by Riazi and Assar (*ibid.*), Persian newspaper editorials follow the same tripartite structure pattern as English ones. In terms of the micro-level, the syntactic structures studied occurred in specific 'turns'. This was attributed to their discursal functions, according to Riazi and Assar (*ibid.*).

One observation which can be drawn from Riazi and Assar (2000) and Alhudhaif (2005) is that the Bolivar's (1994) tripartite structural analysis is applicable to languages other than English.

The analysis of an argumentative text in terms of the two forms of argumentation introduced by Hatim (1997) is, I believe, relatively similar to the analysis of Bolivar's (1994)

‘triad’ (the minimal unit of interaction in a written text). To show how the two models share some common similarities, the through–argument format and the ‘Triad’ are compared in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Comparison between Hatim’s (1997) Through – argument and Bolivar’s (1994) Triad

Hatim ‘s (1997) Through – argumentation configuration	Bolivar’s (1994) Turns of a Triad
Thesis	Lead
Substantiation	Follow
Conclusion	Valuate

In Table 3 above, the three ‘elements’ in the two models have similar functions. For example, an argument is initiated by a ‘thesis’. Similarly, a ‘lead’ serves as an initiation in a ‘triad’. It introduces the ‘aboutness’ of the ‘triad’. A ‘substantiation’ gives evidence to support a ‘thesis’. In the same way, ‘follow’ evaluates the information presented in the ‘lead’, and responds to it. Both ‘conclusion’ and ‘valuate’ function as closing units in a text.

2.3 Previous studies dealing with the same general areas as the present study

I have chosen the studies cited in this section to review, because they deal with concepts which are of central concern in the present study. Some of these studies, for example, compare English and Arabic editorials in terms of their writing styles (Sa’adeddin, 1989) and (Al-Odadi, 1996). Coordination and subordination, theme and rheme, and grounding, which are the major concepts analysed in the present study, are dealt with in Othman (2004), Wangheng (1999) Diab (1998), and Khalil (2000) respectively. The review of Westin (2002), Abdelfattāh (1990), and Hynds (1990) is based on the fact that these studies deal with concepts related to the discourse structure of English and Arabic editorials, such as sentence complexity, word order, and other syntactic features. These studies are discussed in more detail below.

2.3.1 Studies comparing and contrasting structures of newspaper editorials in English and Arabic

The studies in this section are Westin (2002), Abdelfattāḥ's (1990), and Hynds (1990). These are discussed below.

Westin (2002)

In a corpus-based diachronic study, Westin (2002) investigated several aspects of linguistic variation and change in English 'up-market' newspaper editorials during the twentieth century. The study provided a detailed analysis of various linguistic features of the editorials of the Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, and The Times. Among other things, the linguistic features which marked 'personal involvement', 'explicitness in reference', 'information density' and 'argumentative discourse' were investigated.

The study showed, among other things, that there were differences between the editorials of the three newspapers in terms of the above linguistic features. There were changes in the 'norms of formal written usage' during the 20th century (ibid.: 165).

The use of informal language, such as contractions, questions, and imperatives, and the preference for simpler sentence structure suggest that there is a 'growing acceptance of informal language' (ibid.). The reason, according to Westin, is that the editorial writers have come to try to reach a broader readership. The use of 'narrative' style (e.g., past tense verbs, perfect aspect verbs, third person pronouns, etc.) has gradually decreased.

The argumentative features, such as infinitives', 'conditional subordination', 'suasive verbs' (e.g., demand, insist, suggest, etc.), 'predictive modals (e.g. will), and 'necessity modals (e.g., must) remained unchanged throughout the period studied (Westin, ibid.: 103, 104, 107, 109, and 111). This is because these features have central functions in editorials.

According to Westin's study, there was a decrease in sentence complexity; the sentences became shorter and simpler in the editorials of these newspapers. The editorials also became more lexically diverse and specific. In the present study, the analysis of the Arabic editorials, by contrast, shows that Arabic sentence tends to use fairly complex structures (see Chapter Eight).

Westin's study (2002) also showed that the use of subordination decreased over the period studied. The reduction in sentence complexity resulted in greater information density.

and making the language of the editorial more 'reader-friendly' (ibid.: 62, 84, and 163). According to Westin, a high frequency of nouns and noun phrases in a text indicates a high density of information (ibid.: 66 and 68). Attributive adjectives, adjectival items, and prepositional phrases also suggest information density in a text.

As far as subordination is concerned, the analysis of the present study demonstrates that the use of subordinate elements is less common in English than in Arabic, as indicated in Chapter Eight.

Abdelfattāḥ (1990)

Abdelfattāḥ (1990) study is most relevant, as it deals with specific syntactic aspects, such as sentence complexity in Arabic and the use of nominal and verbal sentences.

Just as Westin (2002) examined linguistic variation and change in English up-market editorials, Abdelfattāḥ (1990) investigated the syntactic and lexical changes in the language of the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahrām, comparing newspapers from 1935 with those from 1989. Abdelfattāḥ's (1990) study mainly aimed at finding out the influence of the colloquial dialect and foreign languages on the language of Al-Ahrām newspaper in the periods investigated.

The study showed that there was a significant shift in word order in the periods covered (ibid.: 76 -77). The predominant VSO order of the newspaper texts of 1935 was significantly shifted towards the SVO order in 1989. In other words, verbal sentence structures were replaced by nominal sentence structures. An exception to this was straight news, where the verbal sentence structures were preferred in both periods of time. In addition to other newspaper sections, editorials scored a high percentage of SVO orders. This was attributed to three factors (ibid.: 77). First, in 1989 the editorial writers wanted to reach a broader readership than that of 1935. Second, the use of colloquial influenced structures would be more effective in conveying the message intended. Third, editorial writers in 1989 made frequent use of the emphatic initial particle *إِن* 'inna' (glossable as 'truly'), which requires the use of a nominal sentence after it.

The analysis of the present study attests that nominal sentences (clauses) are used more frequently than verbal sentences. The use of verbal and nominal sentences (clauses) is discussed in more detail in Chapter Eight.

Abdelfattāḥ's (1990) study also showed, among other things, that the 1935 and 1989 newspaper texts also differed in sentence length and sentence complexity (ibid.: 87). Sentences in the 1935 newspaper texts were short and simple, linked together by coordinators. The 1989 newspaper texts, by contrast, consisted of long and complex sentences. Relative pronouns and subordinate clauses were excessively used, resulting less clear sentences, because of the influence of the European languages on Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), according to Abdelfattāḥ (ibid.).

The use of the passive construction was another important difference between the editorials of the two periods (ibid.). The use of full passive constructions (e.g. بُني, 'was/were built') was dominant in the 1935 data. The editorials of 1989, however, tended to frequently use 'تم-type sentences', which convey passive meanings without the full passive constructions (e.g. تمّ بناء 'was/were built', literally 'the building of ... finished') (ibid.: 92 - 95). The تمّ construction is frequently used in many Arabic newspapers. The two different types of passive (بني, تمّ بناء 'was/were built') are not clearly distinguished by the English translation. Yet, there is a significant difference between the two constructions in Arabic in terms of style and grammar.

Abdelfattāḥ also points out that the newspaper texts of 1989 tended to drift away from the literary style, which was found in the newspaper texts of 1935. Newspaper texts in 1989 shared some structural features with those of the colloquial dialect (ibid.: 110).

Hynds (1990)

A similar study to Westin's (2002) was conducted by Hynds (1990). Hynds examined how the editorials of The New York Times, Chicago Tribune, and Los Angeles Times newspapers changed from 1955, 1965, 1975, and 1985. The study was concerned with subject matter and presentation, among other aspects.

The study showed that the length of sentences in the editorials of the New York Times and Chicago Tribune was reduced to enhance readability. In the editorials of Los Angeles Times, however, the sentence length slightly increased over time. The reduction in sentence complexity was also observed in the English newspaper editorials, as mentioned in Westin's (2002) study above.

Another major change was the improvement of writing in the editorials of the three newspapers 'by making use of argumentation, explanation and description' to achieve effective presentation (Hynds, 1990: 311). Arguments in the editorials of the three newspapers became more effective. For example, there was an increase in the use of analogies and cause and effect arguments in the editorials of The New York Times and the Chicago Tribune.

Some observations can be made with regard to the previous three studies: Westin (2002), Abdelfattāḥ (1990), and Hynds (1990).

The first observation concerns the change in sentence length in both English and Arabic over the periods studied. In English editorial texts, long and complex sentences shifted to simple and short ones. The reduction in the use of subordination was one of the reasons for the decrease of sentence complexity (Westin, 2002: 84). In Arabic editorial texts, by contrast, sentence complexity increased, because of the excessive use of subordinate clauses, as mentioned earlier. The fact that Arabic sentences in editorial texts tend to be long and complex is also confirmed by Al-Odadi (1996). Al-Odadi says that 'lengthy sentences tend to obscure the proposition (s) presented in the chain of clauses, as normally used by writers of Arabic' (Al-Odadi, 1996: 273). The analysis of the present study also supports these findings.

The second observation is the shift from narrative style to non-narrative style in the editorial texts of both languages. There was an increase in using informal language.

The third observation deals with word order in Arabic. Over the period studied there was a change from predominantly verbal sentences to predominantly nominal ones. As indicated earlier, this change was attributed to three factors: achieving broader readership, persuasion, and emphasis. The influence of other languages, particularly English, on Arabic contributed to this change. However, the main reason was to reach a broad readership.

The idea that Arabic newspaper language is greatly influenced by English and other languages is confirmed by Holes (2004). Holes comments that 'Today, more than ever, it is in the language of the press, television, and radio that external influences on Arabic are most obvious...' (Holes, 2004: 314). Many new phrases, coinages, and idioms have been transferred to Arabic through translation. Holes says that 'much of the news reporting in the Arab media in the form of rapidly produced and often rather literal translations of English and French language news agency reports' (ibid.: 315). The transfer of foreign words and expressions to Arabic

newspaper language occurs on a daily basis, and has become a characteristic of this genre, according to Ashtiany (1993: 61). The Arabic texts of the present study contain some of these words, such as سيناريوهات 'scenarios' and اثنية 'ethnic'.

2.3.2 Studies comparing and contrasting newspaper editorials in English and Arabic in terms of application of cohesive devices and other clause relations

Unlike the studies above, Diab (1998) and Elshershahi (1988) deal with, among other issues, the use of specific cohesive devices in English and Arabic editorial texts and how clause relations yield coherence. These studies are discussed below.

Diab (1998)

Diab examined the role played by cohesive devices (reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion) in organizing Arabic and English editorial texts. She studied clause relations found in the editorials, and how these clause relations contributed to the coherence of the texts investigated.

The study showed that Arabic and English differed dramatically in terms of substitution and ellipsis. While English had a few occurrences of ellipsis, Arabic had no occurrence of ellipsis of any type. It is generally agreed that, as in English, ellipsis does not occur in Arabic unless the ellipsed items can be recovered from the context (Ibn Jinni, 2004: 140). Thus, for an item to be omitted from the sentence, there should be قرآن (elements which identify ellipsed items). Furthermore, one type of ellipsis, namely clausal ellipsis, is almost exclusively found only in the Qur'an (Ćabbas, 2005: 483). However, it may be that conditions under which recoverability can be taken to apply are stricter in Arabic than they are in English, resulting in a greater occurrence of ellipsis in English than in Arabic.

Conjunctions occurred mainly across clauses in English editorials. In Arabic editorials, however, conjunctions occurred both within and across clauses. Arabic also used more multifunctional connectors than English (Diab: 1998: 289).

Unlike English editorials, Arabic editorials were much more repetitious at all levels, i.e. the morphological level, word level, and chunk level (phrases, clauses, larger sequences) (ibid.: 264 and 288). Dickins (2006) points out that it is quite acceptable to have lexical repetition in

Arabic to refer repeatedly to a single idea or concept. But it is odd to do this in English, as lexical repetition in English is typically used for rhetorical purposes (Dickins, 2006: 132). In her study, Abbadi (2006) indicated that lexical repetition was more frequent in the Arabic editorials than in the English ones (Abbadi: 2006: 14).

Repetition is also an important means of persuasion in Arabic, according to Diab. This view is also confirmed by Mazraani: 'patterned repetition is a technique of persuasion' (Mazraani, 1997: 206). Alhudhaif (2005) points out that persuasion was attained in a powerful and explicit way in the American editorials, whereas Arabic editorials achieved persuasion through 'implied propositions' (Alhudhaif, 2005: 122). According to Al-Mukharriq (1993), repetition can have 'an immediate emotional impact in argumentation' (Al-Mukharriq, 1993: 120). In her study, Zizi (1987) says that Arabic has the highest amount of repetition in argumentative prose compared to the other languages she studied, English and French (Zizi, 1987: 243).

In addition to persuasion, repetition in Arabic is, I believe, also used for aesthetic and emphatic purposes. It is a very common stylistic feature at both lexical and sentential levels (see Āabbās, 2005: 499-525, and Al-Hašimi, 2005: 191-95).

In contrast to other studies, Elshershabi's study (1988) showed that Arabic is more repetitious than English in particular discourses, such as religious discourse and some types of political discourse. In this regard, Elshershabi points out that 'the widespread idea that Arabic is much more repetitious compared to English does not hold once editorial Arabic discourse is analysed' (Elshershabi, 1988: 222).

Diab's study (1998) also showed that Arabic tended to use parallelism as a rhetorical device (ibid.: 325). This device also had a cohesive function (ibid.: 336, see also Holes, 2004: 332 - 38).

Elshershabi (1988)

Cohesive devices in English and Arabic editorial discourse were also investigated by Elshershabi (1988). Based on (1) Halliday and Hasna's (1976) model of cohesion, and (2) an extension of this model by Elshershabi, the study was mainly concerned with the description of substitution and lexical cohesion in English and Arabic editorials.

According to the extended model, cohesion can be achieved through the use of the following devices.

1. Content items having a common root (e.g., war, warriors, and *kitāb* (book), *kātib* (writer).
2. A cultural tie or frame
Here frames refer to ‘global patterns that contain common sense knowledge about some central concept, e.g. ‘birthday parties’ (Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981:90).
3. A semantic domain (e.g., ocean, lake, river, boat, fishermen, casting nets, fishing, and fish)
4. Items related by a potential colon or its equivalent (e.g., He promised this: the company will make good all the losses.)
5. Semantically unrelated items (e.g., ‘The English Constitution’ and ‘child of wisdom’) (Elshershahi, 1988: 98-126).

According to Elshershahi, cohesion in English and Arabic editorials can be described by the use of a combination of Halliday and Hasan’s (1976) model and the extended model proposed in the study (Elshershahi, 1988: 252). The study showed that there were significant differences between English and Arabic texts in three areas of cohesion: synonymy, contrastiveness, and semantic domains.

Arabic texts had a higher frequency than English texts only in the use of the cohesive device of synonymy, according to Elshershahi (ibid.). As far as substitution and lexical cohesion are concerned, English and Arabic showed similarity, rather than difference, in their employment of the majority of cohesive devices. Diab’s (1998) study, by contrast, showed that substitution and ellipsis were more frequent in English editorial texts than Arabic ones.

2.3.3 Studies comparing and contrasting newspaper editorials in English and Arabic in terms of text organization.

The studies in this section deal with text organization in English and Arabic editorials. They are discussed below.

Al-Odadi (1996)

Al-Odadi (1996) examined the rhetorical characteristics of English and Arabic newspaper editorials by using Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST). This model concerns the identification of the 'propositional relations' between various parts of a text (Al-Odadi, 1996: 63). A relation in this top-bottom model has two 'non-overlapping text spans', a nucleus and a satellite. A nucleus conveys the main proposition of the schema (schemas are constituents which compose the structure of a text). A satellite is a unit which supports the nucleus (ibid.: 68). There are also other four 'fields' in a relation to 'specify particular judgements that the text analyst must make in building the RST' (ibid.65 and 67).

According to Al-Odadi, English and Arabic showed a similarity at various levels from the title to stretches of several paragraphs (ibid.: 258). This is probably because Arabic newspapers tend to follow the writing style of English newspapers (ibid.). This supports Abdelfattāḥ's (1990) view that the style of Arabic newspaper editorials is influenced by some foreign languages, particularly English (Abdelfattāḥ, 1990: 127 and 136).

Despite the similarities between the English editorials and the Arabic ones, Al-Odadi's (1996) study showed that there were also major differences between the two languages. For instance, the rhetorical relations in the English texts were presented differently from those of the Arabic ones. The English texts were characterized by simple syntactic structures, whereas the Arabic texts showed complex syntactic structures (ibid.: 265 and 181). The American writer, Al-Odadi points out, 'adheres to the norms of discourse in the American culture' (ibid.). Similarly, the Arabic writer needs to meet Arabic cultural discourse 'requirements'.

The English editorials displayed short sentences, whereas the Arabic texts comprised long sentences (cf. Dickins et. al., 2002: 138-39 and 136). The same propositions were repeated using different words in the Arabic texts. This obscured the propositions in the texts (ibid.: 269 and 273). The short English sentences, by contrast, led to the explicitness of the propositions. It was also found that the level of coherence in the two languages was different (ibid.: 258 and 274). This is because of the different rhetorical style used in the two sets of texts, according to Al-Odadi (ibid.: 258).

Zizi (1987)

Another study which dealt with the organization of text in editorials is Zizi (1987). Zizi studied, among other things, organization of discourse content structure and global structure, and how this was achieved in Arabic, French, and English; how coherence in terms of relations between the headline and the text was achieved; the types of speech acts used in each language and how they differed in these languages; and how repetition was developed in each language. The study showed that the organization of discourse in terms of global structure in the three languages was different. Using the elements of the argument, which were discussed in section 2.2.2 above, Zizi showed that the argumentative texts had at least a problem, a solution, and a conclusion. Sometimes Arabic texts displayed an introduction, a situation, or a condition. French texts also sometimes showed a consequence and a warrant. English texts included a warrant and a condition in some samples. According to Zizi's (1987) study, the global structure of argumentative newspaper writing was roughly the same in the three languages.

The view that English and Arabic editorials are similar in terms of overall structure is confirmed by Al-Odadi (1996). As mentioned above, this is because Arabic newspaper is influenced by English writing style (Al-Odadi, 1996 : 258).

As for speech acts, the study showed that the writers of the Arabic texts used expressives (speech acts in which feelings and attitudes are expressed) to convince, English writers adopted representatives, and French writers used declaratives and directives. English writers informed exclusively by way of representatives. Arabic and French used declaratives and expressives as well.

In a similar study conducted by Alhudhaif (2005), expressives were more frequent in the American than the Arabic editorials. This is because Arabic editorial writer tended not to be much involved in the event, according to Alhudhaif (2005: 121).

2.3.4 Other relevant studies

The studies in this section focus on coordination and subordination, theme and rheme and grounding.

Othman (2004)

Othman (2004) compared coordination and subordination in editorial writing in English and Arabic. In his study, Othman explained how these two syntactic relations were dealt with in English-Arabic translation by making use of three types of corpus: texts originally written in English, texts originally written in Arabic, and texts translated from English into Arabic.

The study revealed that subordination in English was preferred to coordination. In Arabic, however, coordination was used more than subordination. The English-Arabic translated texts preferred subordination to coordination.

The view that English tends to employ subordination, rather than coordination, is also supported by Al-Odadi (1996). Al-Odadi points out that in his corpus more subordinated sentences were found in English, while Arabic employed highly coordinated sentences (Al-Odadi, 1996: 182). This is also attested by Johnstone (1991), who describes Arabic discourse as 'highly paratactic', and notes that sentences are typically connected by coordination rather than subordination (hypotaxis) (Johnstone, 1991). In Diab's (1998) study, Arabic editorials employed coordinated clauses much more commonly than English editorials (Diab, 1998: 336).

Wangheng (1999)

A computer-aided analysis to investigate the organization of information in the written text was conducted by Wangheng (1999). The study was mainly concerned with the distribution of key words in the theme-rheme system. It also examined the relationship between text organization and information distribution in text, and the implications of this relationship for the understanding of text organization. The texts which were analyzed in the study were all in English.

The study showed that key words and the theme-rheme system displayed a close relationship. Additionally, it suggested that key words appeared more frequently in the domain

of theme than rheme. According to the textual analysis of the study, 'key-word link density' was higher in the theme area than in the rheme.

Diab (1998)

In her study, Diab (1998) indicated that Arabic editorials differed from English editorials in terms of thematic progression. In Arabic, the same themes in successive sentences were repeated. Themes which referred to or derived from previous rheme were also repeated. Here there was a tendency to emphasize a particular point to persuade a reader, according to Diab. Thus, Arabic tended to employ the pattern 'thematic progression with continuous theme'. English editorials, on the other hand, used the pattern 'simple linear thematic progression' (Diab, 1998: 325).

Sekine (1996)

Sekine (1996) studied, among other issues, foreground and background on the basis of the approach adopted by Tomlin (1985). According to Tomlin's hypothesis, there is a relation between grounding status and the type of clause used (*ibid.*: 67).

Sekine (1996) investigated five fictional and non-fictional written texts to find out why some constructions were preferred over others. Adverbial clauses which were marked by subordinators were selected as the topic of the study. These adverbial clauses were categorized with regard to (1) their positions in the sentence (initial, medial, and final), (2) their cohesive status (restrictive and non-restrictive), and (3) their syntactic status (adjunct and disjunct).

The study showed that the textual role played by the adverbial clauses in initial positions was confined to subordination (*ibid.*: 73). Adverbial clauses of this type mediated between the preceding and succeeding texts (*ibid.*: 76). These clauses, which were called 'topic change providers', conveyed background information (*ibid.*: 73 -74).

Those adverbial clauses which occurred in the medial positions commented on what had been mentioned immediately before. As this type of clause elaborated on their main clauses, they were identified as backgrounded (*ibid.*: 73).

Adverbial clauses in final positions, particularly disjunct clauses sometimes conveyed foregrounded, rather than backgrounded, information. This can be attributed to two factors,

according to Sekine (ibid.: 84). First, as these clauses were placed in sentence-final positions, they were closely associated with the preceding texts. Second, the lexical disjunct subordinators are by definition ‘weak’ in terms of their connection with the main clauses.

Sentence-final restrictive clauses had only a ‘semantic anaphoric link’ with the main clause. Thus, they were backgrounded (ibid.: 77). Sentence-final non-restrictive clauses did not contribute much to the development of the texts. They provided supporting detail to the main clauses. They were also, therefore, backgrounded.

Dickins (2010)

Dickins (2010) examined, in addition to other issues, the textual interaction between theme and rheme in one hand and foreground and background on the other hand. According to Dickins, themes are expected to be of ‘most immediate concern’ and rhemes ‘of less immediate concern’, while main clauses are expected to include foreground information and subordinate clauses/phrases background information (Dickins, 2010: 1100). A detailed discussion about Dickins’ study is given in section 5.1.

Khalil (2000)

A study about the grounding structure of short news texts in English and Arabic was conducted by Khalil (2000). The study also involved a comparative analysis between short news texts and newspaper editorials in terms of specific aspects of discourse structure, focusing on sentence-initial position.

Among other things, the study argued that foreground-background structure ‘is not a binary opposition but a gradual scale of meaning distribution, based on the assignment of degrees of importance to information as well as on criteria for grounding value assignment in news text’ (ibid.: 34; also cf. Khalil, 2007: 208). The notion ‘grounding value’ refers to ‘a measure of the relative worth of a textual proposition value, i.e. propositional importance, on the foreground-background gradient’ (ibid.: 242).

Khalil identifies three levels of grounding: foreground (the most important information, unknown or inaccessible to readers), background (the least important information, known or

accessible to readers), and midground (information between foreground and background) (ibid.: 49-51).

According to Khalil, English employs devices which 'are in general sufficient to make clear the different grounding values of the underlying propositions' (ibid.: 208-209). This is also supported by Hatim (1997), who points out that a mere sequence with no explicit connection 'is often adequate for making distinct the various contours of texts' (Hatim, 1997: 70). To illustrate the point, Khalil gives the following example (Khalil, 2007:209).

- a. Sandra said that ...
- b. She explained that ...
- c. Her explanation ...
- d. Sandra has been ...

In the sequence above, sentence (b), which is introduced by the personal pronoun 'she', presents the specifics of the event of sentence (a). Thus, sentence (b) suggests a 'midground proposition'. Towards to the end of the sequence, a proper noun is introduced, indicating a lower grounding value.

Arabic also uses devices, such as prepositional phrases and adverbials, which have an important role in indicating the foreground-background distinction across sentence boundaries (ibid.). For instance, *مما يذكر أنّ* 'among the things to be mentioned is that' is only marginally related to information which is mentioned previously. Hatim (1997) says that Arabic requires specific linking devices to mark background information (Hatim, 1997: 70). They are also used to mark a particular level of narration, or suggest that the writer is moving on to 'another, more distant, narrative plane' (ibid.).

According to Hatim (ibid.), expressions which occur in sentence-initial position are related to three levels of narration (Hatim, 1997: 70-71). The first level is introduced by the simple past (suggesting that the event is ongoing), the second by *قد* (a similar English form is: have-en), and the third by *كان قد*. The preverbal particle *قد* introduces a sequence as an 'aspect of the scene set', and 'at the same time pushes the narration back slightly from the basic level' (ibid.: 70). The connector *كان قد* 'pushes the narration even further back' (ibid.).

Khalil (2000) also examined editorials and short news texts. According to Khalil, Arabic makes a very clear distinction between news texts and views texts. The sample of editorials analyzed in the study showed that ‘editorials differ considerably from news texts in entities that appear in sentence initial position’ (ibid.) Sentence-initial position plays a major role in text-type differentiation. Another important indicator of text type is syntactic structure. The study revealed that sentence-initial-markers (e.g. *إنّ*, sometimes glossed as ‘verily’) were less frequent in editorials than to short news texts (ibid.: 169). It also showed that editorials had a frequent occurrence of nominal structures in initial position (ibid.: 230).

Many previous studies on grounding were mainly concerned with narrative and conversational discourse (e.g., Labov, 1972, Wallace, 1982, and Reinhart, 1984). Some studies which have dealt with the notions ‘foreground’ and ‘background’ in Arabic (e.g. Abdul-Raof, 2006, and Fareh, 1995) have done so on the basis of an inaccurate translation of the Arabic terms *التأخير* and *التقديم*. *التأخير* and *التقديم* in Arabic refer to the preposing and postposing (focusing) of individual elements within a sentence (cf. al-Anbāri, 1998, vol. 1: 68, and al-Hašimi, 2005: 130). This will be explained in more detail in Chapter Five.

2.4 Summary

While the studies cited above have made significant contributions to areas of enquiry such as contrastive linguistics, language pedagogy, translation, sociolinguistics, and journalism, they differ from the present study in a number of ways. First, some of these studies were mainly related to translation (Diab 1998, Othman 2004). Second, others were meant for pedagogical purposes (Zizi 1987 and Sa’adeddin 1989). Third, some of them which investigated newspaper editorials were mainly concerned with English (Hynds 1990, Wangheng 1999, and Westin 2002). Studies which examined both English and Arabic editorial texts were concerned with linguistic components, such as cohesion (Elshershahi 1988, Diab 1998), syntactic and lexical changes in editorials (Abdelfattāh, 1990), grounding (Khalil, 2000), and speech acts (Alhudhaif, 2005).

Unlike other studies, the present study investigates English and Arabic newspaper editorials on the basis of three major interrelated discoursal concepts: coordination and subordination, theme and rheme, and grounding.

CHAPTER THREE

Syntactic Structure in English and Arabic

3.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with specific features of the English and Arabic sentence. I will not attempt here to fully discuss the grammatical systems of the two languages, as this is beyond the scope of the present study. A number of central grammatical concepts in English and Arabic which are related to this study will, however, be discussed. These concepts are: the definition of sentence, word order, sentence types, the transitivity system, and coordination and subordination. These aspects will be first discussed in respect of English.

3.1 Definition of sentence in English

According to Crystal (1995), the definition of a 'sentence' is a controversial issue (Crystal, 1995: 214). For example, a sentence is defined as 'the complete expression of a single thought' (ibid.). Dickins (2010) points out that 'completeness is a vague notion, but seems most coherently identifiable with propositionality'; if an expression can be true or false, we have a sentence; if it does not, we do not (Dickins, 2010: 1078). Thorne (1997) defines a sentence as a 'grammatical unit which has a meaning when it stands alone' (Thorne, 1997: 33). A sentence is also considered to start with a capital letter and end with a full stop, a question mark, or an exclamation mark. Some researchers also treat the colon and semicolon as sentence delimiters (Westin, 2002: 79). Lobeck (2000) provides a similar definition when she considers everything which comes between a capital letter and a full stop a sentence (Lobeck, 2000: 215). Another similar definition is: 'a sentence is a unit of written language, usually signalled with an initial capital and a final full stop' (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 288).

Some researchers propose that a sentence has a ‘subject’ (the topic) and a ‘predicate’ (what is said about the topic) (Crystal, 1987: 94). This definition works well with some sentences, but fails with many sentences, according to Crystal (*ibid.*). For example, it is difficult to identify the topic in a sentence like ‘it is raining’ (*ibid.*). A sentence is, thus, vaguely defined (cf also Beaugrande, 1980: 10).

For the purpose of the present study, the following definition proposed by Dickins (2010) will be used.

A sentence (system-sentence) is an entity whose grammatical structure is proposition-based, and whose intonational/punctuational features are such that it constitutes (or perhaps better: ‘its realisational utterances constitute’) an independent unit with start and closure’ (Dickins, 2010: 1080).

In the definition above, grammar and intonation/punctuation are similar, as they have both form and meaning (*ibid.*: 1081). A question mark in English, for example, represents a form, and a ‘question’ indicates a meaning. Similarly, a rising intonation pattern has a meaning whose form is a rise in a pitch. Thus, in terms of grammar, a sentence is an entity which has at least a subject and a verb, or only a verb, as in imperatives. The complete meaning is viewed in terms of propositionality. Here ‘proposition-based’ does not mean that a sentence has one proposition. A sentence may have more than one proposition, such as ‘I like apples, I like pears, I like pomegranates’ or ‘I like apples, and I like pears’ (*ibid.*: 1080). In terms of punctuation, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. Questions and commands can also be treated as ‘proposition-based’ even though they do not directly convey propositions (cf. Dickins, 2010: 1080).

Punctuation features will be ignored in the Arabic data, because the punctuation system is used idiosyncratically in Arabic (Dickins: *ibid.*: 1084, cf also Holes, 2004: 251).

3.2 Word order in English

The term ‘word order’ refers to the order of the elements in a sentence. Core elements in an English sentence are ‘strictly regulated’ (Biber et al., 2007: 898). Change of position of words or phrases will result in different meanings and functions. For example, changes in the positions of the words ‘crowd’, ‘ducks’, and ‘stone’ in the sentences below demonstrates the importance of word order (Freeborn, 1995: 34).

- a. The crowd stone the ducks.
- b. The ducks crowd the stone.
- c. The crowd ducks the stone.

The word ‘crowd’ is a noun in (a), but a verb in (b). Similarly, the word ‘ducks’ is a noun in (b), but a verb in (c). The word ‘stone’ functions as a verb in (a). So, these words take the position of a subject, an object, or a predicator, depending on their functions in the sentence.

Word order in English is relatively fixed (Baker, 1992: 110). The basic word order pattern is: SVO (Subject + Verb + Object). This sequence is used in the simplest, unmarked declarative English statements. Although English word order is often fixed, variation in core elements is found in English, according to Biber et al. (2007: 898). Change in word order, however, depends on what message the speaker or the writer wants to convey. The meaning of a sentence in English depends heavily on the arrangement of the elements of that sentence (Baker, 1992: 110).

Case in English may indicate the relation of nouns and pronouns to other elements in the sentence (Hopper et al., 2000: 74). The three cases in English are: nominative, possessive, and objective (ibid.). In the nominative case, a noun or pronoun is the subject of a verb, or an appositive to a subject noun, or as a predicate noun. These are illustrated in the following examples respectively:

- a. Mary plays the piano.
- b. The young girl, Mary, plays the piano.
- c. The girl playing the piano is Mary.

The second case, the possessive, refers to possession, as in:

I tuned Mary's piano.

The third case, the objective is illustrated by these sentences:

- a. I tuned the piano (object of 'tuned').
- b. Tuning the piano was easy (object of the gerund 'tuning').
- c. She sat down at the piano to play (object of the preposition 'at').

3.3 Sentence types in English

The English sentence is of three major or regular types: simple, compound, and complex (Thorne, 1997: 37- 38). Each of these types will be discussed below.

1 Simple sentences

A simple sentence has only one clause. It has one finite verb, as in: 'The cook ate', and 'The cook made the guests dinner'. Quirk et. al (1985) identify four major syntactic types of a simple sentence which are differentiated by their form: declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamative (Quirk et. al, 1985: 803).

2 Compound sentences

A compound sentence is made of two or more coordinated clauses connected with linking devices such as 'but', 'and', 'or', etc, traditionally known as coordinating conjunctions. Compound sentences are discussed in more detail in section 3.5.

Substitution and ellipsis are used when connecting two sentences to avoid repetition, as in:

The tearful boy took his coat, and he left immediately.

To avoid repetition, the noun phrase of the second clause in the sentence above is replaced by the pronoun 'he', and the coordinating conjunction 'and' is used to link the first main clause 'the tearful boy took his coat' with the second one 'he left immediately'. Ellipsis is also used to omit repeated elements, as in the following sentence:

Soon, the Labour Party will run a leadership campaign and will elect a new leader.

In the second clause of the above sentence, 'the Labour Party' has been deleted as what has been omitted is clearly recognised.

3 Complex sentences

A complex sentence is made up of a main clause which can stand on its own, and one or more subordinate clauses (Quirk et. al, 1985: 987). Subordinate clauses function as subject, object, complement or adverbial ((ibid.: 1047). They are of six types. But before discussing these types, a clause and its elements are first defined.

Bloor and Bloor (2004) define a clause as the 'main unit of structure (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 7). Coulthard refers a clause to 'the largest unit of meaning in the sentence' (Coulthard, 1994: 49). A clause is made up of a noun phrase, a verb phrase and an optional auxiliary. There should be at least one main, independent, meaningful clause in the English sentence (Lobeck 2000: 33- 35). A clause can be finite, non-finite, or verbless. A finite clause is a clause that has a verb which is marked for tense, number, and person. A non-finite clause is a clause that has a present/past participle, or an infinitive. A verbless clause is a clause that does not contain any verb (Thorne, 1997: 33- 41). A clause has up to five elements: subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial. Each of these elements will be described briefly.

1. Subject

Grammatical subject is prototypically used to describe an actor, i.e. a person who or a thing that performs the action of the verb. With few exceptions, the grammatical subject immediately precedes the main verb in a statement, but follows the auxiliary verb in a question. The 'dummy' subject (i.e. 'it' or 'there') is used where there is no element to function as a subject. Frequently, the subject is a noun phrase or a pronoun, as in the sentences below (Brown and Miller, 1991: 314).

- a. John took the largest kitten.
- b. The largest kitten was taken by John.
- c. The largest kitten, we gave away.

The grammatical subject can also take the form of a nominalised sentence or sentence-like constituent, as in:

- a. That Edinburgh's New Town is magnificent is undeniable.
- b. For you to run off with Mary would be madness.

2. Verb

Thorne (1997) identifies two types of verbs: stative verbs and dynamic verbs. Stative verbs (e.g. 'to believe', 'to appear', etc.) are verbs which 'express states of being or processes in which there is no obvious action' (Thorne, 1997: 8). These verbs also do not occur as commands, and do not come after the verb 'to be' with an ing-ending. Unlike stative verbs, dynamic verbs (e.g. 'to buy') are verbs that express actions, are used as commands, and can come after the verb 'to be' with an in-ending. Verbs belong to different classes (Brown and Miller, 1991: 61- 68). These include:

1. Copular or linking verbs

In a general sense, the subject and verb agree in number, except in certain contexts, such as collective nouns.

2. Intransitive verbs

These verbs, the sole constituent of the verb phrase, are not followed by a noun phrase. But an adverb can come after them.

3. Transitive verbs

Unlike intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, such as 'cook' and 'find' are followed by a noun phrase.

4. Di-transitive verbs

Di-transitive verbs are named as such because two noun phrases come after them, as in:

Harriet taught the children Italian.

5. Intransitive locative verbs

Most of these verbs, such as 'sit' and 'hang' are followed by a prepositional phrase:

The lamp stood on the table.

6. Transitive locative verbs

Verbs of this type, such as ‘put’, ‘hang’, and ‘lay’, are similar to intransitive locative verbs, but here an object noun phrase follows the verb immediately. An example of this class of verb is:

John stood the lamp on the table.

3. Object

The object normally comes after the verb, and can be a noun phrase or a pronoun. In active declarative sentences which have unmarked word order, an object, which directly follows the verb, not in construction with a preposition, can become the subject of the corresponding passive sentences, and is an obligatory constituent with a transitive verb (ibid.: 322-23).

4. Complement

A complement provides additional information about the subject (subject complement) or about the object (object complement). It usually comes after a verb such as ‘seem’, ‘appear’, ‘become’, and it takes the following forms: an adjective phrase, a noun phrase, a pronoun, a numeral, or a clause.

5. Adverbial

An adverbial provides information about time, manner, and place. It can ‘express a speaker’s attitude to or evaluation of what is being said’ (Thorne, 1997: 14). An adverb can be identified in the clause by asking questions such as ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘how’, and ‘how often’. It modifies a verb, an adjective, other adverb, or a sentence (ibid.). A clause can have more than one adverbial. An adverbial takes the following forms: adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, noun phrase, or clause. These are illustrated by the examples below respectively:

- a. They went to town yesterday. (adverb phrase)
- b. They went to town on Saturdays. (prepositional phrase)
- c. They went to town last week (noun phrase)
- d. They went to town when it rained. (clause)

Most clauses have a subject and a verb, the other elements are optional. They are of seven types, as indicated below (ibid.: 36).

1. Subject + Verb
2. Subject + Verb + Direct Object
3. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object
4. Subject + Verb + Complement
5. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Object Complement
6. Subject + Verb + Adverbial
7. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Adverbial

As mentioned earlier, subordinate clauses are of six types: noun clause, adverbial clause, relative clause, non-finite clause, verbless clause, and comparative clause (ibid.: 39- 41). These will be discussed briefly below. They are also discussed in more detail in section 3.5.

1. Noun Clause

A noun clause is of two main types: 'that-clause' and 'wh-clause'. The two types are illustrated by the following sentences:

- a. I decided that the essay was too long.
- b. I wondered what I can do.

In (a) 'that' can be deleted: I decided the essay was too long.

2. Adverbial Clause

An adverbial clause is an adverbial in respect of a main clause. It can be identified by subordinating conjunctions such as 'because', 'when', etc. An example is:

Because I left late, I missed the train.

3. Relative Clause

By the use of pronouns 'who', 'which', 'whose', and 'that', a relative clause, which comes after the nouns it post-modifies, provides additional information to the main clause, specifically to the noun it post-modifies. This is illustrated by the following example:

The man who lives next door is deaf.

4. Non-finite Clause

This type of clause is identified by an infinitive or present/past participle. An example is:

- a. I wanted to go.
- b. Leaving it all behind, I was happy at last.

5. Verbless clause

These subordinate clauses are usually found in formal written English. The following are examples of this type of clause.

- a. Once alone, I cried.
- b. If in doubt, call the freephone number.

In informal speech, however, other verbless clauses, such as 'What about a cup of tea?' and 'Lovely weather!' are common.

6. Comparative clause

An illustration of a comparative clause is:

- a. We took as many pictures as he did.
- b. I am faster than he is.

In addition to these major sentences, there are other ones which are called 'minor or irregular' sentences. These sentences do not have some of the clause elements and are common in conversation, headlines, or advertisements, such as 'wish you were here' and 'nearly there'

(ibid: 41). According to Quirk et. al, (1985), there are factors other than subordinate clauses which contribute to sentence complexity, such as phrases, ‘compression’ of vocabulary, and coherence of sentences as a whole (Quirk et. al, 1985: 987).

The discussion below concerns transitivity system in English. The three general functions of language suggested by Halliday (2002) are first discussed.

Halliday (ibid.) proposes three general functions of language: ideational, interpersonal and textual. In the ideational function, the individual’s reactions, cognitions, and linguistic acts of speaking and understanding are expressed. This function has two sub-functions: experiential and logical. The experiential sub-function allows the individual to use language for communicating ideas, by referring to people, actions, times, objects, etc. (e.g. I ‘speaker’ came ‘action’ to Britain ‘place’ last September ‘time’). The logical sub-function links ideas, and indicates how meanings are logically linked (e.g. ‘Because he was sick, the student did not go to school’).

In the interpersonal function, language has a social role to play by allowing judgements, assessments, presentation of social individual and social attitudes, etc. For example, in a request or a demand, the individual is involved in social interaction; his or her personal feelings and attitudes are expressed.

The final function of language, the textual, serves to enable the individual to build texts, or situationally relevant passages of discourse. These three functions are reflected in the clause structure (Halliday, 2002: 175).

3.4 Transitivity system in English

The experiential component is indicated by a major system called the Transitivity System (process type) (Egins, 2004: 214). According to Egins, three aspects of the clause are involved in the discussion of transitivity structure: (a) the selection of a process (verbal group of the clause), (b) the selection of participants (nominal groups), and (c) the selection of circumstances (adverbial groups or prepositional phrases). This can be illustrated by the following sentence elements (ibid.).

a. Last year Diana gave blood.

- b. Last year Diana gave blood.
- c. Last year Diana gave blood.

The above three aspects of the clause are discussed below on the basis of Eggins (ibid.: 215 – 49) and (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 108 – 26).

As mentioned above, the notion ‘process’ refers to the verbal group in the clause. Process types are: Material processes, Mental processes, Relational processes, Behavioural processes, Verbal processes, and Existential processes (ibid.). The Material, the Mental, and the Relational processes are major processes, whereas Behavioural, Verbal, and Existential processes are minor processes (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 171; cf also Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 125). These various types are discussed below.

3.4.1 Material processes

Processes which involve ‘doing-words’ are labeled material processes, as in:

Diana has donated blood 36 times.

In the example above, ‘has donated’ is a material process. The term ‘doing-words’, Bloor and Bloor (2004) argue, could be misleading. Verbs like ‘saw’ and ‘was’ are not ‘doing-words’ in the instance below (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 110):

The last I saw of it was its police department license plate vanishing around corner.

Thus, to apply the term ‘doing-word’ to all clauses which indicate physical action is false, according to Bloor and Bloor (ibid.). Eggins (2004) points out that these processes can be identified by applying the question ‘What did x do?’ (Eggins, 2004: 214).

Material processes are of two types: middle (intransitive) and effective (transitive). Clauses of the first type contain only one participant, and are identified by ‘what did x do?’ Processes of the second type, however, include two or more participants. They are examined by ‘what did x do to y?’ Clauses in effective processes are active or passive (ibid.: 216). The

participants Actor (doer of the action) and Goal (to whom the clause is directed; Direct Object) appear frequently in material processes, as in (ibid: 217):

They (Actor) avoided (Material process) the scare issue (Goal).

Other participants of Material processes are 'Range' and 'Beneficiary'. 'Range' can express continuation of a clause, as in:

They (Actor) ran (Material process) the race (Range).

Here, the process 'run' is restated by the participant 'race'.

'Beneficiary' is of two types: Recipient (the one to whom something is given) and Client (the one for whom something is done). The two types are illustrated respectively below (ibid: 220).

- a. But in Switzerland they give you a cognac. (Recipient)
- b. They gave blood to my daughter. (Client)

3.4.2 Mental Processes

If a process indicates a meaning of thinking or feeling rather than a material action, it is then labeled as a mental process. Verbs of this process are of three types: 'cognition', 'affection', and 'perception'. They are briefly discussed below (ibid: 225).

a. Verbs of Cognition

Cognition involves verbs of understanding, knowing, and thinking, as in:

I don't know her name.

b. Verbs of Affection

This type includes verbs of fearing and liking. An example is:

I hate injections.

c. Verbs of perception.

Verbs of this type are verbs of seeing and hearing, as in:

Simon heard it on the news.

In Hallidayan terms, one important distinction between material and mental processes is indicated by the unmarked present tense. The unmarked tense in the material processes is present continuous, whereas it is simple present in mental processes. But this does not imply that material processes cannot involve simple present, and that present continuous does not appear in mental processes. The unmarked present tense clearly makes a clear distinction between material and mental processes (ibid.: 226).

3.4.3 Relational Processes

Relational process clauses are typically expressed by the verb 'be' and copular verbs, like 'appear', 'seem', and 'become'. Two types are identified here: Attributive and Identifying. Attributive processes contain verbs like 'feel', 'sound', 'taste', 'remain', etc. This can be illustrated by the following example given by (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 120):

She (Carrier of the attribution) was (Copular verb on which the process is focused) hungry (Attribute) again.

Relational processes can also have the function of 'identifying', which involves an 'identifier' and an 'identified'. This is illustrated by the following example (ibid.):

Quint is his name.

In this marked structure, 'Quint' is the identifier and 'his name' is the identified.

3.4.4 Behavioural processes

These processes display features of material and mental processes. They are contrasted with those of the mental process type. For example, 'listen to' (behavioural) is contrasted with

'hear' (mental). Behavioural processes include verbs like 'dream', 'cough', 'taste', 'watch', 'cry', 'laugh', etc (Eggins, 2004: 233). One instance of these verbs is the following:

The poor woman cried for hours.

As indicated by the previous example, Behavioural processes contain one participant: Behaver.

3.4.5 Verbal processes

Verbal processes are expressed by verbal action (saying and its related synonyms), such as 'say', 'tell', etc (ibid.: 235). They typically have three participants: 'Sayer', 'Receiver', and 'Verbiage' (ibid.). An example is:

So I asked him a question.

In this example, 'I' is the Sayer, 'him' is the Receiver, and 'a question' is the Verbiage.

3.4.6 Existential processes

Processes of this type are identified by the use of 'there', which does not carry representational meaning (ibid.: 238). The verb 'be' or verbs like 'occur' and 'exist' are usually used in these processes, as in:

There was snow on the ground.

Existential processes contain one participant (the 'Existent'). The Existent of the previous example is 'snow'.

Circumstances, the third aspect of the clause which is involved in the discussion of transitivity structure, involve adverbials and prepositional phrases, and typically conflate with adjuncts. They occur in all processes discussed above, and are of various types: matter, manner, cause, extent, location, role, and accompaniment.

3.5 Coordination and subordination in English

In addition to the experiential sub-component, which is indicated by Transitivity System, there is another sub-component by which the ideational meaning is expressed: the 'logical sub-component'. The logical meaning is expressed through the 'unit of complexes'. This structure involves 'clause complexes', 'group complexes', and so on (Halliday, 2002: 26).

The term 'clause complex' is used to describe 'the grammatical and semantic unit formed when two or more clauses are linked together in certain systematic and meaningful ways' (Egins, 2004: 255). For the formation of clause complexes, two systems are involved: (1) the taxis system, and (2) the logico-semantic relation (Halliday, 2004: 373). These two main systems determine how one clause is linked to another. In clause complex relations, every clause complex has primary and secondary clauses. The primary clause in a paratactic pair is the initiating clause, while it is the 'dominant' (main) clause in a hypotactic pair. The secondary clause is the 'continuing' clause in the paratactic pair, but it is the dependent clause in the hypotactic (ibid.: 376). What follows is a discussion of these two systems.

3.5.1 The taxis system

In the taxis system, the clause complex relationships involve two types: parataxis (coordination) and hypotaxis (subordination). Parataxis means 'equal arrangement', and hypotaxis refers to 'underneath arrangement' (Quirk et al., 1985: 918). The two types are discussed below.

3.5.1.a Parataxis (Coordination)

As indicated in the definition above, clauses in this type of relation are related in an equal and independent way (Halliday, 2004: 373). The logical relations between the paratactic clauses are indicated by paratactic conjunctions (coordinating conjunctions) such as 'and', 'but', 'or', 'so', 'yet', 'either...or', and 'neither...nor'. This is illustrated by the following example taken from my data (The Guardian, July 18, 2008):

Hardliners in Tehran are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness, but they would be wrong.

The example above contains two independent clauses linked by the clausal conjunction 'but'. Each clause involves a proposition. Another example of logically related clauses is the following one given by Bloor and Bloor (2004: 73).

Lever the rear of the gearbox/transmission unit over towards the exhaust pipe and free the lefthand drive shaft from the sunwheel (clause complex 1). Push the unit in the opposite direction and free the other drive shaft (clause complex 2).

The clauses in the text above could have been presented separately:

- a. Lever the rear of the gearbox/transmission unit over towards the exhaust pipe.
- b. Free the lefthand drive shaft from the sunwheel.
- c. Push the unit in the opposite direction.
- d. Free the other drive shaft.

But the writer has chosen to present the text in two imperative clause complexes instead. The pair in each clause complex is connected with 'and'. A choice of fluency in writing is indicated in the following equal clause complexes (Eggins, 2004: 264):

The experience is spectacularly new to me; I had nothing to compare it with, no neutral circuitry to process similarities, no language for the shock. He saw the back of me, I saw a glimpse of a shadow.

Here the clause logico-semantic relation is created by the use of the clause complexes. This effect is not achieved when these clauses are presented through the clause simplex (ibid):

The experience is spectacularly new to me. I had nothing to compare it with, no neutral circuitry to process similarities, no language for the shock. He saw the back of me. I saw a glimpse of a shadow.

The first pair can also be presented through the paratactic conjunction ‘so’ (ibid.):

The experience is spectacularly new to me, so I had nothing to compare it with, no neural circuitry to process similarities, no language for the shock.

Here Eggins treats ‘so’ as a paratactic conjunction, but many linguists, such as Quirk et al. (1985), regard it as a hypotactic conjunction.

In addition to the finite clauses, paratactic clause complexes often involve non-finite clauses, as in the following example given by Bloor and Bloor (2004: 180 - 81):

- a. Refill the cooling system as previously described in this chapter.
- b. Looking down from the top, one sees far below a narrow gorge filled with water.

In (a) the dependency relation is signalled by ‘as’, whereas the two clauses in (b) are linked *asyndetically*. These non-finite clauses can be converted to finite clauses:

- c. Refill the cooling system as the process was previously described in this chapter.
- d. When (If) one looks down from the top, one sees far below a narrow.

There are resemblances between the above finite and non-finite clauses. However, they do not suggest exactly the same intended meaning. Compared to the structures in ‘a’ and ‘b’, the structure in ‘c’ is a ‘clumsy readjustment’ (ibid.: 181). There is an option in choosing ‘when’ or ‘if’ in ‘d’.

3.5.1.b Hypotaxis (Subordination)

In the hypotactic relationship, one clause is dependent on another clause (Halliday, 2004: 374). This is illustrated by the following example (ibid.).

As he came to a thicket, he heard the faint rustling of leaves.

In the clause complex above the clause which constitutes a proposition on its own is 'he heard the faint rustling of leaves'; it is the main clause. The initial clause is a dependent clause. The sequence above can be reversed, depending on the textual considerations. The two clauses, however, can have an equal status within a clause complex when they are linked paratactically, as in:

He came to a thicket and at the same time he heard the faint rustling of leaves.

Hypotactic clauses are linked with conjunctions known as binding conjunctions (subordinating conjunctions), such as 'while', 'when', 'if', 'because', 'since', 'unless', 'so that', 'where', etc. This is illustrated by the following example taken from my data (The Guardian, November 24, 2008):

If he has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor, Mr Obama should be engaged from day one.

Placing the dependent clause in an initial position can have a particular purpose (Bloor and Bloor 2004: 179). An example is:

Unless wear or damage is apparent, further dismantling of the rocker shaft is unnecessary.

This clause complex is introduced by the dependent clause 'Unless wear or damage is apparent' for emphatic purposes (ibid.).

Clause complexes can appear in more complicated structures, as in the following text (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 187):

At first the scheme was threatened by considerable tsetse reincursion, but this has now remedied, mainly by using insecticide sprays within the consolidation barrier, clearing more bush and hunting game which had now re-entered the cleared land.

The previous clause complex involves two paratactic clauses linked with the clausal conjunction 'but'. The first clause is simple, but the second one contains a hypotactic expansion of the main clause 'but this has now been remedied'.

While Halliday treats hypotactic expansions as dependent clauses, other linguists (e.g. Fawcett, 1974; quoted in Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 189) consider them as embedded clauses which function as adjuncts. For example, 'The Blue Nile grows steadily wider and warmer as it advances at a slower pace into the desert' is not a clause complex but a single clause with an embedding. Here the second clause 'as it advances at a slower pace into the desert' is analyzed as an adjunct (ibid). According to Eggins (2004), the principle in complexing (taxis) is to expand, but the principle in embedding is to compress (Eggins, 2004: 269). Most texts, Eggins points out, contain both complexing and embedding (ibid.). Eggins's example used above to show how paratactic relations are linked is repeated here for convenience:

The experience is spectacularly new to me; I had nothing to compare it with, no neural circuitry to process similarities, no language for the shock. He saw the back of me, I saw a glimpse of a shadow.

The example above consists of two paratactic clauses:

- a. The experience was spectacularly new to me
- b. I had nothing [to compare it with], no neural circuitry [to process similarities], no language for the shock.

The second clause also contains three nominal groups, which are paratactically connected: 'nothing to compare it with', 'no neural circuitry [to process similarities]', and 'no language for the shock'. Two of these clauses are embedded non-finite clauses.

3.5.2 The logico-semantic relations

The second system, the 'logico-semantic' relation, describes semantic relations. It involves two main types: projection, and expansion. In projection, the secondary clause is

projected through the primary clause. In expansion, the secondary clause expands the primary clause (ibid.: 367). The two types are discussed below.

3.5.2.a Projection

Projection involves ‘locution’, or what someone said and ‘ideas’, or what someone thought. In this system, one clause of the clause complex suggests that someone or something (Sayer) said or thought something, and the other clause or clauses indicate what someone or phenomenon said or thought (Quoted). The example below illustrates the point (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 193).

He said, ‘I saw it on TV.’

The relation in the example above is paratactically linked.

Thought projection can be indicated in the same form (ibid.: 194):

I thought, ‘This is the end of the road for me.’

But when the Quoted appears in an isolated clause, it is not an example of a clause complex, as in:

He lowered his voice. ‘That is the price you must pay.’

The previous example can be recast as a clause complex if it takes the following form:

In a lower voice, he said, ‘That is the price you must pay.’

In projection of ideas, the projecting clause is usually a mental process. The verbs used here are mental processes of cognition, such as ‘believe’, ‘think’, ‘wonder’, and ‘guess’ (ibid.). Some mental processes of reaction (e.g. ‘wish’) can also project (Eggins, 2004: 275).

Projection can be paratactic or hypotactic. This can be illustrated by the two examples given by Eggins (*ibid.*: 272-73).

- a. I thought to myself ‘This is so exciting’. (paratactic relation)
- b. I thought to myself that it was so exciting. (hypotactic relation)

The projection in (a) is paratactic, whereas it is hypotactic in (b).

3.5.2.b Expansion

The second main type in ‘logico-semantic’ relation is ‘expansion’. Here one clause extends on the meanings of another clause. It is of three types: ‘elaboration’, ‘extension’, and ‘enhancement’. In these choices, relations are of equivalence or restatement, addition, and development respectively (Halliday, 2004: 258- 59). The three types of expansion are discussed below.

In ‘elaboration’, the first type of expansion, one clause elaborates on the meaning of another by specifying or describing it (*ibid.*: 396). It can be paratactic or hypotactic. Paratactic elaboration comprises three sub-types: exposition, exemplification, and clarification. In paratactic exposition, the secondary clause restates the meaning of the primary clause in a different way (Eggins, 2004: 279). The explicit conjunctions used in this type include ‘in other words’, and ‘that is to say, i.e.’. Comma and colon are usually used in paratactic pairs instead of conjunctions. In the second subtype, exemplification, the secondary clause develops the meaning of the primary clause by specifying it in a greater extent. Conjunctions like ‘for example’, ‘for instance’, and ‘in particular’ are the explicit conjunctions used in exemplification. In clarification, the third sub-type, the secondary clause clarifies the primary clause by explaining or commenting on it. Conjunctions of this type include: ‘indeed’, ‘in fact’, and ‘at least’.

As mentioned above, elaboration can be hypotactic, as in (*ibid.*: 281):

The experience changed my life, which is not surprising really.

In the example above, the non-defining clause ‘which is not surprising really’ elaborates on the entire preceding clause.

The second type of expansion is ‘extension’. In this type one clause extends the meaning of another clause by adding something new to it (Halliday, 2004: 405). It can be paratactic and hypotactic. The paratactic extension comprises three sub-types: ‘addition’, ‘variation’, and ‘alternation’ (ibid.). In paratactic addition, a clause is added to another clause without having any causal or temporal relation between the two (ibid.: 406). In the second sub-type of extension, variation, a clause is a total or partial replacement of another clause. The third sub-type of extension involves alternation. Here one clause is an alternative to another one. Cohesive conjunctions such as ‘alternatively’, ‘on the other hand’, and ‘conversely’ are used in this type of extension.

Like paratactic extension, hypotactic extension involves ‘addition’, ‘variation’, and ‘alternation’, but the extending clause is dependent, being either finite or non-finite (ibid.: 408). Compared to paratactic extension, hypotactic extension is less common, according to Halliday (ibid.). Below, are examples of hypotactic extension (ibid.: 409-10).

- a. If you haven’t lost it, then it’s in that cupboard.
- b. Besides being gifted with literary talent, Amir Khusrau was a musician.

The first example above is a finite hypotactic extension, whereas it is a non-finite hypotactic extension in the second example.

The third type of expansion is ‘enhancement’. Here one clause paratactically or hypotactically enhances the meaning of another clause by qualifying it in different ways by reference to ‘time’, ‘place’, ‘manner’, ‘cause’, or ‘condition’ (ibid.). Long sequences of this type are paratactic.

Paratactic enhancing clauses are similar to circumstantials. The relations here are expressed by conjunctions like ‘then’, ‘still’, ‘so far’, and ‘yet’. A conjunction group with ‘and’ such as ‘and then’, ‘and thus’, ‘and there’, ‘and yet’, ‘and so’ are also used in this type of clauses. An example of the paratactic enhancing clauses is given below (ibid.: 413-15).

- a. Keep on subtracting the difference, and in that way you will arrive at the correct figure.
- b. I have stress at work, and then I sail and fly.

In the previous examples, the enhancing clauses refer to manner and cause respectively.

Hypotactic enhancing clauses, which are also known as ‘adverbial clauses’, can be finite or non-finite clauses. Hypotactically enhancing finite clauses are introduced by ‘binders’ (subordinating conjunctions), as in the example below (ibid.: 417 - 18).

- a. The problem isn’t simply going to go away because people are laughing.
- b. By the time I was to page sixty, I felt a certain click.

The two hypotactic finite clauses in the examples above are introduced by ‘because’ and ‘by the time’ respectively; the first expresses cause, and the second indicates time.

Non-finite enhancing clauses can be illustrated by the following example (ibid: 420):

Bacteria can also aid chemical precipitation of calcite by making the water more alkaline.

In this example, the non-finite enhancing clause indicates manner.

Quirk et al., (1985) point out that parataxis ‘applies not only to coordinate constructions, but to other cases where two units of equivalent status are juxtaposed’ (Quirk et al., 1985: 919). For example, the main clause ‘I caught the train’ and the appended (elliptical) clause ‘just’ in the sentence below are paratactically linked (ibid.: 912).

I caught the train – just.

The appended clause above is an elliptical form of ‘I just caught the train’.

Similarly, some hypotactic relations are ‘quite apart from the relation between a subordinate clause and the clause of which it is part’ (ibid.: 919). One example of this type of relation is the embedding of a phrase in another one.

Quirk et al. identify two types of coordination: syndetic and asyndetic (ibid.: 918). Coordinators, such as ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’ are used in syndetic coordination. Asyndetic coordination, by contrast, lacks any coordinator. The two types are illustrated in the following sentences taken from my data (The Guardian July 11 and December 22, 2008):

- a. Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value, but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking.
- b. Shia unity is fracturing; Sunnis have played their hand badly.

In (a) the two clauses are syndetically coordinated, whereas in (b) the clauses are asyndetically linked.

According to Quirk et al., one main distinction between the two types of clause relation is that subordinate clause, particularly adverbials clauses contain ‘presupposed’ or given information, as in the following example (ibid.)

- a. He has quarrelled with the chairman and has resigned.
- b. Since he quarrelled with the chairman, he has resigned.

The above two sentences are semantically different. The second sentence indicates that the hearer already knows about the quarrel. The subordinate clause carries this ‘known’ information. This assumption is not expressed in the first sentence.

The view that all adverbial clauses contain presupposed or given information is rejected by Dickins (PC). Dickins points out that only initial adverbial clauses can contain presupposed or given information (Dickins, PC). The grounding analysis of the present study indicates that there are instances of adverbial clauses which include new information.

In addition to coordination of independent clauses, finite and non-finite dependent clauses can be coordinated, provided that they ‘belong to the same function class’ (ibid.: 946). This is illustrated by these examples:

- a. If you pass the examination and (if) no one applies, you are bound to get the job.
- b. Samantha is fond of working at night and getting up late in the morning.

The two finite dependent clauses in (a) are linked with the coordinator 'and'. The second subordinator 'if' can be omitted. In the second sentence two non-finite dependent clauses are conjoined: 'working at night' and 'getting up late'.

Another common coordination is the coordination of predicates (ibid.: 948). An example is:

Margaret is ill, but will soon recover.

In the previous example, the two predicates 'is ill' and 'will soon recover' are coordinated by 'but'.

Coordinated predications are also very common (ibid.: 949). An example is:

They should have washed the dishes, dried them, and put them in the cupboard.

Here the coordinated predications are: 'washed the dishes', 'dried them', and 'put them in the cupboard'. As illustrated by this example, ellipsis is common in this type of coordination.

Quirk et al. use the term 'simple coordination' to describe the coordination of clauses, phrases, and words (ibid.: 973). There are also other less common types of coordination: complex coordination, appended coordination, and interpolated coordination. These are illustrated in the examples below (ibid.: 973 -76).

- a. Jack painted [the kitchen white] and [the living room blue].
- b. John writes extremely well – and Sally, TOO.
- c. John – and Sally, too – writes extremely well.

The first example illustrates complex coordination. Here the finally positioned elements 'the kitchen white' and 'the living room blue' are coordinated. The second example represents

appended coordination. It is commonly used in informal speech, according to Quirk et al. (ibid.: 975). The third example is an illustration of interpolated coordination.

In the second main type of relation, subordination, Quirk et al. identify two categories of adverbial subordinate elements: adjuncts and disjuncts (Quirk et al., ibid: 1070, cf also Dickins, 2010: 1085). Adjuncts are closely related to the main clause to which they are attached. Disjuncts, by contrast, are peripheral to the main clause. The following criteria, with illustrative contrasting sentences, are provided by Quirk et al. to illustrate the difference between adjuncts and disjuncts (ibid.: 1071).

1. Only the adjunct clause can become the focus of a cleft sentence:

- a. It's because they are always helpful that he likes them.
- b. *It's since they are always helpful that he likes them.

2. Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of the pseudo-cleft sentence:

- c. The reason he likes them is because they are always helpful.
- d. *The reason he likes them is since they are always helpful.

3. Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of negation:

- e. He didn't like them because they are always helpful, but because they never complain.
- f. *He didn't like them since they are always helpful, but since they never complain.

4. Only the adjunct clause can be the focus of a question:

- g. Does he like them because they are always helpful or because they never complain?
- h. *Does he like them since they are always helpful or since they never complain?

5. Only the adjunct clause can be the response to a wh-question formed from the main clause:

- i. Why does he like them? Because they are always helpful.
- j. *Why does he like them? Since they are always helpful.

6. Only the adjunct clause can be focused by the ‘focusing subjuncts’, such as ‘only’, ‘mainly’, and ‘merely (ibid.: 610 -12):

k. He likes them only because they are always helpful.

l.*He likes them only since they are always helpful.

The previous grammatical concepts (definition of sentence, word order, sentence types, transitivity system, and coordination and subordination) will be discussed in respect of Arabic below.

3.6 Definition of sentence in Arabic

Some Arab grammarians distinguish between the notions الكلام ‘speech’ and جملة sentence. Others use these notions interchangeably. In what follows is a discussion of the two main sentence types in Arabic. The definitions and examples below are translated by myself.

To start with, Ibin Jinni (born 932 – died 1002) uses the notion الكلام ‘speech’ to mean a sentence in the following definition:

الكلام كل لفظ مستقل بنفسه، مفيد لمعناه، وهو الذي يسميه
النحويون الجمل نحو زيدٌ أخوك، وقام محمد، و ضرب سعيدُ

(Ibin Jinni, vol. 1: 17)

‘Speech’ is an independent utterance which expresses meaningful thought, and is called by grammarian ‘sentences’, as in ‘Zaid is your brother.’, ‘Muhammad stood up.’, and ‘Sa‘īd was beaten.’

Galāyīnī (1994) uses الكلام ‘speech’ to mean a sentence in the following definition:

الكلام: هو الجملة المفيدة معنى تاماً مكتفياً بنفسه

(Ġalāyīnī, 1994: 14)

‘speech’ is a sentence which expresses
a complete meaning.

According to Ġalāyīnī (1994), an expression such as *إن تجتهد في عملك* ‘if you work hard’ is not a sentence, because it does not yield a complete meaningful thought. If such an expression is followed by a verb like *تنجح* ‘succeed’, it is then a sentence: *إن تجتهد في عملك تنجح* ‘if you work hard, you will succeed’.

A similar definition of *الكلام* ‘speech’ is proposed by Aṣṣanhājī (2002):

الكلام هو اللفظ المركب المفيد بالوضع.

(Aṣṣanhājī, 2002: 10)

‘Speech’ is an utterance composed
of elements which express
meaningful thought.

The notion *اللفظ المركب* ‘compound utterance’ refers to two or more elements. However, there are single utterances which can have two elements. For example, *قُمْ* (stand up) is a ‘compound utterance’, as it comprises two elements: the implicitly expressed ‘you’ and *قُمْ* (‘you’ and ‘stand up’). This element *قُمْ* (stand up) also yields a complete meaningful thought. It is an imperative verb (you stand up!).

According to Kaššāš (2000), *الكلام* ‘speech’ in Arabic can take six forms (Kaššāš, 2000: 165):

1. Two nouns

زيد قائم.

Zaid is standing up

2. A verb and a noun

ضُرب زيد.

Zaid was beaten.

3. Two sentences (clauses)

إن قام زيد قمت.

When Zaid stands up, I will stand up.

4. A verb and two nouns

كان زيد قائماً.

Zaid was standing up.

5. A verb and three nouns

علمتُ زيداً فاضلاً.

I was told that Zaid is kind.

6. A verb and four nouns

أعلمتُ زيداً عمراً فاضلاً.

I told Zaid that Camr is kind.

Unlike many grammarians, Ibin Hišām (died 833) distinguishes between الكلام 'speech' and جملة sentence in the following extended definition:

الكلام هو القول المفيد بالقصد. والمراد بالمفيد ما دلّ على معنى عليه والجملة عبارة عن الفعل وفاعله، كـ "قام زيد". والمبتدأ وخبره كـ "زيد قائم"

(Ibin Hišām, vol 2: 374)

'Speech' or utterance is what expresses meaningful thought which yields complete expression when bounded by silence. A sentence has a verb and a subject as in 'قام زيد' 'Zaid stood up', or

predicand and predicate, as in 'زيدُ قائمٌ'
'Zaid is standing up.'

Thus, in the above definitions 'الكلام' 'Speech' refers to 'القول المفيد' and 'اللفظ المفيد' 'what expresses meaningful thought'.

3.7 Word order in Arabic

Change in word order in Arabic has a significance. This is illustrated by the two sentences below:

- a. رجلٌ جاءني
- b. جاءني رجل

The initial position of the predicand رجل (man) in (a) above suggests that a man, not a woman, for instance, came. If this rhetorical meaning is not intended, sentence (b) is used (Al-Sahli, 1996: 142- 43).

Word order in Arabic is more flexible than in English (Baker, 1992: 110). The basic unmarked word order in Arabic sentences is Verb + Subject + Object (VSO) (Fehri, 1993: 16). Arabic can also have Subject + Verb + Object (SVO) (ibid.). The two Arab traditional schools of grammar, the Schools of Basrah and Kufah, have different views on word order. Grammarians of the School of Kufah argue that sentences of SVO order are verbal sentences with a preposed subject. Grammarians of the School of Basrah, however, say that the basic orders are Subject + Verb + Object (SVO) and Verb + Subject + Object (VSO), and SVO sentences are nominal (Al-Sahli: 1996: 6).

Holes (2004) points out that the most frequent word order in Arabic is Verb + Subject + Complement (VSCOMP) (Holes, 2004: 251). According to Holes, the complete grammatical Arabic sentences fall into the following types (ibid.: 251-52):

1. Verb + Subject + Complement (VSCOMP)

There is a strong tendency, Holes says, for this type of sentence to be used in newspaper reporting where emphasis is put on who does the action or the event, what happens, and how it happens.

2. Verb + Complement (VCOMP)

This order is not frequently used.

3. Verb (V)

4. Subject + Complement (SCOMP)

In addition to these orders, the order Subject + Verb + Complement (SVCOMP) is also used in Arabic, particularly by journalists. This is probably because of (1) the influence of English on Arabic journalistic writing, and (2) the writer's dialectal background (ibid.: 253).

Nouns, participles, adjectives, and, to some extent, adverbs are marked for case in Arabic to show the syntactic function and how words are related to each other in a sentence (Ryding, 2005: 165). There are three cases in Arabic: nominative, accusative, and genitive. When singular or plural nouns or adjectives are definite, they are suffixed by the case markers '-u' (nominative), '-a' (accusative), and '-i' (genitive); when indefinite, a final '-n' is added (ibid.: 166).

Different meanings can be derived from a single word when applying different case markers to it. This is illustrated by the sentences below (Obeidat, 1994: 298).

a. أكرمَ الناسُ محمداً

The people were honoured by Muhammad.

b. أكرمُ الناسِ محمدٌ

The most honoured people is Muhammad.

c. أكرمِ الناسَ محمدُ

Muhammad! Be hospitable to the people.

The change of case mood of the initial word in the previous sentences yields different interpretations. According to some researchers, however, word order and contexts are the main factors that determine the functions and meanings of the sentence constituents (ibid.: 300). Holes (2004) points out that ‘lack of overt [case] marking in the script does not lead to misunderstanding’ (Holes, 2004: 251). The reason, Hole argues, is that a sentence in MSA has a word order which is determined by a principle of ‘information organization’ of the sentence: ‘what is known precedes what is new’ (ibid.). Both case markers and word order, I believe, determine the function and meaning of sentence constituents.

3.8 Sentence types in Arabic

Two basic sentence types are generally recognized by Arab grammarians and rhetoricians: nominal and verbal sentences. Kaššāš (2000) classifies a sentence into two types:

الجملة في العربية نوعان اسمية وفعلية

(Kaššāš, 2000: 165)

An Arabic sentence is of two types:

nominal and verbal.

Hatim (1997) also states that the two main sentence types in Arabic are nominal and verbal (Hatim, 1997: 77). In the nominal sentence, the subject (predicand) normally precedes the predicate, as in زيد مريض ‘Zaid is ill’. In the verbal sentence, however, the verb (predicate) precedes the subject (predicand), as in زار زيدُ عمر ‘Zaid visited Óamr’ (ibid). Some rhetoricians, such as Al-Jurjāni (born 400 – died 471/474), argue that a nominal sentence indicates الدوام permanence’, and a verbal sentence suggests الحدوث والتجديد ‘occurrence and renewal’.

The distinction between the two types of sentence is not always clear. A sentence like زيدُ شجاع ‘Zaid is courageous’ is a nominal sentence for all traditional Arab grammarians, but زيدُ قام ‘Zaid stood up’ is a controversial sentence. The grammarians of the schools of Basrah and Kufah fail to agree on the category of this sentence (زيدُ قام ‘Zaid stood up’). For the grammarians of the School of Basrah, this sentence is nominal on the basis that it starts with the مبتدأ ‘predicand’ زيدُ ‘Zaid’. But such a sentence is a verbal sentence for the grammarians of

the School of Kufah, because زيد 'Zaid' is the subject of the verbal sentence, and is preposed for a particular reason. This justification is rejected by the grammarians of the School of Basrah, as they indicate that المعمول 'the governed entity' (the subject) must come after the العامل 'the governor' (the verb) (Al-Sahli, 1996: 183)

In general, however, as noted, grammarians of Arabic, classical and modern, classify a sentence into two basic types: nominal and verbal. For the purpose of the present study, a nominal sentence will be used to mean a sentence which standardly starts with the مبتدأ 'predicand' and is followed by the خبر predicate, but also includes some sentences which involve the inversion of word order, beginning with a preposed predicate (الخبر المقدم) and a postposed predicand (المبتدأ المؤخر). A verbal sentence is one which starts with the فعل verb, and is optionally followed by the فاعل subject. The two types are illustrated by the following sentences taken from my Arabic data (Al-Riyadh, April 21 and June 9, 2008):

a. العراق مسؤولية عربية (a nominal sentence)

Iraq is the responsibility of the Arab States.

b. يبقى موضوع السلاح النووي عقدة تتجاوز المسائل العامة (a verbal sentence)

The nuclear weapons issue remains a block which transcends general questions.

Nominal and verbal sentences are further discussed below.

3.8.1 Nominal Sentence

As indicated earlier, a nominal sentence consists of two main constituents, predicand and predicate; when these are nouns or adjectives, they are normally nominative. The predicand is standardly initially positioned, and the predicate tells something about the predicand (Alosh, 2005: 238). A simple form of the nominal sentence is the following:

الطائرُ جميلٌ

The bird is beautiful.

The المبتدأ predicand may also be something other than a standard noun-phrase in the nominative, as in the following examples given by Alish (ibid: 238-39). The initial clauses in 1, 2 and 3 below are not nominative, but because they occupy predicand position, they are equivalent to nominative elements.

1. أن-Phrase

أن تُسافر بالطائرة أحسنُ لك.

It would be better for you to go by plane.

2. Exclamation of ما

ما أجملَ هذا اليوم!

What a beautiful day!

3. Relative clause

الذي يسعدُ في عمله وفي بيته قلّ مثاله.

Those who are happy at work and in their homes are few.

4. Verbal noun

سفرُك بالطائرة أحسنُ لك.

Travelling by plane is better for you.

5. The declarative كم

كم غرفة في بيتك!

How many rooms there are in your house!

6. The interrogative كم, and other interrogative pronouns:

a. كم غرفة في بيتك؟ (the interrogative كم)

How many rooms are there in your house?

b. من الباب؟ (the interrogative pronoun)

Who is it? (as an answer to somebody knocking on a door)

7. Conditional pronoun

من يزُر لندن يرى جسرها المشهور.

Anyone who goes to London will see its famous bridge.

8. Noun added to a conditional pronoun

رواية من تقرني أقرأ.

Whoever's novel you read I read.

9. Noun added to an interrogative pronoun

سيارة من أمام دارك؟

Whose car is it in front of your house?

A predicate can take the following forms (ibid: 240):

1. Comparative adjective

أحمد أطول من أخيه.

Ahmad is taller than his brother.

2. Assimilative or verbal adjective

هذا الرجل كريم.

This man is generous.

3. Prepositional phrase

حقيبتي في السيارة.

My suitcase is in the car.

4. idāfah-structure

الشمس خلف الغيوم.

The sun is behind the clouds.

5. Nominal or verbal clause:

a. السفرُ منافعُه كثيرةٌ. (nominal clause functioning as predicate)

Travel has many advantages.

b. القراءةُ تُنمِّي معلوماتك. (verbal clause functioning as predicate)

Reading increases your information.

3.8.2 Verbal Sentence

The main constituents of a verbal sentence are the *فاعل* 'subject', as in the sentence below.

جاء محمد.

Muhammad came.

A sentence like *جاء محمد* 'Muhammad came' is also considered a verbal sentence by the grammarians of the School of Kufah. But the grammarians of the School of Basrah treat this sentence as nominal, because it is initiated by a noun. The unmarked verbal sentence is a sentence which begins with a verb, according to the grammarians of the School of Basrah (Al-Sahli, 1996: 183).

Arabic has three main types of verbs in relation to tense: *ماضي* 'perfect', *مضارع* 'imperfect', and *أمر* 'imperative' (Galāyīnī, 1994: 33). Perfect verbs prototypically express events which occurred in the past (e.g. *كتبت* 'she wrote'). Imperfect verbs prototypically refer to the occurrence of events at the present time (e.g. *يجتهد* 'he studies hard'). Negative particles such as *لن* 'will not' and *لم* 'did not' can also be used with imperfect verbs. Another special use of imperfect verbs is that they can refer to a future with aspectual particles like *سـ* or its variant *سوف* (will/shall), which are prefixed to or precede the main verb respectively (e.g. *سيقول* 'he will say...', *سوف يجيء* 'he will come') (ibid.). Imperative verbs mainly express direct orders and suggestions (e.g. *اجتهد* 'study harder!').

Verbs in Arabic also make most use of certain elements, such as *كان*, which usually expresses a continued or habitual action in the past in conjunction with the present tense, as in this sentence taken from my data: *الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار* 'The cold war was only between the great powers'. Another element which frequently occurs with the main verb is *قد* (a

similar English form is: have-en). This element precedes the main verb, and may serve different functions (Dickins and Watson 1999: 448-459). For example, قد (have-en) is used with the perfect tense to confirm its meaning of (an emphatic purpose), while it is used with the imperfect tense to express possibility.

3.9 Transitivity system in Arabic

In terms of meaning, verbs in Arabic are of two major types: متعد 'transitive' and لازم 'intransitive' (Ġalāyīnī, 1994: 34). The two types are discussed in more detail below. The discussion is based on Ġalāyīnī (ibid.: 34 – 48). The Arabic examples are translated by myself.

3.9.1 Transitive Verbs

A transitive verb is a verb whose effect is carried over to an object, as in the example below (ibid.)

فتح طارق الأندلس

Tariq conquered the Iberian Peninsula.

Here the effect of the verb فتح 'conquered' is carried over to the object الأندلس 'the Iberian Peninsula'.

A transitive verb is directly transitive or indirectly transitive. In a directly transitive verb, the effect of the verb is carried over to an object without a preposition. In an indirectly transitive verb, by contrast, the effect is carried over to an object through a preposition. To illustrate the point, the following examples are given.

a. بریت القلم (directly transitive verb)

I sharpened the pencil.

b. ذهبْتُ بك (indirectly transitive verb)

I let you go.

The effect of the verb بریت 'sharpened' in the first sentence is carried over to the object القلم 'the pencil' without any occurrence of a preposition. In the second sentence, however, the verb's effect on the object is carried over by the preposition ب , which literally means 'with'.

The object of a directly transitive verb is called صريح 'overt', whereas the object of an indirectly transitive verb is identified as غير صريح 'covert' (ibid.: 35). The effect of a transitive verb can be carried over to one object, two objects, or three objects. Examples of verbs which require one object are: كتب 'wrote', أخذ 'took', and أكرم 'honoured'. Verbs which require two and three objects are discussed in some detail below.

1. Verbs requiring two objects

The effects of di-transitive verbs are carried over to two objects which are either 'not basically' مبتدأ وخبر 'predicand and predicate', or 'basically' مبتدأ وخبر 'predicand and predicate'. The first type includes verbs like أعطى 'gave', سأل 'asked', and منع 'prevented'. An example is:

أعطيتك كتاباً

I gave you a book.

The second type of di-transitive verbs is of two subtypes: verbs of القلوب 'the heart' and verbs of التحويل 'conversion'. As indicated above, the effects of these verbs are carried over to two objects which are 'basically' predicand and predicate. Verbs of القلوب 'the heart' are so called, because they involve الحس الباطن 'sensation' (ibid.: 36). These verbs are usually present in the sentence. However, they can be omitted, provided that the ellipted verbs will not result in misunderstanding or loss of meaning.

Verbs of القلوب 'the heart' are also further categorized into: verbs expressing اليقين 'certainty' and verbs indicating الظن 'thinking'. The first subtype, verbs of اليقين 'certainty' comprises six verbs: رأى 'think, know, or dream', علم 'think or know', درى 'believe, know, or trick', تعلم 'know, believe, or learn', وجد 'realize or know', and ألقى 'know or believe'. The following sentences are examples of these verbs:

درَيْتُ الصَّيْدَ

I tricked the prey.

أَلْفَيْتُ قَوْلَكَ صَوَاباً

I realized (thought) that what you said was true.

Verbs of الظَّنّ ‘thinking’ are of two sub-types. The first sub-type, which expresses الظَّنّ ‘thinking’ and ‘knowing’, comprises three verbs ظَنَّ, خَالَ, and حَسِبَ (all meaning ‘believe’). The verb ظَنَّ can also mean ‘accuse’ (e.g. ظَنَ الْقَاضِي فُلَاناً ‘The judge accused him’). The second sub-type, which expresses only الظَّنّ ‘thinking’, comprises five verbs: زَعَمَ ‘think’ (but usually in a negative sense), حَجَا, عَدَّ ‘think’, (but in the imperative form). If هَبَّ is used to mean ‘give’, it is not classified as one of verbs of ‘heart’ (ibid.: 44).

The second main type of verbs of القلوب ‘heart’ is ‘verbs of التحويل (conversion). These verbs take two objects only if they mean صَيَّرَ ‘convert or change from one state to another’. They are: وَهَبَ, اتَّخَذَ, تَخَذَ, تَرَكَ, رَدَّ, صَيَّرَ. They can be illustrated by the following sentence:

صَيَّرْتُ الْعَدُوَّ صَدِيقاً

I turned the enemy into a friend.

Some of these verbs can have meanings other than صَيَّرَ ‘convert’. In this case, they take only one object, as in:

رَدَدْتَهُ

I returned it.

As illustrated by the sentence above, the verb رَدَّ means ‘return’. In this case, the verb takes only a single object.

2. Verbs requiring three objects

Verbs which take three objects are: أرى 'show', أعلم 'let know', أنبأ, أخبر, and حدث 'tell'. An example is:

أخبرتُ زيداً أخاك منطلقاً

I told Zaid that your brother was leaving. (More literally: 'I informed Zaid your brother leaving'.)

3.9.2 Intransitive verbs

These verbs do not require objects to complete their meanings. They are also called الأفعال غير المُجاوزه, or القاصرة, because they take only a subject, without any object (s). Examples of this type of verb are the following:

a. ذهب سعيدٌ

Sa'īd went.

b. سافر خالدٌ

Xālid travelled.

In the two sentences above, the verbs ذهب 'went' and سافر 'travelled' do not require objects to complete their meanings.

Intransitive verbs fall into the following verb classes (ibid.: 46-47).

1- Verbs which describe the characteristics of a person or a thing, such as جَبُنَ 'become coward', حَسَنَ 'become beautiful', etc.

2- Verbs which describe appearance, such as طَالَ 'become tall', قَصُرَ 'become short', etc.

3- Verbs which express a state of becoming 'clean' or impure 'unclean', such as طَهَّرَ 'become clean'.

4-Verbs which indicate a change in colour, such as احمرّ ‘redden’, اخضرّ ‘turn green’, and the like.

5- Verbs which suggest good characteristics, such as دعجّ ‘darken’, as in دعجت العين ‘the eyes have darkened’, and نجلّ الرجل ‘the man’s eyes have widened’. In these sentences, ‘darkened’ and ‘widened’ refer to qualities which give delight to the senses.

6- Verbs which have the form of انفعل, such as انكسر ‘be broken’, انطلق ‘go, leave’, etc.

7- Verbs which have the form of افعلّ, such as اغبرّ ‘become covered with dust’.

3.10 Coordination and Subordination in Arabic

Connectives in Arabic are of various types, such as conjunctions, particles, and some idiomatic phrases (Ryding, 2005: 408). These connect at a sentential or textual level. In this section I will discuss the two types of clause relations: coordination and subordination. Arabic examples will be provided when needed. Each example will be followed by an English translation.

3.10.1 Coordination

Although sentences in CA are normally linked by conjunctions, asyndetic coordination is, in rare cases, used (Holes, 2004: 251, cf also Dickins, 2010: 1084). In MSA, however, these two types of coordination, syndetic and asyndetic, are both commonly used. They are discussed below.

3.10.1.a Syndetic Coordination

This type of coordination is marked by overt conjunctions (coordinators). Conjunctions here express various relations, such as result and disjunction. Ismācīl (2006) identifies two classes of conjunction (Ismācīl, 2006: 515 – 16). The first class contains conjunctions which allow the coordinated elements to have an equal relation in terms of ‘parsing’ and meaning. The

conjunctions of this class are: و 'and', ف 'and so', 'and then', 'yet', ثم 'then', حتى 'until', 'even', أم 'or', and أو 'or'. An example is (ibid.: 516):

جاء زيد وعمرو.

Zaid and Āmr came.

In the example above, the meaning of و 'and' applies to both Zaid and Āmr; the act of coming involves Zaid and Āmr:

جاء زيد و جاء عمرو.

Both Zaid and Āmr came.

The two coordinate elements are also equal with respect to parsing. The second class comprises three conjunctions: بل 'but rather', لا 'not', and لكن 'but'. These allow the second coordinated element to have an equal relation with the first element in terms of 'parsing' only, as in:

لا تضرب زيدا لكن عمرا.

Do not hit Zaid, but rather Āmr.

In what follows is a discussion of these conjunctions.

1. و 'and'

The grammarians of the schools of Basrah and Kufah view the function of و 'and' from two different perspectives (ibid.). According to the grammarians of the School of Basrah, و 'and' allows the two coordinated elements to equally share the meaning of a 'process', as indicated in the above example جاء زيد وعمرو 'Zaid and Āmr came'. The grammarians of the School of Kufah, however, say that و 'and' refers to a sequential order of elements. This view is rejected by some scholars, such as Ismā'īl (ibid.: 517). و 'and' is the most frequent conjunction (Holes, 2004: 267, cf also Ryding, 2005: 409). It has an additive function; it links elements in a sequence of actions. Unlike other conjunctions, و 'and' coordinates two elements; the meaning

of the first cannot be completed without the second (Ġalāyīnī , 1994: 251). This is illustrated by the example given by Ġalāyīnī (ibid.):

اختصم زيد وعمرو.

Zaid and Ġamr submitted their disagreement to arbitration.

In the above example, it is unacceptable to say زيد اختصم, as the verb اختصم (submit his disagreement to arbitration) refers to two or more people (ibid.).

Badawi et al. (2004) point out that و ‘and’ relates elements, such as two nominal clauses, two main verbs, two different types of predicates, and two subordinate verbs, etc. (Badawi et al., 2004: 524). The examples and their translation below are given by Badawi et al. (ibid.: 42 – 43).

a. الضوء ناصع والجو حرّ.

The light is clear and the weather is hot.

The conjunction و ‘and’ in the example above relates two nominal sentences.

b. دخل وسلّم وجلس.

He went in, greeted, and sat down.

Here the three verbs are coordinated in a sequential order.

In addition, و ‘and’ can occur with other elements such as قد ‘have-en’, منذ ‘since’, كأنّ ‘seem’, etc (ibid.: 550 – 51).

The conjunction و ‘and’ is different from the particle و ‘and’, as a ‘sentence starter’ (Kaš-šāš, 2000: 177). An example is:

لا وأيد الله حاكم البلاد.

... No, may God support the president.

In the above example, و ‘and’ does not function as a conjunction; but rather as a ‘sentence-starter’.

2. ف ‘and so’, ‘and then’, ‘yet’

The conjunction ف links two elements in logical and temporal sequences (Badawi et al., 2004: 551). This conjunction and و ‘and’ signal an informational relationship between the paragraphs of a text (Holes, 2004: 271). It can express various meanings such as resultative, contrastive, and conclusive (Ryding, 2005: 411). An example of the sequential meaning of ف is given by Badawi et al. (2004: 551):

ثم أصبح نائباً لرئيس الأركان فرئيساً لها بعد ذلك

Then he became deputy chief of staff and (then) chief of staff after that.

Here the conjunction ف expresses a sequential meaning in ‘فرئيساً لها بعد ذلك and (then) chief of staff after that’.

In the example below, ف expresses a resultative meaning (Saeed and Fareh, 2006: 20):

أحبّ أحمد المسرح فأبدع فيه.

Aḥmad loved theatre and excelled in it.

The clause which suggests the resultative function is ‘فأبدع فيه and excelled in it’.

3. ثم ‘then’

Like و ‘and’, ثم ‘then’ expresses sequenced actions (Badawi et al., 2004: 557). However, ثم ‘then’ marks a new development and changes the direction of the event in the narrative text (Holes, 2004: 272). One function of ثم ‘then’ is illustrated by the following example provided by (Ismā‘īl, 2006: 518):

جاء زيد ثم عمر.

Zaid came, and then ‘Amr.

The use of ثم 'then' in the previous example involves a sequential order of the actions; Zaid came first followed by Āmr.

4. حتى 'until', 'even'

The conjunction حتى 'until', 'even' has various functions, one of which is to link elements (Badawi et al., 2004: 569 - 71). Ismā'īl points out that حتى 'until', 'even' is similar to و 'and' with respect to coordination. It can function as a conjunction provided that the second coordinated element is part of the first element and contributes to its meaning (Ismā'īl, 2006: 519. This is illustrated by the following example (ibid.):

مات الناس حتى الأنبياء.

People have died, even the prophets.

The element مات الناس 'People have died' and الأنبياء 'prophets' are coordinated by حتى 'even'. The second element الأنبياء 'prophets' is of the same class of الناس 'people', and it emphasizes the meaning conveyed by the initial element.

5. أم 'or'

This conjunction can be used in interrogatives as in the following example (Ġalāyīnī, 1994: 247).

أعطي في الدار أم خالد؟

Is it Ālī or Xālid in the house?

The two elements in the example above have an equal status in terms of parsing.

Exclusive option can also be indicated by أم 'or' (Ryding, 2005: 418):

أساتذة كانوا أم طلاباً.

Whether they were professors or students

The conjunction أم 'or' can be used as stock expression (Badawi et al., 2004: 564). An example is:

شِئْتِ أَمْ أَبَيْتِ

Whether you want to or refuse. (literally: Whether you want to or not)

6. أو 'or'

The conjunction أو 'or' serves various functions. It indicates an option between two or more elements (Ġalāyīnī, 1994: 247):

خُذْ مِنْ مَالِي دِرْهَمًا أَوْ دِينَارًا

Take a Dirham or Dīnār from my own money.

This conjunction can also indicate division of elements (ibid.). An example is:

الكلمة: أَسْمٌ أَوْ فِعْلٌ أَوْ حَرْفٌ

A word is a noun, a verb, or a particle.

Deliberate ambiguity can also be expressed when elements are coordinated by أو 'or', as in (ibid.):

جاء زيدٌ أَوْ عمرو

Zaid or Ġamr came.

In this example, it is possible that the speaker does not want to reveal the identity of the person who came. The same structure can also be used to mean that the speaker is uncertain about whether Zaid or Ġamr came (ibid.). Which meaning is intended is normally determined by context.

Sentences in Arabic can also be coordinated with other conjunctions such as **لكن** and **لكن** ‘but’. The former conjunction contrasts two or more sentences (clauses), whereas the latter focuses on the subject of the sentence (clause) (Badawi et al., 2004: 322).

On the basis of the discussion above, sentences (clauses) of the same type are typically coordinated (e.g., coordination of two or more nominal sentences). However, it is possible to coordinate elements which belong to different types (Ćabbās, 2005: 461). For example, a nominal sentence can be coordinated to a verbal one. This is usually done for a rhetorical or other particular reason, according to Ćabbās (ibid.).

3.10.1.b Asyndetic Coordination

As indicated above, Arabic writing is characterised as syndetic (Ryding, 2005: 407). However, asyndetic coordination is common in MSA. Badawi et al. (2004) provide the following examples which demonstrate the use of this type of coordination (Badawi et al., 2004: 540).

ثم تدرسه، تحلله، تكشف عن حدوده

Then they (authorities) study it, analyse it, discover its limits.

The elements in the example above are asyndetically coordinated. They can, however, be syndetically linked:

ثم تدرسه و تحلله و تكشف عن حدوده

Then they (authorities) study it, analyse it, and discover its limits.

The elements above are linked by the conjunction **و** ‘and’. In the example below, comma serves to separate and link the two sentences (clauses):

كأنني لا أكتب عن أشياء عشتها قبل أكثر من أربعين عاماً، أكتب وكأنها حدثت أمس فقط.

It is as if I am not writing about things which I experienced more than forty years ago, I am writing as if they happened only yesterday.

The two types of coordination, syndetic and asyndetic can occur in one text. Badawi et al. (ibid.) point out that asyndetic coordination is used in MSA, principally because of the influence of European literary and stylistic conventions (Badawi et al., 2004: 540, cf also Holes, 2004: 251).

3.10.2 Subordination

According to Holes (2004), subordinate clauses in Arabic are classified into four broad types: nominal, adjectival, adverbial, and conditional (Holes, 2004: 278). Each of these clause types employs particular subordinators. But these types are 'merely convenient descriptive labels', according to Holes (ibid.). They can share similar features (e.g. similarity between nominal and adverbial clauses). These types are discussed below.

3.10.2.a Nominal clauses

Subordinators of nominal clauses include *أَنَّ*, and *أَنْ* 'that'. An *أَنْ*- clause' can typically be substituted for a verbal noun (Badawi et al., 2004: 588). For example, *قرّر أن يسير* 'He decided that he would go' can be *قرّر السير* 'He decided on going'.

3.10.2.b Adjectival clauses

These clauses, also known as relative clauses, occur immediately after the noun they refer to. The relative pronouns which are used in this type of clauses include *الذي*, *التي*, *اللدان*, and 'الذين' 'who'.

These pronouns need to agree with their antecedent nouns in number, gender and case if grammatically definite. If the noun is indefinite, the relative pronoun is omitted (ibid.). For example, the relative pronoun *التي* 'that' in *القصة التي لا تنتهي* 'The story that never ends' is omitted, following an indefinite noun, as in *قصة لا تنتهي* 'A story that never ends'. As in English, Adjectival clauses may be restrictive or non-restrictive. A relative pronoun in restrictive constructions, such as *الدول التي تأخذ في النمو* 'The countries that are beginning to develop') is replaced by *الـ*, when a participle is used instead of a verb: *الدول الآخذة في النمو* 'The countries that are beginning to develop'. Changing a verb to a participle phrase, as in the previous example is common (ibid.). The meaning remains the same in the converted construction.

3.10.2.c Adverbial clauses

These clauses are: time clauses (clauses with *لَمَّا* 'when', *حَتَّى* 'even', etc.), purpose, reason, and result clauses (clauses with *لِ* 'to/for', *لَأَنَّ* 'because', *لِكِي* 'in order to', etc.), and concessive clauses (clauses introduced by *عَلَى الرَّغْمِ مِنْ* 'although', *إِلَّا أَنَّ* 'but', *مَعَ أَنَّ* 'although', etc.) (ibid.: 286-90).

Some of the above subordinators are commonly used in certain contexts. For example, *لَمَّا* 'when' occurs more frequently in literary contexts than in newspaper reports, according to Holes. In MSA, but not in CA, purpose and reason clauses can occur before main clauses. This is because of the influence of the European writing style on educated Arab writers (ibid.: 289).

3.10.2.d Conditional clauses

A conditional clause contains two elements: *الشَّرْطُ* (the if-clause) and *جَوَابُ الشَّرْطِ* ('the answering clause'). The if-clause, the subordinate cause, is usually introduced by particles like *إِن*, *إِذَا*, and *لَوْ* 'if'. It may also be introduced by *مَنْ* 'he who, if anyone', *مَتَى* 'when', *حَيْثُ* 'where', and *كَيْفَ* 'how'. The verb in both the if-clause and the 'answering' clause can be in the perfect and jussive form. This is illustrated in the examples below (ibid.: 291-92).

إِنْ ذَهَبَ زَيْدٌ ذَهَبْتُ مَعَهُ

If Zaid goes I shall go with him.

In the previous example, the if-clause and the 'answering clause' are in the perfect form. But the if-clause can be in the jussive and the 'answering' clause in the perfect form, as in:

إِنْ ذَهَبَ زَيْدٌ أَذْهَبْ مَعَهُ

If Zaid goes I shall go with him.

Both the if-clause and the answering clause can be in the jussive:

إِنْ يَذْهَبْ زَيْدٌ أَذْهَبْ مَعَهُ

If Zaid goes I shall go with him.

Thus, the if-clause and the ‘answering’ clause can take various forms. The particle **ف** frequently introduces the ‘answering’ clause, as in (ibid.: 293):

إن أراد ذلك فالأمر له

If he wishes that, it is his concern.

كان and **قد** are also used with a perfect verb to make a clause definitely past in meaning, as in (ibid.):

إن كان قام فادخل بيته

If he has departed, then enter his house.

Subordinate clauses can also be introduced by subordinators like **منذ** ‘since’ (Badawi et al., 2004: 630):

إنها جريمة تعرفها البشرية منذ (أن) قامت على وجه الأرض.

It is a crime which humanity has known ever since it appeared on earth.

In the above example, **منذ** ‘since’ links the main clause with the subordinate clause.

3.11 Summary

This chapter has dealt with specific grammatical notions in both English and Arabic, such as definition of sentence, word order, transitivity system, and coordination and subordination. The first section considered the definition of sentence in English. According to some scholars, the definition of a sentence is a controversial issue. Although many attempts have been introduced to define a sentence, some scholars argue that a sentence is vaguely defined. In Arabic, it is generally agreed that a sentence comprises two main types, nominal and verbal. In the present study, the definition proposed by Dickins (2010) is adopted. In this expanded definition a sentence is viewed from grammatical, semantic, and intonational perspectives.

This chapter also discussed word order in English and Arabic. Unlike English, Arabic has a relatively flexible word order. The discussion of the transitivity system in English dealt in detail with the selection of processes, participants, and circumstances. Transitive and intransitive verbs in Arabic were similarly discussed in detail.

A detailed discussion about the two clause relations, coordination and subordination, in both English and Arabic was also provided. Adjuncts and disjuncts were distinguished on the basis of the principles proposed by Quirk et al., (1985).

3.12 Principles used for the syntactic analysis

In what follows are the analytical principles which have been applied to the corpus texts.

1. The parts of a sentence which are analysed are: main clause, adjunct clause, disjunct clause, adjunct phrase, disjunct phrase, coordinate clause, coordinate verb phrase, coordinate noun phrase, appositive clause, appositive phrase, and elliptical main and coordinate clause.
2. Adjunct and disjunct phrases are analysed when they can occur in initial or final position.
3. Embedded elements in main clauses or adjunct/disjunct clauses are not analysed.
4. Single elements are not separately analysed, except for initial conjuncts, such as 'First', and 'Then'.
5. Parenthetical and relative clauses are not analysed, as they fall outside the main clause structures.
6. Elements which are within the domain of adjunct or disjunct clauses are not separately analysed, as they are considered to be embedded.
7. In the presentation of the analysis in Chapter Six, each analysed sentence is followed by a chart to further explain the analysis.

The above principles have been adopted for all English and Arabic texts. For reasons of space, one English text and Arabic one will be presented in Chapter Six. The eleven other English and eleven other Arabic texts are given in Appendices A and B.

CHAPTER FOUR

Thematic Structure in English and Arabic

4.0 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to discuss the organisation of the sentence as a message in English and Arabic. In the part dealing with English, I will discuss in detail Halliday's view that there are two systems involved in the organization of the sentence as a message: information structure (organization of Given and New information) and thematic structure (Theme and Rheme). Other approaches such as the Prague School theory will also be discussed. A critique of the Hallidayan and Prague schools will also be provided. In the part dealing with Arabic, I will discuss those notions which are relevant to thematic structure in detail. The use of the terms *المسند* and *المسند إليه* will also be dealt with. The principles for the analysis of the thematic structure in English and Arabic will then be discussed.

4.1 The Hallidayan approach to Given and New and Theme and Rheme

Halliday recognises two textual systems: information structure and thematic system. The information structure involves two notions 'Given' and 'New'. The thematic system also involves two notions: 'Theme' and 'Rheme' (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 93). Although the two systems are closely related in semantic terms, they are different, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (*ibid.*). In the information structure, the elements Given and the New are 'listener-oriented'. They are based on what information the listener is already familiar with (given or predictable), and what he or she does not know (new or unpredictable). Information structure can consist of only a new element. In the thematic structure, by contrast, the elements are 'speaker-oriented'. Theme and rheme are based on what the speaker wants to say as a 'point

of departure', and what he or she will say about it (ibid.). In the unmarked case, the Theme falls within the Given, and the Rheme falls within the New. Both structures, the informational and the thematic, are speaker-selected; they are assigned by the speaker (ibid.).

4.1.1 Information structure

As mentioned above, the message of a clause, dependent or independent or the combination of the two, is of two parts: Given and New. The first segment, Given, carries information which is already known to the hearer. It is the kind of knowledge which is shared between the speaker and the hearer. New information, by contrast, is the information the speaker wants to convey to the hearer. The normal unmarked order of the information structure is that the Given elements precede the New ones (Baker, 1992: 145).

Phonological stress is used to suggest 'information focus', as in this example (ibid.: 147):

Now silver needs to have love.

The element 'love' in the example above is underlined, because the information stress falls on this element.

But phonological stress is not criterial for distinguishing the Given from the New; the boundary of the Given and the New elements is not always unambiguously establishable by stress assignment (ibid.). In these cases context has to be used to identify Given and New, as in this example (ibid: 148):

In this job, Anne, we're working with silver. Now silver needs to have love.

The context in the example above draws a line between the Given constituents (now silver) and the New elements (needs to have love).

Elements in information structure are realized by tonic accent or pitch prominence in English. The information focus in the unmarked structure lies on the rhematic element, rather than the thematic part (ibid.: 156).

John was appointed Chairman.

In this example, the information focus falls on 'Chairman'. It can, however fall on other elements such as 'John', or 'was'. In written language, marked information structure is sometimes conveyed by the use of punctuation and typography (ibid.).

Information status in both spoken and written texts can also be established by devices such as definiteness, which typically marks Given, and indefiniteness, which identifies New, as in the following example (ibid.):

The girl walked into the room.

Here the Givenness of the first element 'the girl' is already established, whereas this element is New in this sentence:

A girl walked into the room.

Stress is available in spoken language, but it can be implicit in some structures, because these structures can only have one stress pattern (ibid.: 150). One way of relaying information status in written language is by cleft and pseudo-cleft structures, as in (ibid.: 148):

What Mr. Rowland wants is the early publication of this report.

In the above pseudo-cleft sentence the Given information is that Mr. Rowland wants something, and that thing 'early publication of the report' constitutes the New information.

A speaker may present information as New, although it has previously been said, because it is unexpected information, or it involves contrastive emphasis. This can be illustrated by the following example from Halliday and Matthiessen (adapted from 2004: 91):

You can go if you like, I'm not going.

The pronouns ‘you’ and ‘I’ in the example above suggest contrastive emphasis and represent New information.

Marked word order is also another device to create focus information, as in this example provided by Van Dijk (2006: 94):

Coffee I like, but tea I don’t.

The speaker here preposes the elements ‘coffee’ and ‘tea’ to focus them.

4.1.1.a Markedness of Information Structure

Marked and unmarked themes are patterns of ‘thematic choice’. The label ‘marked’ means ‘unusual’, while ‘unmarked’ indicates ‘usual’. The notion ‘thematic choice’ involves a selection of an element in a clause to be theme (Baker, 1992: 129). Thematic choice always indicates meaning, because it is a point of departure for the speaker or the writer. According to the Hallidayan approach, thematic choice is indicated by assigning one of the main elements in a clause (subject, predicator, object, complement, and adjunct) the initial position (ibid.).

The notions ‘meaning’, ‘choice’, and ‘markedness’, Baker points out, are interrelated (ibid.). For example, in English the position of an adjective before a noun is of no importance, as this is not the result of choice; attributive adjectives (apart from a very few exceptional cases) always precede their nouns. Conversely, a time or place adverbial plays a significant role when it occupies initial position in a clause, because it signals the result of a speaker’s or writer’s choice to put the phrase here rather than later in the clause. The association between ‘meaning’, ‘choice’, and ‘markedness’ is also seen in clauses which are highly marked and carry a high degree of unexpectedness as in (ibid.):

Fantastic was the achievement.

The initial placement of the complement in this example is unusual, but it occurs in English. Here, the point of departure ‘fantastic’ has a more highly marked textual meaning than does an initial adverb like ‘yesterday’, as it is usual for the latter to appear in initial position, whereas the former is not. If a choice, Baker suggests, is less expected, as in the example above, it will be

highly marked, and will carry a more significant meaning. If, however, a choice is fairly expected, it will be less marked. The frequency of appearance of an element in thematic position and its mobility within a clause determine the degree of markedness (ibid.: 130).

According to Halliday, marked theme is of three types, as follows (ibid.: 132- 140):

1. Fronted theme

Theme is fronted by putting an element in an unusual initial position in a clause. Some fronted themes are highly marked while others are less marked. This can be illustrated by the example below (ibid.: 132).

In China the book received a great deal of publicity.

The adverbial 'In China' in this example is a marked theme, but the degree of its markedness is not high, because place adjuncts can fairly take different positions in a clause. Unlike this marked structure, objects and complements display a higher degree of markedness because of their limited mobility in the examples below (ibid: 133):

- a. A great deal of publicity the book received in China.
- b. Well publicized the book was.

Preposed objects and complements show contrast and emphasis. Temporal adjuncts, however, are more frequently fronted than objects and complements. The reason is that preposed adjuncts normally act as a method of developing a text, whereas preposed objects and complements do not (ibid.).

2. Predicated theme

The second type of marked theme is the predicated theme. Here, the thematic choice is indicated by the use of a cleft structure. This structure allows one element in the clause to be thematic by putting it near the beginning of the clause, as in the following example (ibid.):

It was the book that received a great deal of publicity in China.

The predicated theme in the above example suggests contrast, implying that it was the book, not something else, that received a great deal of publicity.

3. Identifying theme

Like the predicated theme, the identifying theme suggests contrast. But the thematic element in the marked identifying theme appears in the Given (known) information. This type of theme involves a *wh*-structure (pseudo-cleft structure), as in:

What the book received in China was a great deal of publicity.

According to Baker (*ibid.*), both predicated and identifying themes are used more frequently in written rather than spoken English, because the former lacks stress for signalling Given/New information.

Unmarked theme in English is indicated by the mood of the clause, according to Halliday and Matthiessen. In declarative clauses the unmarked theme is the subject, whereas it is the verb in imperative clauses. The *wh*-word is the unmarked theme in interrogative clauses. In polar questions, however, the auxiliary is the unmarked theme (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 73 – 76). Thus, the point of departure in the clause is usually signalled by these choices. Theme in declarative, imperative, and interrogative clauses will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter.

In general, it is the final position in the clause where prominence is achieved. When the speaker puts the prominent element in the initial position in the clause, this is justified by the fact that this prominence is temporary (Baker, 1992: 131).

4.2 Thematic Structure in English

The second system for the organisation of the sentence as a message is the thematic structure. Here information in the sentence is arranged in two parts: Theme (or Topic) and Rheme (or Comment). To identify the boundary of Theme, Eggins (2004) suggests that we need

to examine the types of theme in what she calls the ‘theme network’ (Eggins, 2004: 301). Three main systems are involved in ‘theme network’:

1. Choice of type of theme

Here the type of theme is realized by introducing certain type of element in the thematic position.

2. Choice of theme markedness

The choice of marked or unmarked theme rests on the combination of the theme constituents with other ‘mood’ and ‘transitivity’ constituents.

3. Choice of theme predication

The choice of predicated or unpredicated theme involves the use or non-use of additional constituent in the sentence.

Various definitions have been given for the notion of Theme. For example, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) define Theme and Rheme as follows:

The Theme is the element that serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that which locates and orients the clause within its context. The remainder of the message ... is called Rheme (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 64).

In Halliday’s view, Theme, what the sentence is about, has a two-fold function (Baker, 2005: 121). Firstly, it links the element in question back to the previous stretches of the text. Here the function is to produce a cohesive text. Secondly, it functions as a point of departure. It develops the subsequent stretches of text. Rheme, what the speaker says about the Theme, is the important information concerning the Theme. Halliday (1970) describes Theme as a ‘peg on which the message is hung’:

The English clause consists of a ‘theme’ and a ‘rheme’ ... the ‘theme’ is , as it were, the peg on which the message is hung’ ... The ‘theme’

of the clause is the element, which in English, is put in first position’
(Halliday, 1970: 161)

Halliday’s descriptions of Theme as a ‘starting point’ and ‘peg on which the message is hung’ are ‘metaphorical’ and difficult to interpret’, according to Fries (1995: 4). Most Prague School advocates’ views are based on Mathesius (ibid.: 1). The Mathesius’s description of theme involves two concepts (ibid.):

1. Information which is known or obvious in the situation
2. Information from which the speaker proceeds

Systemicists treat these two concepts differently, because they indicate different features according to Fries. Thus, the term ‘Given’ is used to refer to the first concept (known or obvious information), and the notion ‘Theme’ refers to the second concept (the point of the departure of the message) (ibid.).

Eggins (2004) identifies three types of theme: topical, interpersonal, and textual (Eggins, 2004: 301 – 6). These are discussed below.

1. Topical theme

Topical theme is so called because it normally indicates what the topic or a clause is about. It is assigned to the element which can receive a transitivity role and can take initial position, as in:

In most infants there are frequent episodes with no apparent cause.

In this example, the transitivity function attached to the thematic constituent is a circumstance of location. Thus, the first element ‘In most infants’ is a topical theme, and the remaining elements are rheme. In the example below, however, the first element (the textual adjunct ‘However’), is not an element to which a transitivity function is attached.

However, cries are discomfoting.

As the element 'cries' receives the transitivity role, it is then a topical theme. The elements occurring after the topical theme are no longer part of the theme; they are rheme. Eggins stresses that a clause must involve only one topical theme (Eggins, *ibid.*: 302).

2. Interpersonal theme

Interpersonal theme is a theme which can receive a mood role rather than a transitivity role, and can come at the beginning of a clause. The elements which serve as interpersonal themes are: the uncombined finite (interrogative structures), and the four modal adjuncts (mood, vocative, polarity, and comment). An example of uncombined finite is:

Do you give blood?

Theme in this example is 'Do you' and rheme is 'give blood'.

The two examples below illustrate two types of modal adjunct, mood and vocative respectively.

- a. I think (adjunct: mood) they take a pint or whatever it is.
- b. Simon (adjunct: vocative), isn't that where they put the needle in?

The modal adjunct 'I think' in (a) is mood. Here the interpersonal theme is 'I think they', and the element 'take a pint or whatever it is' is a rheme. In (b), the element 'Simon' functions as an interpersonal theme, and 'isn't that where they put the needle in?' is a rheme.

3. Textual theme

Elements of this theme play an important cohesive role in connecting the clause to its context. They are of two sub-types: continuity adjuncts, and conjunctive adjuncts. The first sub-type, continuity adjuncts, includes elements used in spoken language like 'oh', and 'well'. The second sub-type, conjunctive adjuncts, involves conjunctions which relate clauses within a sentence, such as 'so', 'and', 'but', etc., and conjunctions which connect sentences with other

sentences like ‘therefore’, and ‘however’. These two types of conjunctions need to precede the first topical theme to be textual thematic elements. The following examples illustrate the two main sub-types of textual theme (ibid.).

- a. Oh (adjunct: continuity), they give you a cup of tea.
- b. And (adjunct: conjunction) he proposes marriage.

In the first example above, the textual theme is ‘oh they’ and the rheme is ‘give you a cup of tea’. The theme in the second example is ‘And he’ and the rheme is ‘proposes marriage’.

A clause must contain one theme of any type, according to Eggins (ibid.: 302). But a clause can also realize different themes, namely textual, and/or interpersonal themes. This is illustrated by the example below.

Well, children, the story is about to continue.

The above example contains three types of themes: textual (Well), interpersonal (children), and topical (the story).

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), choice of mood determines the thematic element in the clause. Independent clauses select for mood, but in some minor clauses, such as ‘good night’, and ‘John!’ no thematic structure is found (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 71). In what follows is a discussion of theme in declarative, interrogative, and imperative clauses. The discussion is based on Halliday and Matthiessen (ibid.).

1. Theme in declarative clauses

The subject is typically theme in this kind of clause. But other elements can also play this role if there is a good reason to do so, as Halliday and Matthiessen point out: ‘The Subject is the element that is chosen as Theme unless there is good reason for choosing something else’ (ibid.: 73). Subject here is specified in terms of the mood system rather than the transitivity system. In the example below, the subject ‘you’ is the theme:

You are the one to blame.

But 'you' in 'You I blame for this', is not the subject; it is, therefore, a marked theme (ibid.).

The pronoun 'I' most often acts as unmarked theme in declarative clauses in everyday speech, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (ibid). As for marked themes, adverbial groups (e.g. 'suddenly', 'somewhat', and 'today') and prepositional phrase as adjuncts (e.g. 'in the corner', 'without any warning', 'at night') are the most usual marked themes. Complements are the most marked themes (ibid.: 74). Unmarked theme in a declarative clause can be illustrated by the following example (ibid.).

She went to the baker's.

In this example 'she' is the unmarked theme, and the element 'went to the baker's' is the rheme. The following example, however, illustrates a declarative clause which contains a marked theme (ibid.):

Eliot you're particularly fond of.

The complement 'Eliot' functions as a marked theme, and 'you're particularly fond of' is the rheme.

There is a sub-type of declarative clauses which shows thematic structure called exclamative clauses. In these clauses, theme is expressed by the exclamatory wh-element, as in (ibid.: 75):

How dreadful (theme) she sounds (rheme)!

In the example above, the element 'How dreadful' is the theme and 'she sounds' is the rheme.

2. Theme in interrogative clauses

In Hallidayan terms, the natural theme of a question is 'what I want to know' (ibid.). The element which marks 'what I want to know' is the theme of interrogative clauses. These clauses involve two types: the 'polarity yes/no' and the 'wh-interrogative'. Theme in yes/no interrogative is realized by the finite verbal operator, which is the element that embodies polarity. But in wh-interrogatives, it is the 'wh-element' which functions as a theme, because it is the element that seeks information. Theme in a yes/no interrogative includes the subject that follows, as in the following example (ibid.):

Shall I make you some toast?

Theme in this example extends over 'I'.

Theme in both the yes/no interrogative and the wh-interrogative typically occurs in the unmarked structure, which carries the basic message of the clause. But it may take the marked form, as in (ibid: 77):

On the right is it?

In above example the element 'On the right' functions as the theme and 'is it' is the rheme.

3. Theme in imperative clauses

In these clauses, the message the speaker wants to convey is of two types: 'I want you to do something' (e.g. Keep quiet), or 'I want us (you and me) to do something' (e.g. Let's go home now) (ibid.: 76). The verb is the theme in the first type, and 'let's' in the second. But when 'you' is introduced in the imperative, as in 'You speak slowly', a marked choice is made. It is only in the imperative clause that the predicator (verb) is regularly a theme (ibid.: 77). There are, however, other moods in which the verb occupies the first position and functions as a theme, as in:

Forget it I never shall.

Here, the verb ‘forget’ takes the highest degree of thematic markedness.

In a negative imperative clause, such as ‘Don’t argue with me’, the theme is ‘don’t’ and the element that follows (a subject or a predicator) the rheme. In a positive imperative like ‘do take care’, ‘do’ and the predicator ‘take’ are the theme.

There are clauses which lack thematic structures (minor clauses). These usually express speech functions. They do not contain mood or transitivity structure, and are solely rhemes. Examples of minor clauses include greetings (e.g. Good night), calls (e.g. Charlie!), exclamations (e.g. Well done!), and alarms, which can be warnings (e.g. ‘Look out!) or appeals, (e.g. ‘Help! and ‘Fire!) (ibid.: 100 and 153). Responses like ‘yes’ and ‘all right’ also do not indicate thematic structures, because they presuppose the whole of what has been preceded (ibid.: 100). Elliptical clauses like ‘No idea’ for ‘I have no idea’, and ‘Feeling better?’ for ‘Are you feeling better?’ are examples of exophoric ellipsis. The structures of these clauses are rhematic only, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (ibid.).

4.3 The Prague-School and related approaches to Theme and Rheme

For Prague School linguists, utterances are ordered on the basis of Theme and Rheme (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 81). Theme expresses information which is predictable (or relatively predictable) and Rheme expresses information which is new (or relatively new). When the starting point in the sentence is shared information, the order is ‘Theme followed by Rheme’, and when the starting point is new information, the order is ‘Rheme followed by Theme’ (ibid.).

The Prague School linguists developed the theory of Functional Sentence Perspective (FSP). The main idea of FSP is that the contribution of the separate elements of the sentence to the text development varies. Some elements have a higher degree of communicative dynamism (CD) than other elements. According to Prague School linguists, the purpose of communication of an interaction leads the structure of a clause or a sentence to function differently, depending on the communicative role the speaker wants to convey (Baker, 1992: 160). This is illustrated by the following example (ibid.).

John has been taken ill.

This sentence can indicate one's state of health. It may also identify the person who has been taken ill:

John has been taken ill.

Another communicative function is probably to assert the validity of the information conveyed, as in:

John has been taken ill.

The above example would be treated solely on the basis of information structure in Halliday's approach (ibid.).

According to the Hallidayan approach, the verb generally falls in the rhematic domain. But for FSP, the verb can be a thematic or rhematic element, depending on the context and the semantic structure of the verb (ibid.). Given elements are considered to be thematic or context-dependent, whereas new elements are rhematic, or context-independent elements.

FSP plays a role in determining the word order of utterances. It also analyzes the distribution of elements in utterances or a text. The analysis of elements is based on (1) the information the elements provide, and (2) what role they play as functional units of discourse (ibid.). The organization of text in terms of sentences or clauses is described by degrees of CD, and flow of information. Theme carries the least degree of CD. It does not push communication forward with great force as the rhematic element does. Rheme carries the highest degree of CD. This suggests that elements in a sentence carry increasing degrees of CD as the utterance advances (ibid.: 163). This is illustrated by the following example provided by Wangheng (1999: 23):

Last night I was reading a fascinating book while I was waiting for you.

In this example 'I' has the lowest communicative function or least degree of CD, whereas 'a fascinating book' indicates the highest degree of CD. The degrees of CD are achieved by three

factors, the contextual factor, linear modification, and the semantic factor as Firbas (1992) points out:

An interplay of the three factors determines the distribution of degrees of CD over the written sentence. It determines the perspective in which a semantic and grammatical sentence structure is to function in the act of communication; that is, it determines its functional sentence perspective (Firbas, 1992: 11).

These factors are arranged in terms of their effect on FSP starting with context and ending with linearity, as follows (ibid.):

1. The contextual factor

In Firbas' terms, the contextual factor involves two types of information: 'context-dependent' and 'context-independent' (Baker, 1992: 161). In written text, 'context-dependent' or old information is the information which can be regained from the immediately relevant context. 'Context-independent' or new information, regardless of the position it occupies in the sentence, describes information which cannot be regained from the immediately relevant context. 'Context-independent' information, assigned to the rhematic elements, is communicatively more important than 'context-dependent' information, which is assigned to the thematic elements. For example, if the communicative role in 'John has been ill' is to indicate John's state of health, the element 'John' functions as a base on which the message is founded (ibid.).

2. The linear modification factor

In this factor, the gradation of position results in gradation of meaning provided that no factors interfere this process (Obeidat, 1994: 48). The degrees of CD typically increase in line with the linear order of the sentence. As mentioned above, elements at the start of the sentence have the lowest CD, while those at the end have the highest CD.

3. The semantic factor

The semantic structure is influenced by context dependency. The meaning of the elements in a sentence and their relation to each other affect the arrangement of CD (ibid.: 58). For instance, if the element 'Peter' in 'Peter flew to Edinburgh yesterday' is the only context dependent element, the adverbial 'to Edinburgh' will indicate the highest degree of CD, as it concludes the communication development. Thus, the element 'to Edinburgh' serves the dynamic semantic function of 'specification'. The element 'yesterday' is context independent. It carries background reference, serving as the dynamic semantic function of 'setting'. However, if the elements 'Peter', 'flew' and 'to Edinburgh' are considered to be context dependent, 'yesterday' indicates the highest degree of CD, and functions as 'specification' rather than 'setting' (ibid.: 58).

Another contribution of the Prague School was the concept of 'Thematic Progression'. Danes (1974) points out that text 'connexity', or text coherence is represented by Thematic Progression (TP), which is constructed from one clause to another throughout the text. He proposes the following types of TP (1974: 118-21).

1. Simple Linear Thematic Progression

In this type, the rheme of one clause becomes the theme of the clause that follows. This is illustrated as follows:

Theme A _____ Rheme B

Theme B _____ Rheme C

Theme C _____ Rheme D

2. Thematic Progression with a Constant (Continuous) Theme

Here the theme is equal to Given information. Each clause shares this theme. In other words, the theme in each clause is developed from the preceding clause. This can be illustrated by the text below provided by Bloor and Bloor (adapted from 2004: 88):

The saw-scaled viper is found in dry sand areas where there is little vegetation. *Its length* is about two feet, and it is sandy in colour with darker spots. *It* is aggressive and very poisonous. *It* may be found in the full blaze of the sun or beneath hot stones and in crannies heated by the sun.

The thematic element in every clause shares the main topic of the text: ‘the saw-scaled viper’.

3. Thematic Progression with Derived Theme

Here theme is derived from the overall theme or ‘hypertheme’ of a paragraph or a text section. In other words, the expressions appearing in thematic positions are connected in meaning to the topic previously mentioned in the text.

4. The split Rheme

In this type the rheme in a clause comprises two components, each of which becomes a theme in the subsequent clause. The following example is from Bloor and Bloor (ibid.: 90).

The only other considerable region of dense population in the world lies in Japan. This country shows a remarkable fusion of both densely populated rural and urban communities. Japanese peasant farmers, who constitute 45 per cent of the total population, practise a typical monsoon Asian subsistence economy, whereas the millions of people living in vast industrial cities such as Tokyo and Osaka have much in common with counterparts in Europe and North America.

In the text above, the rheme in the second clause contains two components: ‘densely populated rural communities’ and ‘densely populated urban communities’. The first component becomes the theme of both the third clause and the fourth clause. The second component becomes the theme of the fifth clause.

5. Thematic Progression with an Omitted Link (or with a thematic jump)

This is a modified form of the first type of thematic progression. It involves the deletion of one or more utterances in the thematic progression, because context implies thematic content.

For Danes, the first type of thematic progression, Simple Linear Thematic Progression, is the most basic type (Danes, 1974: 118). But for other linguists, this type and the second one, Thematic Progression with a Constant Theme, are both considered to be basic. The third main type, Thematic Progression with Derived Theme, is also considered to be limited because of the determination of the ‘hypertheme’, as this may or may not occur in the text. Even when it appears in the text, the hypertheme and the derived themes are not directly linked. Despite the limitations of Danes’s scheme, it contributes to the study of theme at both the clause and the text levels. His work contributes to the study of text organization (Wangheng, 1999: 42).

4.4 Critique

Halliday’s approach to theme and rheme has been criticised by a number of scholars. For example, Halliday’s definition of a Theme as a ‘starting point’ and ‘peg on which the message is hung’ is described as ‘metaphorical’ and difficult to interpret’ (Fries, 1995: 4). For Dickins (2010), Halliday’s description of Theme as ‘a point of departure of the message’ is ‘vague’ (Dickins, 2010: 1096). In Halliday’s approach, the difference between Theme and Rheme is realized by the sequential ordering of the elements in a clause. Rheme-Theme sequential ordering ‘has no place in Halliday’s system’ (Baker, 1992: 140). Other scholars also reject sentence position as being the only way to distinguish between theme and rheme (ibid.).

According to Baker, one of the disadvantages of Halliday’s approach is its ‘partial circularity: theme is whatever comes in initial position and whatever comes in initial position is theme’ (Baker, ibid.). Another disadvantage is that it fails to relate languages with SVO word order (particularly languages which have relatively fixed word order, such as English) with

languages with relatively free word order, such as Arabic (ibid.). Halliday's approach does not discuss why some languages tend to have participants as themes (or subjects in SVO and SOV languages), and other languages thematize processes (or verbs in VSO languages), according to Baker (ibid.). Further, this approach, Baker points out, does not provide an explanation for language features 'which restrict a speaker's choice of thematic elements' (ibid.: 141). Despite these disadvantages, Halliday's approach is 'very simple to follow and apply', according to Baker (ibid.).

Similarly, Prague School theory is criticised for its 'rather complex explanation' (ibid.: 140). This view is supported by Adjemian (1978) who describes the concept of CD as 'extremely vague and almost impossible to utilize in a rigorous linguistic description' (Adjemian, 1978: 226; quoted in Obeidat, 1994: 45). Baker (1992) points out that 'there are several distinct approaches within the Prague tradition itself' (Baker, 1992: 160). One advantage of the Prague School theory, however, is that it provides an explanation for the interactional organization of languages which have relatively free word order, according to Baker (ibid.).

The following considerations have led me not to use Halliday's model or a Hallidayan-type model which distinguishes between Theme/Rheme and Given/New in this thesis.

1. The vagueness of the notions 'theme and 'rheme' in Halliday.
2. The associated tendency of 'theme' in practice simply to be identified with what comes first in the sentence.
3. The failure of the Hallidayan approach to shed coherent light on the distinction between SVO and VSO (and also other word orders) in Arabic.

Accordingly, I have adopted an approach which makes use of only the single pair of notions Theme and Rheme, as in the Prague School, rather than the two pairs of notions Theme and Rheme, and Given and New, as in Halliday. It is worth, however, repeating here the point made in section 4.3, that the Prague School notions of Theme and Rheme are closer to Hallidayan notions of Given and New than they are to Hallidayan notions of Theme and Rheme. Thus, from

a Hallidayan perspective, the present study is much more concerned with Given and New information, than it is with Thematic and Rhematic information.

In this study, I also adopt some practical procedures to overcome the criticism voiced by Adjemian (see section above) that the Prague-school descriptions are ‘extremely vague and almost impossible to utilize in a rigorous linguistic description’ (Adjemian, 1978: 226), attempting to produce a rigorous practical model for the analysis of Theme and Rheme in both English and Arabic.

4.5 Notions of Relevance to Thematic Structure in Traditional Arab Linguistics

In this section, I will consider the notions *المسند* and *المسند إليه* in traditional Arabic grammar. The *المسند* is most specifically used to mean the verb (the *فعل*) – or, better, the verb-phrase – of a verbal sentence and the predicate of a nominal sentence – the *المسند* might thus be translated as ‘verb phrase/predicate’. The *المسند إليه* is most specifically used to mean the subject (the *الفاعل*) of a verbal sentence and the predicand of a nominal sentence – the *المسند إليه* might thus be translated as ‘subject/predicand’. The treatment of the *المسند* and *المسند إليه* by traditional Arab grammarians has, however, significant similarities to the treatment of Theme and Rheme (also Given and New) in modern Western linguistics. It is therefore useful to consider the *المسند* and *المسند إليه* at this point in the thesis.

As mentioned earlier, traditionally Arabic sentences fall into two categories, verbal and nominal. Both the nominal and the verbal sentences contain two main elements: *المسند* and *المسند إليه*. Arab rhetoricians treat other elements which do not belong to either of these two elements as *قيود* ‘complements’ (Obeidat, 1994: 292-93). Sībawayh (born 760 – died 796/797) points out that the *المسند* and *المسند إليه* are essential parts in a sentence:

وهما [المسند والمسند إليه] ما لا يَغْنَى واحدٌ منهما عن الآخر، ولا يجد المتكلم منه بدا

(Sībawayh, 2004: 23).

The meaning of the first cannot be completed without the meaning of the second.

The *المسند* and *المسند إليه* are the two major parts in both nominal and verbal sentences (Sībawayh, *ibid.*). The following two examples, which are provided by Sībawayh, illustrate these two elements in the nominal and verbal sentences respectively (*ibid.*):

a. عبدالله أخوك

Ābdullāh is your brother.

b. يذهب عبد الله

Ābdullāh goes away.

The first example is a nominal sentence. In this sentence the *المسند* is the predicate أخوك ‘your brother’, and the *المسند إليه* is the predicand عبدالله ‘Ābdullāh’. This predication, Sībawayh points out, is similar to that of the verbal sentence in the second example. Here the *المسند* is يذهب ‘go away’ and the *المسند إليه* is عبد الله ‘Ābdullāh’ (*ibid.*). The relationship between these two elements is called إسناد ‘predication’ (‘al-Hāšimī, 2005: 47).

The elements which function as *المسند* include الخبر ‘predicate’, الفعل ‘verb’, (كان) أخبار النواسخ ‘predicates of the kāna-set and ‘inna-set’, the second object of the verb ظن ‘think’ and the زاننات ‘predicands of the kāna-set and ‘inna-set’ (*ibid.*).

Typically, *المسند إليه* precedes *المسند*, because it is the first thing to be thought, as ‘al-Hāšimī points out:

اعلم أن مرتبة المسند إليه التقديم، وذلك لأن مدلوله هو الذي يخطر أولاً في الذهن

(‘al-Hāšimī, *ibid.*: 120)

Typically, the *المسند إليه* occurs before the *المسند*, as it is the first thing to be thought.

Having defined the *المسند* and the *المسند إليه*, the relationship between these elements in nominal and verbal sentences is discussed below.

Both marked and unmarked nominal declarative sentences in Arabic are more assertive than unmarked verbal sentences (Obeidat, 1994: 337). Note that in the immediately following discussion (which draws on Obeidat, *ibid.*) what I mean by a ‘verbal sentence’ is any sentence

which contains a main verb, and what I mean by a ‘nominal sentence’ is any sentence which does not contain a main verb. Elsewhere in this thesis, I will, however, use ‘verbal sentence/clause’ to mean a sentence/clause which contains a main verb which is not the predicate of a preceding predicand. I will, similarly, use ‘nominal sentence/clause’ to mean a sentence/clause which involves a predicand-predicate structure, regardless of what part of speech the predicate is (the predicate in such a sentence/clause may thus be a verb, or something other than a verb, such as a noun/noun phrase, adjective/adjective phrase, or prepositional phrase).

Typical unmarked verbal sentences begin with verbs. Marked verbal sentences, on the other hand, can have preposed subjects, or objects which come before verbs, as in (ibid.):

الضيف زار المتحف الوطني.

The visitor visited the national museum.

When the object of an unmarked sentence is preposed, it is either a *المبتدأ* ‘predicand’ (take nominative case) or a preposed object (taking accusative case), according to the Traditional Arab Grammarians (TAGs). If the preposed object is in the accusative case, it becomes part of the predication, because it is *فضلة* ‘supplementary elements, like complements’, according to the TAGs and the grammarians of the School of Kufah (ibid.).

An initial prepositional or adverbial element in a nominal sentence can suggest new information in the following element, as in the example below (ibid.).

على الشجرة عصفور.

On the tree, is a bird.

The prepositional phrase *على الشجرة* ‘on the tree’ is a marked ‘theme’. A prepositional phrase can also be preposed in verbal sentences, as in the following example provided by al-Anbāri (1998, vol. 1: 68).

في أكفانه لفَّ الميثُ

In his shroud he was wrapped.

The prepositional phrase *في أكفانه* in this verbal sentence is preposed to achieve a rhetorical purpose, according to al-Anbāri (ibid.).

Arab rhetoricians establish reasons for the *المسند* and the *المسند إليه* to be preposed. For example, Āabbās (2005) identifies specific reasons for placing the *المسند إليه* in an initial position (Āabbās: 218-35). First, the *المسند إليه* occurs initially when an action is not performed by it. But here two conditions need to be met: the *المسند* should be a verb, and the *المسند إليه* should be preceded by a negative particle (e.g. *ما mā*). This can be illustrated by this example (ibid.: 220).

ما أنا فتحت الباب.

It wasn't me who opened the door.

Here the speaker (1) denies his or her opening the door, and (2) asserts that somebody else has opened it. Thus, the *المسند إليه* (أنا) 'I' is preposed.

Second, the *المسند إليه* is placed initially when it involves a determiner, such as *كُل*, *جميع*, and *كافة* 'all', provided that these particles come before negative particles, such as *لا* and *لم* 'not'. This is known as *عموم السلب* 'with no exception to any one or any thing of a group'. An example is the following sentence (ibid.).

كل الناجحين لم يأخذوا جوائزهم.

All those who passed in the exam did not take their rewards.

Here the determiner *كل* 'all' functions as the *المسند إليه*. There are cases where the initial *كل* 'all' serves as an object rather than the *المسند إليه* as in:

كل الدراهم لم أخذ

All the money, I did not take (i.e. I did not take all the money).

According to Ābbās, the determiner كل 'all' in the above sentence is an object. The normal order of this sentence would be لم أَخْذُ كلَّ الدَراهِمِ 'I did not take all the money'. A construction like this one is called سَلْبُ العَمومِ (ibid.). The difference between سَلْبُ العَمومِ and عَمومِ السَلْبِ is that the negative particle comes before the determiner in the former (لَمْ أَخْذُ كلَّ الدَراهِمِ), whereas it occurs after the determiner in the latter (كلِّ الناجحين لم يأخذوا جوائزهم). Another feature distinguishing these two types is that exception is implied in سَلْبُ العَمومِ, but not in عَمومِ السَلْبِ (ibid.).

Third, the المسند إليه occurs initially if it is مثل 'as, or like' and غير ('other than' - an element referring to a person or a thing not mentioned in a sentence). The following example illustrates the point (ibid.: 233).

غيري يستحقُّ الويل.

It is not me who deserves to be reprimanded. (Someone other than me deserves to be reprimanded)

The speaker here emphasises the fact that somebody else deserves to be reprimanded. This is achieved by placing the المسند إليه in an initial position.

Like the المسند إليه, the المسند can occur initially when there is a need to do so, according to al-Hašimi:

يُقَدَّمُ المسند إذا وجد باعثٌ على تقديمه

(al-Hašimi, 2005: 130)

The المسند is preposed if there is a reason to do so.

Ābbās (2005) points out that the المسند is preposed when it emphatically assigns an aspect of something to the المسند إليه. An example is the following sentence (Ābbās, 2005.: 237):

في الجماعة قوة

It is unity through which strength is achieved.

This sentence emphasises the fact that it is only through unity that strength is reached. To produce this meaning, the المسند is preposed.

Another reason for preposing the *المسند* is to express optimism, as in:

في عافية أنت

You will get well soon. (literally: 'In good health you [are]')

The *المسند* (في عافية) 'get well soon' (literally: 'In good health) in this sentence is preposed to encourage the patient to be in an optimistic mood.

As in declarative structures, the *المسند* and the *المسند إليه* can occur in interrogative forms. Arab rhetoricians distinguish between two main types of interrogative. The first type, which is called التصديق 'acknowledgement', is expressed by the two polar (yes-no) question particles: هل and أ. The second type is referred to as التصور, and corresponds to the English wh-question (Obeidat, 1994: 345). An example of التصديق 'acknowledgement' interrogative is the following (adapted from Obeidat, *ibid.*).

أأنت بنيت هذا المنزل؟

Did you build this house?

Here the *المسند إليه* is أنت 'Did you' and the *المسند* is بنيت هذا المنزل 'build this house' (*ibid.*).

The second type of interrogative, which corresponds to the English wh-question, التصور, is exemplified as follows:

من جاء من بغداد؟

Who came from Baghdad?

The answer to the above question would be something like:

جاء زيد من بغداد.

Zaid came from Bagdad.

Here Zaid is placed in an unmarked position. The typical marked position of such an element would be at the beginning of the sentence (*ibid.*: 347).

Arabic also displays structures which are similar to the English pseudo-cleft structures. The aim of such structures is to highlight certain elements which take thematic positions (ibid.: 362). This involves a change in the usual word order. Pseudo-cleft structures in Arabic can be expressed by the use of what TAGs call ضمير الشأن ‘dummy pronoun’, as in:

إنه زيد قادم.

It is Zaid who is coming.

In the above example, إنه ‘it is’ has an emphatic purpose; it stresses that ‘Zaid’ is coming.

4.6 A note on the use of the المسند and the المسند إليه

Some scholars such as Al-Sahli (1996) and Obeidat, (1994), use the notions the المسند and the المسند إليه to refer to ‘theme’ and rheme’ on the basis of Halliday’s model. This, I believe, is somewhat confusing. Halliday’s description of theme as the point of departure of the message is different from the definition of the المسند إليه in Arabic. Typically, the المسند إليه occurs before the المسند, but it can be postposed and come after the المسند, as illustrated in various examples above. In other words, the المسند إليه is not always the ‘starting-point’ element.

As suggested at the start of this section, a more coherent usage is ‘subject/predicand’ for the المسند إليه and ‘verb phrase/predicate’ for the المسند, in recognition of the fact that in a nominal sentence the المسند إليه is the predicand and the المسند is the predicate (which may or may not be a verb phrase), and that in a verbal sentence the المسند إليه is the subject and the المسند is the verb phrase.

4.7 Summary

The discussion above dealt with thematic structures in English and Arabic. Two approaches were discussed in relation to Theme and Rheme in English: the Hallidayan approach and the Prague School model. The Halliday’s information structure (Given and New) and the markedness of information structure were also dealt with in detail. Both approaches have been criticized by many scholars. While Halliday’s approach distinguishes thematic structure

(Theme/Rheme) from information structure (Given/New), the Prague School model does not make a distinction between Theme and Given or Rheme and New. It has also been criticized for its complex forms of explanation. The notions Theme and Rheme are vague in the Hallidayan approach. The de facto identification of theme as what comes first in the sentence is also another criticism of the Hallidayan approach.

Because of the vagueness of Halliday's distinction between Theme/Rheme and Given/New, I have adopted an approach which makes use of only the single pair of notions Theme and Rheme, as in the Prague School, rather than the two pairs of notions, Theme and Rheme, and Given and New, as in Halliday. To address the difficulty of applying traditional Prague School models, a rigorous practical model for the analysis of Theme and Rheme in both English and Arabic has been produced.

The notions the *المسند* and *المسند إليه* were also discussed in detail. It was indicated that the *المسند إليه* is not always the 'starting-point' element. Thus, the *المسند إليه* cannot simply be identified with the Hallidayan theme. Instead, it was suggested that the *المسند إليه* can be more adequately understood to mean 'subject/predicand', while the *المسند* can be interpreted as 'verb phrase/predicate'.

4.8 Principles used for the thematic analysis

I have used the same general principles for the analysis of the thematic structure in English and Arabic. The Arabic texts, however, required slightly different specific analytical models than English, because Arabic has two different types of sentence: nominal and verbal. In what follows, the general principles are first discussed followed by the specific principles.

4.8.1 General Principles applied to both English and Arabic texts

The following general principles have been used for all English and Arabic texts:

1. The sentence in English and Arabic is divided into two main elements (Theme and Rheme) on the basis of how it is uttered in speech. A sentence may involve one or more tone groups.
2. In each tone group, a word on which the main stress falls is identified.
3. In each tone group, a main theme and a main rheme are identified.

4. When a sentence has two tone groups, and consists of a subordinate clause or phrase followed by a main clause, the subordinate clause or phrase is analysed as the main theme and the main clause as the main rheme.
5. When a sentence has two tone groups, and consists of a main clause followed by a subordinate clause, the main clause is treated as the main theme and the subordinate clause as the main rheme.
6. Non-embedded coordinated clauses are analysed as successive strings of theme-rheme structures.
7. Parenthetical elements are treated as falling outside the main theme-rheme structure, though having their own internal theme-rheme structure. Parenthetical and relative clauses are excluded from the analysis.
8. In the presentation of the analysis in Chapter Six, each analysed sentence is followed by a chart to further explain the analysis.

As discussed earlier, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) treat the ‘wh-element’ in ‘wh-interrogatives’ as a theme on a basis that it is the element that seeks information (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 75). In the present study, however, the question-word is analysed as a rheme, because the unknown information is questioned by it, though it may not carry the primary stress. This is illustrated by the example below which is taken from my data (The Guardian, November 19, 2008):

(^T More than five years after the event ^T), (^R (^R_R how much ^R_R) (^T_R does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful? ^T_R)_R)

The element ‘how much’ is treated as a rheme in the sentence above.

4.8.2 Specific analytical models used for the Arabic texts

In addition to the above principles, the analysis of the Arabic texts dictates the use of some further more specific notions, because Arabic has two different types of sentence. These notions are discussed below. Some of the examples used here are taken from my data.

1. Verbal clauses (sentences)

a. Clauses (sentences) with VSO order

In verbal clauses (sentences) with normal stress (with sentence stress on the final element, i.e. the object), the subject is analysed as the theme and the verb and object as the rheme. The brackets with three dots [...] indicate that an element is ‘moved’ from its normal position – i.e. considered for analytical purpose as a separate element, the elements surrounding it being also treated as a separate (single) discontinuous element. The following example illustrates the analysis of this type of clause (sentence):

يدرس زيدٌ هند

Zaid teaches Hind

(^T Zaid ^T) (^R yudarrisu [...] hind ^R)

b. Clauses (sentences) with VOS order

In verbal clauses (sentences) with normal stress (with sentence stress on the final element, i.e. the subject), the verb and object are treated as the theme and the subject as rheme, as in:

يدرس هنداً زيد

Zaid teaches Hind (It is Zaid who teaches Hind)

(^T yudarrisu... hind ^T) (^R Zaid ^R)

c. Clauses (sentences) with VS order

In verbal clauses (sentences) with stress is on the final element (i.e. the subject), the verb is analysed as the theme and the subject as the rheme. This is illustrated by the following example:

يدرس زيدُ

Zaid teaches (It is Zaid who teaches)

(^T yudarrisu ^T) (^R zaid ^R)

But if the sentence stress is on the verb, the verb is treated as the rheme and the subject as the theme.

d. Clauses (sentences) with VO order

When a verbal clause (sentence) does not have an overt subject, the subject is analysed as zero theme, and is represented by 'Ø'. The subject is analysed as the theme and the VO element as the rheme, assuming normally sentence stress on the object, as in the following example:

يدرس هنداً

He teaches Hind

(^T Ø ^T) (^R yudarrisu hind ^R)

2. Nominal clauses (sentences)

a. Clauses (sentences) with Predicand-Predicate word order (non-verbal predicates)

Assuming normal sentence stress towards the final element, the predicand is analysed as the theme, and the predicate as the rheme, as in:

زيدُ في البيت

Zaid is in the house

(^T zaid ^T) (^R fi-l-bayt ^R)

b. Clauses (sentences) with Predicate-Predicand word order (non-verbal predicates)

Assuming normal sentence stress towards the final element, the predicand is treated as the theme, and the predicate as the rheme. This is illustrated by the following example:

في البيت زيدُ

In the house is Zaid

$(^T \text{fi-l-bayt } ^T) (^R \text{zaid } ^R)$

c. Clauses (sentences) with Predicand-Predicate word order (verbal predicates)

According to traditional Arab grammar, when a predicand is followed by a predicate which starts with a verb, the clause (sentence) is nominal whose predicate is a verbal clause. Thus, in such structures, the predicand is analysed as the theme, and the verbal predicate as the rheme. The verbal predicate is also analysed internally as the zero theme 'Ø' and the rheme. This is exemplified as follows:

زيدُ يدرِّسُ هندًا

Zaid teaches Hind.

$(^T \text{zaid } ^T) (^R (^{T\backslash R} \text{Ø } ^{T\backslash R}) (^{R\backslash R} \text{yudarrisu hind } ^{R\backslash R}) ^R)$

3. Clauses (sentences) beginning with an adverbial

In clauses (sentences) starting with an adverbial, the adverbial is analysed as the theme and the remainder of the clause (sentence) is the rheme. The rheme is further analysed into theme and rheme. This is illustrated by the following example taken from my data (Al-Riyadh, October 25, 2008):

وعلى هذا الأساس، فإن إغلاق ملف إسرائيل مع العرب يعتبر الجائزة الأكبر لأي سياسي يعيش هذا المشهد ويرعاه.

Based on this fact, any president who finds a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will be highly credited for it.

$(^T \text{wa } \acute{e}al\bar{a} \text{ h}\bar{a}da \text{ al-}^T \text{'as}\bar{a}s \text{ } ^T) (^R (^{T\backslash R} \text{fa } ^T \text{'inna } ^T \text{'igl}\bar{a}q \text{ malaff } ^T \text{'isr}\bar{a}'\bar{i}l \text{ ma}\acute{c}a \text{ al-} \text{ } ^{T\backslash R}) (^{R\backslash R} (^{T\backslash R\backslash R} \text{Ø } ^{T\backslash R\backslash R}) (^{R\backslash R\backslash R} \text{yu}\acute{c}tabar \text{ al-j}\bar{a}'\bar{i}zah \text{ al-kubr}\bar{a} \text{ li-}^T \text{'ayyi} \text{ } ^{R\backslash R\backslash R}) ^R) ^R)$

4. Sentences consisting of a subordinate clause and a main clause

Where the subordinate clause is preposed, this clause is treated as the theme to which the following main clause is the rheme. Elements of the subordinate and main clauses are also internally analysed, as in the following example:

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته .

Although America and Israel are conventionally said to have more powerful and advanced military forces than does Iran, this, however, does not necessarily indicate which party will be more harmed by other, even taking limitations on power into account.

(^T (^{T\T} wa maća ‘anna al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-muċādalāt al-mutaċāraf ėalayhā ^{T\T}), (^{R\T} ‘akbar wa-‘aktar tiqaniyyah min ħiyāzāt ‘īrān ^{R\T})^T) (^R (^{T\R} ‘illā ‘anna dālika ^{T\R}) (^{R\R} (^{T\R\R} Ø ^{T\R\R})) (^{R\R\R} lā yaxḍāċ liman yakūn al-‘aktar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi-maḥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{R\R\R})^R)

5. Sentences consisting of a main clause and a subordinate clause

Where the main clause is preposed, this clause is treated as the theme and the following subordinate clause as the rheme, provided the two clauses constitute two separate tone groups. Elements of the main and subordinate clauses are also internally analysed, as in:

و إيران تفاوض من منطلق القوة لأنها تدرك كيف تحصل على ما تريد .

Iran is negotiating on the basis of strength, because it knows how to achieve its goals.

(^T (^{T\T} wa ‘īrān ^{T\T}) (^{R\T} (^{T\R\T} Ø ^{T\R\T}) (^{R\R\T} tufāwiḍ min munṭalaq al-quwwah ^{R\R\T})^{R\T})^T) (^R (^{T\R} li-‘annahā ^{T\R}) (^{R\R} (^{T\R\R} Ø ^{T\R\R})) (^{R\R\R} tudrik kayfa taḥṣal ėalā mā turīd. ^{R\R\R})^R)

Thus, the above specific principles distinguish in theme-rheme terms VSO sentences from SVO sentences. The following sentences illustrate the point:

a. يدرّس زيد هنداً (VSO)

Zaid teaches Hind

b. زيد يدرّس هنداً (SVO)

Zaid teaches Hind

Sentence (a) has a non-emphatic theme زيد ‘Zaid’, while sentence (b) has an emphatic theme زيد ‘Zaid’. To deal with this, sentence (a) is thematically analysed as:

$(^T \text{Zaid } ^T) (^R \text{yudarrisu [...] hind } ^R)$

This analysis is the same as the analysis of يدرّس هنداً (He teaches Hind) in (d) above. The difference is that the theme position in يدرّس هنداً is empty, but in يدرّس زيد هنداً (Zaid teaches Hind) it is filled by زيد (Zaid). Sentence (b) above involves two elements, a main theme زيد (Zaid) and a main rheme يدرّس هنداً (teaches Hind). The analysis of this main rheme يدرّس هنداً (teaches Hind) is the same as that of sentence (d) يدرّس هنداً (He teaches Hind). It involves a theme-rheme analysis, in which \emptyset is the theme and يدرّس هنداً is the rheme. This suggests a kind of recursion.

In fact, one of the novel features of the analysis of thematic structure, for both English and Arabic, in this thesis, is that it makes detailed and consistent use of recursion throughout. Thus, an element which is more globally a theme or a rheme may itself consist of further theme and rheme, etc. Proposals for recursion in thematic structure have been put forward by systemic-functional linguists (e.g. Halliday, 1985: 56), and by some generative linguists (e.g. Valldui and Zacharski 1994; cf also Rooth 2006, Krifka 1999, Tomioko 2006). However, to my knowledge, this is the first study outside systemic-functional grammar (which as seen uses ‘theme’ and ‘rheme’ in a very different sense from that used here) to do a thoroughgoing thematic analysis which incorporates recursive elements.

The above analytical models have been adopted for all Arabic texts, while the general principles described earlier have been adopted for all English and Arabic texts. One English text and Arabic one will be presented in the main body of the thesis (Chapter Six). The eleven other English and eleven other Arabic texts are given in Appendices C and D.

CHAPTER FIVE

Grounding Structure in English and Arabic

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with grounding (foreground and background) in English and Arabic. Some scholars (e.g. Abdul-Raof, 2006, and Fareh, 1995) translate the Arabic terms التقديم and التأخير as 'foreground' and 'background'. The use of the التقديم and التأخير to translate 'foreground' and 'background' is not accurate, because the terms 'foreground' and 'background' are meaning-oriented, whereas the التقديم and التأخير are form-oriented. As mentioned earlier, the التقديم and التأخير refer to the preposing and postposing of individual elements within a sentence for particular purposes (cf al-Anbāri, 1998, vol. 1: 68, al-Hašimi, 2005: 130, Āabbās: 218-37, and Āatīq, 1985: 149). The discussion of 'foreground' and 'background' below will be used for both English and Arabic.

5.1 Distinction between foreground and background

Readers and writers of texts tend to 'lend more importance to some information than to other information', according to Wallace (Wallace, 1982: 208). In this regard, many linguists (e.g. Tomlin, 1987, Smith, 2003 and Crystal, 2003) divide information presented by a discourse into two main types: foreground and background (ibid.).

Terms like 'figure' and 'ground' are related to foreground and background. Reinhart (1984) points out that 'the distinction between foreground and background is the linguistic counterpart of the perceptual distinction between figure and ground proposed in gestalt theory' (Reinhart, 1984: 787). According to Reinhart's argument, which is based on gestalt theory, if we have two figures such as squares with a page as a background, both figures are perceived as squares. But if the same figures appear in different positions in two separate rectangles, for

example, they can be perceived as two different figures, a square and a diamond, for instance (ibid.: 789). Thus, Reinhart says, what affects the interpretation of the shape of the figure are the 'properties of the background' (ibid.). In this way, the foreground-background relation is perceived. The interpretation or significance of the foreground cannot be determined unless the motivations of events, the preceding circumstances or events that led them, etc. are known. This is how the background helps us understand the events of the foreground, according to Reinhart (ibid.).

Smith (2003) defines foreground and background in narrative texts as follows: 'Foregrounded information is the most important and background material is supportive (Smith, 2003: 34). The notion of foreground as important information is also suggested by Crystal (2003) who defines foreground as 'relative prominence in discourse', and background as 'the rest of the text' (Crystal, 2003: 184). Tomlin (1987) also assigns significant information to foreground and elaborating information to background: 'Foreground information is information which is more important, or significant, or central to the narrative. Background information serves to elaborate or enrich foreground information' (Tomlin, 1987: 87). However, Reinhart (1984) points out that, in narrative, for example, 'there is no reason to expect that the narrative temporal sequences should be more important than the non-narrative units' (Reinhart, 1984: 787).

For Khalil (2000), the structure of foreground and background is not a binary opposition but 'a gradual scale of meaning distributions, based on the assignment of degrees of importance to information, as well as on criteria for grounding value assignment in news text' (Khalil, 2000: 34). The notion 'grounding value' involves meaning which is high (foreground), and meaning which is low (background). The following example provided by Khalil illustrates the point (ibid.).

Savimbi Reported Seriously Wounded

LISBON (AFP)

- a. Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan leader, has been seriously wounded during an attack by the government forces on his headquarters in the south of the country, the Portuguese news agency said Wednesday.
- b. In a dispatch from Luanda, the Angolan capital, the agency quoted Angolan military sources as saying the attack by elite troops in helicopters with heavy air support took place late last month.
- c. The troops struck at the headquarters of Mr. Savimbi's guerrilla organization, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, at Jamba, a small town near the border with south-West Africa (Namibia), it added.
- d. Rumors that Mr. Savimbi had been captured by Angolan troops circulated in South Africa in mid-December.
- e. He has not appeared in public for several weeks, and did not make his usual address at Christmas (International Herald Tribune, 10.1.1985).

In the example above, meanings expressed in sentences b and c are different from meanings which are presented in the headline and the first sentence. Information in sentences b and c is less important than information in the headline and the first sentence. But meanings in sentences b and c are more important than meanings in sentences d and e, which convey a lower degree of information importance (*ibid.*: 33).

Fleischman (1985) identifies four criteria to distinguish foreground from background: sequentiality, importance, causality, and unpredictability (Fleischman, 1985: 857-60). These are discussed below.

1. Sequentiality

In this criterion, the foreground of a narrative consists of a sequence of temporally ordered clauses. The background clauses are not ordered with respect to one another.

2. Importance

Here foreground information carries important information, such as information about events and processes. Background information, by contrast, is less important. For example, the information 'sitting on one's horse' in 'the horse he was sitting on was spirited' is less important; thus it is backgrounded (ibid.: 858).

3. Causality

This criterion suggests that foreground information is the element which advances the 'plot', and causes it to develop in the narrative.

4. Unpredictability

Here foreground information depends on 'the degree to which an element is unpredictable or unexpected in a given context' (ibid.: 859).

According to Wallace (1982), foreground includes 'more important events of a narrative, the more important steps of a procedure, and the central points of an exposition', whereas background involves 'events of lesser importance, subsidiary procedures, secondary points, descriptions, elaborations, digressions, and minor characters of things' (Wallace, 1982: 208). This does not mean that background is 'unessential' (ibid.).

Tense and aspect are also used to distinguish between foreground information and background information. For example, perfective verbs convey foreground events (events of the 'main line' of the story), and imperfective verbs function as 'supportive material' or background information (Fleischman, 1985: 857, cf also Wallace, 1982: 208-9). In his discussion of the correlation between information and verb forms, Longacre (1981) points out that foregrounded 'event-line' is correlated with simple past tenses, and past progressive shows background 'activities' which come after the 'event-line' in importance (Longacre, 1981: 16). Foreground information consists of situations which advance the narrative (Smith, 2003: 35). It presents the main sequential events of the narrative. It also affects progression. Background information, by contrast, provides supporting and descriptive information. It does not affect progression (ibid., cf also Wallace, 1982: 212). Foreground and background are distinguished on the basis of

tense/aspect, sequentiality, and events/state (Wallace, 1982: 208- 12, and Reinhart, 1984: 797-99). These distinctive features are illustrated by Table 4 below.

Table 4. Distinction between foreground and background based on Tense/Aspect, Sequentiality, and Events/State

Tense/Aspect	Sequentiality	Events/State
<p>Foreground is encoded by past tense/perfective verb.</p> <p>Background is encoded by present/tense/imperfect verb and future, habitual past.</p>	<p>Foreground consists of sequences of events which take the story forward in time, and finally form a summary of it.</p> <p>Background is out-of-sequence.</p>	<p>Foreground usually consists of Events or event clauses.</p> <p>Background comprises states or non-event clauses which are scene setting.</p>

Grammatical encoding cannot be used as defining criteria for foreground and background, according to Khalil (2000: 33). Khalil says that tense is not a fixed marker for foreground and background. Although foreground refers to the sequence of clauses which advances the time line of the story, sequentiality (ordering on the time line of a narrative) is not always correlated with foreground. Thus, sequentiality, Khalil says, cannot be used as a criterion to identify foreground in all discourse types (ibid.). In contexts such as news discourse background can be about event rather than a state (ibid.: 18). According to Smith (2003), the notion ‘foreground’ is ‘quite well understood’, whereas the concept ‘background’ is vague’ (Smith, 2003.: 34). In this regard, Smith distinguishes between two types of background information. The first type involves situations which do not advance the time of the ‘passage’ in the temporal modes (types). The second type has situations which are of different type from situations of the existing discourse mode (ibid.: 35 and 38). The first type of background can be illustrated by the following example (ibid.).

(a) *Harry did not want to run away ... he kept snivelling and burst out. “But I don’t want to!” “Yes, you do” I informed him ... I kept my little brother awake by telling him stories and then, already chilly in*

the night air, we sneaked from the house, crept past the lit windows where our parents sat reading and ran off down the road in the dark ... (b) *Harry was crying loudly now.* (c) *The bush was not then the domestic bush it has become...* And then something happened, the two dogs arrived to lick our hands and whine and jump around us. (d) *We had not remembered the dogs* ... we fled into our bedroom and into bed. We giggled and laughed and shrieked with relief, and the dogs went quietly to lie in their places in the lamplight.

In the above passage, clauses 'a', 'b', 'c', and 'd' are backgrounded. These clauses do not advance narrative time (ibid.). The second type of background is exemplified by this passage (ibid.).

The valley rose steeply, flanked by gigantic hills, with little terraced fields of barely, blue vetch and clover half-hidden among the rocks. Here the irrigation ditches are of a beautiful complexity and *I thought how my children would have liked them*; the water running swift and silent until it reached a place where the dyke had been deliberately broken by the "Lord of Waters," allowing it to gurgle ...

In this passage, the clause 'I thought how my children would have liked them' expresses a different situation. It is off the static temporal line (ibid.).

Mainness and subordination are also used by some scholars to draw a line between foreground and background. According to Dickins et al. (2002), background information 'is not central to the overall topic of a text or section of text in question', and foreground information 'is central to overall topic' (Dickins et al., 2002: 120). This can be illustrated by the following example (ibid.: 19):

In the early sixties, Ayatollah Khomeini led the movement against Shah of Iran's 'White Revolution'. As a result, he was exiled in 1963

... Following an agreement between Iraq and Iran, he was expelled from Najaf... On 2 February 1979, after a short stay in France, he returned to Tehran, until after the Islamic revolution on 11 February 1979.

In the passage above, the information which conveys the main line of the story is in the main clauses, whereas the time phrases are subordinate (ibid.). Dickins et al. point out that upgrading the time elements from the subordinate to the main clauses results in an odd text, as in:

The early sixties was a period of leadership for Ayatollah Khomeini against the Shah of Iran's 'White Revolution'. As a result, 1963 saw him exiled ... The period following an agreement between Iraq and Iran involved his expulsion from Najaf ... The 2nd of February 1979, which was preceded by a short stay in France, witnessed Khomeini's return to Tehran; 11 February 1979, the date of the Islamic revolution, marked the end of this period.

While the topic of actual text is Khomeini's life, the text above suggests that it is about the listed dates (ibid.).

Using subordinate clauses is part of what makes a text 'a work of art', according to Reinhart (Reinhart, 1984: 799). Purely linear narrative would make a text 'not only boring, but hard to attend' (Thompson, 1987: 451). Reinhart points out that 'material presented in subordinate clauses cannot normally be foreground' (Reinhart, 1984: 796). However, one can find a few exceptions to this claim, according to Reinhart. Some adverbial clauses can also function as foreground (ibid.). A similar view is also given by Labov (1972) who says that 'it is only independent clauses which can function as narrative clauses and only particular kinds of independent clauses' (Labov, 1972: 362).

In the present study, the analyses of corpus texts demonstrate that there are cases where subordinate clauses can function as foreground information. This is illustrated by the following example taken from my data (The Guardian, July 18, 2008):

(^{FG} Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks ^{FG}) (^{FG} if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return. ^{FG}) (^{FG} These may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium. ^{FG})

The information conveyed by both the main clause and subordinate (adjunct) clause in the first sentence play a role in the immediately subsequent text. The subordinate (adjunct) clause ‘if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return’ is picked up in the immediately subsequent sentence by ‘these’. Another example, which is taken from my data (Al-Riyadh, 2008), is the following:

وإسرائيل أكثر حساسية في قراءة هذه المواقف، لأن أمريكا لن ترهن سياساتها الخارجية للأساليب القديمة، وهي التي دفعت فواتير الخسائر المادية والمعنوية

Israel has become more sensitive to these issues, as America will no longer follow the old policy in dealing with Arab-Israeli conflict, because of the heavy price it has paid.

(^{FG} wa ‘isrā‘īl ‘akṭar ḥasāsiyyah fī qirā‘at hāḍihi al-mawāqif ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-‘anna ‘amrīkā lan tarhan siyāsātiha al-xārijiyyah li-l-‘asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafa‘at fawātīr al-xasā‘ir al-māddiyyah wa-l-mācnawīyyah. ^{FG})

وعلى هذا الأساس فإن إغلاق ملف إسرائيل مع العرب يعتبر الجائزة الأكبر لأي سياسي يعيش هذا المشهد ويرعاه.

Based on this fact, any president who finds a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will be highly credited for it.

(^{BG} wa ʿalā hāḍa al-‘asās ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa ‘inna ‘iglāq malaff ‘isrā‘īl maʿa al-
 ʿarab yuʿtabar al-jā‘izah al-kubrā li-‘ayyi siyāsi yaʿīš hāḍa al-mašhad
 wa-yarʿāh. ^{FG})

The subordinate (adjunct) clause in the first sentence above is informationally picked up in the second sentence; it plays a role in the subsequent text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Main clauses can express background information in some cases, as in the following example taken from my data (The Guardian, December 22, 2008):

(^{BG} The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed ^{BG}), (^{FG} but the detail
 matters. ^{FG}) (^{FG} Commanders need to know the terms on which they
 will be able to operate from the new year. ^{FG})

The first main clause in the first sentence above does not play a role in the subsequent sentence; it is, therefore, backgrounded. The second main clause, by contrast, plays that role; it is picked up in the subsequent text.

Dickins (2010) studies, among other issues, the textual interaction between theme and rheme on the one hand and foreground and background on the other hand. According to Dickins, themes are expected to be of ‘most immediate concern’ and rhemes ‘of less immediate concern’, while main clauses are expected to convey foreground information and subordinate clauses/phrases background information (Dickins, 2010: 1100).

To show the expected textual interaction between main clause and subordinate elements, Dickins provides the following pattern (ibid.: 1099):

A. Main-theme	of most immediate concern (typically known –oriented), foreground information
B. Subordinate-theme	of most immediate concern (typically known), background information
C. Main-rheme	of less immediate concern (typically not known-oriented), foreground information
D. Subordinate-rheme	of less immediate concern (typically not known-oriented), background information

The term ‘most immediate concern’ in the pattern above is exemplified by the following sentences provided by Dickins (2010: 1097):

I looked out of the window and across the road into the park. A boy was riding a bicycle. An old woman was walking a dog. A girl was climbing a tree. And – to my alarm – a middle-aged man in a bowler-hat was being chased by a swarm of bees.

The themes ‘A boy’, ‘An old woman’, ‘A girl’, and ‘A middle-aged man’ are all elements of ‘most immediate concern’. An element of ‘most immediate concern’ does not necessarily ‘equate with the first element in the sentence’, as in the following example (ibid.):

- a. What happened to you?
- b. A bee stung me.

Here the element ‘most immediate concern’ is ‘me’. The element ‘A bee’ is a preposed rheme (ibid.).

Turning back to the pattern above, ‘main themes’ in category A involve thematic main clauses. These clauses are expected to convey information which is ‘typically known’. As main themes are conveyed by main clauses, they are expected to express foreground information, according to Dickins (ibid.). In category B ‘subordinate-themes’ are likely to convey information which is of ‘most immediate concern’; they typically express predictable or known information. These clauses do not contribute to the development of the subsequent text. In category C, ‘main-rhemes’ express information which is ‘not of most immediate concern’, but which is also new and contributes to the progression of the text. In the final category, D, ‘subordinate-rhemes’ are expected to express information which ‘is not of most immediate concern’. They also typically convey new but background information (ibid.).

In fact, there are instances in the grounding analysis of the present study which show that rhematic subordinate clauses in English and Arabic texts can be foregrounded, because they figure in the subsequent development of the text. The example above is repeated here for convenience.

(^{FG} Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks ^{FG}) (^{FG} if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return. ^{FG}) (^{FG} These may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium. ^{FG})

The rhematic subordinate clause ‘if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return’ in the example above is foregrounded, because it contributes to the development of the subsequent text. The succeeding text is dependent on this subordinate clause as well as on the main clause.

The fact that final adverbial clauses introduced by adjuncts (under which we can include ‘if’ clauses) can sometimes express foreground information is also illustrated by the example below provided by Sekine (1996: 77 – 78). The underlining is Sekine’s.

People will readily acquire a second language if they need one, and if they have access to its speakers. This is particularly common when speakers of different languages intermarry, and their children grow up bilingual. In some circumstances, a first, or native language, may not be as useful to an individual’s daily needs as a second language: this often happens when people migrate to other countries to work.

The when-clause in the example above is ‘localised to its main clause, but the two if-clauses contribute to subsequent text, as they convey foreground information, according to Sekine (ibid.: 78). In this regard, Dickins (2010) points out that it is ‘relatively unusual’ for final (rhematic) adjunct clauses to be foregrounded (Dickins, 2010: 1101). It is much more normal, however, for final adverbial disjunct clauses to be foregrounded (ibid.). This is illustrated by the following example (ibid.):

- a. He likes them because they are always helpful.
- b. He likes them, since they are always helpful.

The two sentences above are different both grammatically and discursively, according to Dickins. The subordinate clause ‘because they are always helpful’ is likely to be of little significance to the development of the subsequent text. The second subordinate clause ‘since they are always helpful’, however, is much more likely to contribute to the progression of the subsequent text, as it would be normal for the text which follows ‘to pick up the theme of their helpfulness’ (ibid.).

Khalil (2000) points out that studies on grounding have given central attention to the individual descriptions of foreground and background (Khalil, 2000: 16). Many studies have been primarily concerned with foreground (ibid.: 20). Background, Khalil says, has been studied to show that it is ‘off the event’, and it is supportive material. But little focus has been given to find ‘a solid basis for the distinction in terms of explicit, systematic and objective criteria’ (ibid.: 16). Much work on foreground and background has mainly been concerned with narrative and conversational contexts (ibid.: 15, cf. also Smith, 2003: 34). Thus, generalizations about foreground and background have been based on narrative discourse. The restricted investigation of foreground and background to narrative texts, Khalil goes on to comment, has left other types of texts, such as news texts ‘largely unexplored’ (Khalil, 2000: 17). As already studied, his study looks at argumentative newspaper (news) texts, and therefore goes some way to explore types of texts not previously examined.

5.2 Summary

On the basis of the discussion above, foreground information is either (a) information which is most important to the ‘storyline’ of the text, or (b) information which is taken up subsequently in the text. In (a), parts of sentences, individual sentences, or strings of sentences are identified as central foregrounded (textual foreground information). In (b), information is taken up subsequently in the text (intra-sentential foreground information).

It was also argued that the use of the *التقديم* and *التأخير* to translate ‘foreground’ and ‘background’ is not accurate, as these terms are form-oriented, while ‘foreground’ and ‘background’ are meaning-oriented.

5.3 Principles used for the grounding analysis

In what follows are the grounding principles which have been applied to the corpus texts.

1. As sentences are taken to have 'informational independence', no sentence is regarded as more globally foregrounded than any other sentence.
2. Distinctions in grounding are therefore entirely within sentences.
3. At least one part of a sentence must always be foregrounded.
4. Two or more coordinate clauses are expected both to be foregrounded.
5. It is possible, however, for one (or more) part of a sentence to be backgrounded, and one (or more) part of a sentence to be foregrounded. This is expected to occur when one part of the sentence is a subordinate clause (expected to be backgrounded) and one part is a main clause (expected to be foregrounded).
6. An element is backgrounded, when it clearly does not play any role in the immediate subsequent text, and when some other element (i.e. a foregrounded element in the same sentence) does play such a role.
7. On informational grounds, an element is foregrounded, when it clearly does play a role in the immediate subsequent text.
8. Where there is only a single clause in a sentence (without any peripheral disjunct), this clause is analysed as foregrounded.
9. It is assumed that adjunct and disjunct clauses, adjunct and disjunct phrases, and single adjunct and disjunct elements are backgrounded, on the basis of the principle given in 5 above. Thus, the analyses of these clauses, phrases, and single elements are not justified, except when there is a potential doubt about their status, and it is important to justify them. They are, however, included in the charts.
10. Parenthetical phrases and clause-like elements are not included in the charts. Brackets with three dots are used in the charts to show that some elements are omitted.
11. If these phrases and clause-like elements function as background, they are included in the charts, because they are already backgrounded. This can be illustrated by the following example taken from my data (The Guardian, August 1, 2008):

(^{BG} If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership^{BG}), (^{FG} she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak.^{FG})

Background	If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership
Foreground	she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak.

The parenthetical ‘the current foreign minister’ is backgrounded in the sentence above. This element is included in the chart.

12. In the presentation of the analysis in Chapter Six, each analysed sentence is followed by a chart to further explain the analysis. This is also followed by a justification of the analysis of a sentence.

The above analytical principles have been adopted for all English and Arabic texts. One English text and Arabic one will be presented in Chapter Six. The eleven other English and eleven other Arabic texts are given in Appendices E and F.

CHAPTER SIX

Sample Texts

6.0 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to present a syntactic, thematic, and grounding analysis of one English and one Arabic text. This presentation illustrates the way in which the analytical principles discussed in Chapters Three, Four, and Five have been applied in practice to the corpus texts. For reasons of space, only one English text and Arabic one are presented in this chapter. The same principles have, however, been adopted for all eleven other English and eleven other Arabic texts. The analyses of these are given in Appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F.

The English sample text ‘Missiles with a message’ and the Arabic sample text ‘wa-li-ṣ-ṣīgārī ḥurūbuhum al-bāridah’ will be subject to three analyses: syntactic, thematic, and grounding. The two texts cover the same topic: the Iranian nuclear program, and the consequences of a potential attack on Iran by Israel and the United States. I will first analyse each sample text separately. Each analysed sentence will be presented in a chart for further explanation. I will then discuss salient practical points in the analysis of each sentence.

6.1 Syntactic analysis of the English text: Missiles with a message

In the English text ‘Missiles with a message’ the writer discusses the Iranian nuclear program, the missiles Iran has tested, and the consequences of a potential attack on Iran by Israel and the United States.

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster.
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Sentence 2

(^{MCI} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range.
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Sentence 3

(^{MCI} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.

Sentence 4

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} much of it is not bluster. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	much of it is not bluster.

Sentence 5

(^{ACI} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{MCI}), (^{AP} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{AP})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Main Clause	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems.
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Sentence 7

(^{MCI} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles.
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Sentence 8

(^{MCCI 1} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}), (^{MCCI 2} month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking.

Sentence 9

(^{MCI} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved but more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy.
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Sentence 10

(^{ACI} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If the economic screw is tightened on Iran
Main clause	the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly.

Sentence 11

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the inverse equally applies. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	the inverse equally applies.

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself.
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Sentence 13

(^{MCI} Iran is not an innocent bystander ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in this game of brinkmanship. ^{AP})

Main Clause	Iran is not an innocent bystander
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	in this game of brinkmanship.

Sentence 14

(^{DCI} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{MCI}): (^{ApCCI} why is it using high

explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal ^{ApCCI 1}) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^{ApCCI 2} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{ApCCI 2}); (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{ApCCI 3} why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{ApCCI 3})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article
Main Clause	the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme
Coordinated Clause 1 appositive to main clause	why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal
Coordinated Clause 2 appositive to main clause	why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Clause 3 appositive to main clause	why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers.
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Sentence 16

(^{ACI} If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} it should (^{CVP 1} produce the evidence for this ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold ^{CVP 2}). ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Main Clause	it should produce the evidence for this and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	produce the evidence for this
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.

Sentence 17

(^{MCI} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq.
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Sentence 18

(^{MCI} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting.
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6.2 Discussion of syntactic analysis of the English text

The sample text below is divided into sentences, which are numbered, with sentential conjunctions (SCj) linking them together. Clauses within a sentence are conjoined by clausal conjunction (ClCj).

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{MCI})

As mentioned earlier, for the purpose of this study, a main clause in this analysis means a clause which does not include an adjunct/disjunct clause or phrase. It can, however, include coordinate verb or noun phrases. The first sentence above demonstrates a typical sentence type, consisting of a single clause.

Sentence 2

(^{MCI} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{MCI})

Sentence 2 is also analysed as one main clause. The relative clause ‘scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches’ is embedded within the overall structure, the main clause; it is, thus, not analysed separately. This applies to all relative clauses.

Sentence 3

(^{MCl} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{MCl}), (^{ACl} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{ACl})

Sentence 3 consists of two elements, a main clause and an adjunct clause. The reduced relative clause in the main clause is not separately analysed, as it is embedded. The adjunct clause can be fronted; it is, thus, analysed separately.

Sentence 4

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCl} much of it is not bluster. ^{MCl})

Like sentence 1, sentence 4 is treated as one single clause, as it does not include any element that can be analysed separately. Initial conjunctions which link sentences are analysed as sentential conjunctions. This applies to ‘but’ in this sentence.

Sentence 5

(^{ACl} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{ACl}), (^{MCl} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{MCl}), (^{AP} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{AP})

This sentence comprises three elements: an initial adjunct clause, a main clause, and an adjunct phrase. Both the adjunct clause and phrase are separately analysed, as they can be moved from their normal positions.

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems. ^{MCI})

The parenthetical phrase in sentence 6 is not separately analysed, as it is embedded. Thus, the entire sentence is analysed as one main clause.

Sentence 7

(^{MCI} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{MCI})

Coordination between single noun phrase ('Israel's air force' and 'Iran's rocket forces') is excluded from this analysis. Therefore, sentence 7 is treated as one main clause.

Sentence 8

(^{MCCI 1} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}), (^{MCCI 2} month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{MCCI 2})

The two clauses in sentence 8 are analysed as two main coordinate clauses linked with the clausal conjunction 'but'. A clausal conjunction links clauses within a sentence.

Sentence 9

(^{MCI} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{MCI})

Sentence 9 is analysed as one main clause, because the adjunct clause (because-clause) is not similar to other analysed adjunct clauses; it is embedded.

Sentence 10

(^{ACI} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{MCI})

The adjunct clause in sentence 10 is analysed separately, as it can be moved to the end of the sentence. Thus, two elements are identified in this sentence: an adjunct clause and a main clause

Sentence 11

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the inverse equally applies. ^{MCI})

Sentence 11 comprises one single clause. This sentence is linked with the previous one by the sentential conjunction 'but'.

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{MCI})

Like sentence 7 above, the coordination between the two noun phrases 'military exercises and 'widespread fears' in this sentence is not analysed. Thus, the whole sentence constitutes one main clause.

Sentence 13

(^{MCI} Iran is not an innocent bystander ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in this game of brinkmanship. ^{AP})

Sentence 13 includes two analysed elements: a main clause and an adjunct phrase. The adjunct phrase 'in this game of brinkmanship' is analysed separately, because it can be fronted.

Sentence 14

(^{DCI} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{MCI}): (^{ApCCI 1} why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal ^{ApCCI 1}) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^{ApCCI 2} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{ApCCI 2}); (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{ApCCI 3} why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{ApCCI 3})

In sentence 14, the initial clause is analysed as a disjunct clause. The parenthetical phrase, which occurs within the disjunct clause is not analysed, because it is embedded. The three coordinate clauses which follow the main clause are analysed as appositive coordinate clauses. However, their internal elements are not analysed, as they are deeply embedded. As mentioned earlier, an appositive clause is similar to a main clause in terms of dependency; they are of equal status in this analysis.

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{MCI})

Sentence 15 constitutes one main clause. It does not include embedded elements.

Sentence 16

(^{ACI} If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} it should (^{CVP 1} produce the evidence for this ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold ^{CVP 2}). ^{MCI})

Sentence 16 contains two main elements: an adjunct clause and a main clause. The parenthetical clause in the adjunct clause is not separately analysed, as all parenthetical clauses

are excluded from this analysis. In addition, the elements which are within adjunct or disjunct clauses are not analysed, as indicated earlier. Unlike the main clause found in sentences 1 and 4, for example, the main clause in this sentence includes two coordinate verb phrases connected with the clausal conjunction ‘and’.

Sentence 17

(^{MCI} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{MCI})

Like parenthetical clauses, relative clauses are excluded from this analysis, as mentioned above. Thus, the reduced relative clause ‘it made’ is not separately analysed. The entire sentence 17 is, therefore, analysed as one main clause.

Sentence 18

(^{MCI} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{MCI})

This final sentence is analysed as one main clause.

6.3 Syntactic analysis of the Arabic text: *wa-li-ṣ-ṣīgārī ḥurūbuhum al-bāridah*

The Arabic text ‘*wa-li-ṣ-ṣīgārī ḥurūbuhum al-bāridah*’ covers the same topic as that of the English one: the Iranian nuclear program, and the consequences of a potential attack on Iran by Israel and the United States.

Like the English text, the Arabic sample text below is divided into sentences which are numbered, and are linked together by sentential conjunctions (SCj). Clauses are also connected by clausal conjunctions (CICj) if they are preceded by a clause. When a clause is, however, preceded by a phrase, the two are linked by sub-clausal conjunction (SubCICj).

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقات الفاعلة في أي انجاز مضاد .

(^{MCCI 1} al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{MCCI 1}) (^{ACI} ċindamā istaṭāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sittīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuclan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū ^{ACI}) (^{MCCI 2} ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqtaṣir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-iċtībārihi maṣdar al-ċulama’ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānt tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 1	ċindamā istaṭāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sittīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuclan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqtaṣir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-iċtībārihi maṣdar al-ċulama’ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{AP} fī manṭiqatinā wa-ċalā ḥawāffihā ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} yajrī sibāq li-tasalluḥ bayna ‘īrān wa-‘isrā’īl ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} al-‘ūlā jā‘a radduhā ċalā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah ^{MCCI 2}) (^{ACI} li-tarudd ‘isrā’īl bi-l-kašf ċan ṭā‘irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{ACI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	fī manṭiqatinā wa-ċalā ḥawāffihā
Main Coordinated Clause 1	yajrī sibāq li-tasalluḥ bayna ‘īrān wa-‘isrā’īl

Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	al-‘ulā jā‘a radduhā ‘alā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-itlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	li-tarudd ‘isrā‘īl bi-l-kašf ‘an ṭā‘irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغظ على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} yabdū ‘anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna li‘cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ‘alā al-‘āxar ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāṣṣah. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah
Main Coordinated Clause 1	yabdū ‘anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna li‘cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ‘alā al-‘āxar
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāṣṣah.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته .

(^{Cjt} wa ma‘a ‘anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 1} al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mu‘ādalāt al-muta‘āraf ‘alayhā, ‘akbar wa-‘akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt ‘īrān ^{MCCI 1}) (^{Cjt} ‘illā ‘anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 2} ḍālika lā yaxḍāc liman yakūn al-‘akṭar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi-maḥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{MCCI 2})

Conjunct	wa ma‘a ‘anna
Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mu‘ādalāt al-muta‘āraf ‘alayhā, ‘akbar wa-‘akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt ‘īrān
Conjunct (but of type not found in English)	‘illā ‘anna
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ḍālika lā yaxḍa‘ liman yakūn al-‘akṭar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi- maḥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi.

Sentence 5

و قد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} qad ra‘aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fītnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja‘at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘a‘zam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šucūb ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	Wa
Main Clause	qad ra‘aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fītnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja‘at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘a‘zam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šucūb.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^{SCj} lākin ^{SCj}) (^{AP} fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^{AP}), wa-hiya mā tušīr ‘ilayhi ‘isrā‘īl bi-tadmīr kull ‘īrān (^{MCI} yaj‘al al-‘umūr muxtalifah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākin
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah, wa-hiya mā tušīr ‘ilayhi ‘isrā‘īl bi-tadmīr kull ‘īrān
Main Clause	yaj‘al al-‘umūr muxtalifah.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) hunā (^{MCI} lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyin min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراعدة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} lā naḥtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ḡayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ‘idā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak hādīhi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāḡiṭah wa-rādi‘ah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	Wa
Main Clause	lā naḥtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ḡayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	‘idā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak hādīhi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāḡiṭah wa-rādi‘ah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^{MCI} daḥūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maḥrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutahawwīrah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	daḥūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maḥrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutahawwīrah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār.
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Sentence 10

وحتى في الحروب وخطتها توجد أحياناً أو هام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} tujad ‘aḡyānan ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḡah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} laḥalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtīṣād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ḥalā ‘aklāf ḡarb ṭawīlah ‘iḡā mā ṣārat ḡisābāt as-saḥāt ṣuhūran ṭumma sinīnan. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	Wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	ḡattā fī al-ḡurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā
Main Coordinated Clause 1	tujad ‘aḡyānan ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḡah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	laḥalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtīṣād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ḥalā ‘aklāf ḡarb ṭawīlah ‘iḡā mā ṣārat ḡisābāt as-saḥāt ṣuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ‘isrā‘īl, taḡdīdan, iḥtamadat fī intiṣāriḡā bi-ḡurūbihā maḥa al-ḥarab ḥalā aḡ-ḡarabāt as-sarīḥah, wa-naql al-ḡarb ‘ilā ‘arḡ al-xaṣm. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan, íctamadat fī intišārihā bi-ḥurūbihā maća al-ćarab ćalā ađ-đarabāt as-sarīćah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arđ al-xašm.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق ، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} hiya bi-tabāćud al-masāfah maća 'īrān, rubbamā taftariđ hāđa al-'uslūb, wa-l-lađī jarrabathu bi-đarb tūnis wa-mufāćil tammūz bi-l-ćirāq ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kiltā ađ-đarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutagayyir. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	hiya bi-tabāćud al-masāfah maća 'īrān, rubbamā taftariđ hāđa al-'uslūb, wa-l-lađī jarrabathu bi-đarb tūnis wa-mufāćil tammūz bi-l-ćirāq
Clausal Conjunction	lākin
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kiltā ađ-đarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutagayyir.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بحياذ دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة .

(^{DP} 'ay 'anna ^{DP}) (^{MCCI 1} 'īrān ladayhā šawārīx tastaṭīć al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{AP} ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā ^{AP}) (^{SubCICj} fa ^{SubCICj}) (^{MCCI 3} 'inna al-mućādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ćalā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja'āt ġayr mutawaqqaćah. ^{MCCI 3})

Disjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	'ay 'anna
Main Coordinated Clause 1	'īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīc al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 3	ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā
Sub-Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	'inna al-mu'ādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam 'alā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja'āt gayr mutawaqqa'ah.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

(^{MCCI 1} duwal al-manṭiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kayfa sa-takūn al-aḍrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xaṭirah? ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	duwal al-manṭiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf
Clausal Conjunction	lākin
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kayfa sa-takūn al-aḍrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xaṭirah?

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله.

(^{MCCI 1} lā yabdū 'anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hāḍihi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā'ij wa-maxāṭirahā ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} 'aswa' al-iḥtimālāt 'an taṭāl al-ma'arakah maṣāfī wa-wasā'il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) hunā (^{MCCI 3} lan ya'tī aḍ-ḍarar faqat 'alā hāḍihi ad-duwal wa-'innamā az-zawba'ah sa-ta'umm al-'ālam kulluh. ^{MCCI 3})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hāḡihi al-ḡarb yuqaddirūna an-natā‘ij wa-maxāṡirahā
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	‘aswa‘ al-iḡtimālāt ‘an taṡāl al-ma‘rakah maṡāfi wa-wasā‘il intāj an-naftī fi kull duwal al-xalīj
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	lan ya‘tī aḡ-ḡarar faḡaṡ ‘alā hāḡihi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawba‘ah sa-ta‘umm al-‘ālam kulluh.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، و رادع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، و محاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق و الخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} na‘taqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḡalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādi‘ li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḡawir maqbūl ma‘a ‘īrān, ‘alayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lu‘bah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fi l-‘īrāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtisād ‘ālamī lan yakūn musta‘idan li-qabūl miṡl hāḡihi aḡ-ḡarbah, ‘idā mā ta‘addat al-‘ahdāf al-marḡaliyyah ‘ilā ḡarar kawnī. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	na‘taqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḡalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādi‘ li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḡawir maqbūl ma‘a ‘īrān, ‘alayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lu‘bah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fi l-‘īrāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtisād ‘ālamī lan yakūn musta‘idan li-qabūl miṡl hāḡihi aḡ-ḡarbah, ‘idā mā ta‘addat al-‘ahdāf al-marḡaliyyah ‘ilā ḡarar kawnī.

6.4 Discussion of syntactic analysis of the Arabic text

What follows is a discussion of the analysis of the sample text.

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقت الفاعلة في أي إنجاز مضاد .

(^{MCCI 1} al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{MCCI 1}) (^{ACI} cīndamā istatāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuclan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri‘ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā can ḥilf wārsū ^{ACI}), (^{MCCI 2} ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqtaṣir calā al-istrātījiyyah al-‘askariyyah, wa-‘innamā li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭībārihi maṣdar al-‘ulama‘ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād. ^{MCCI 2})

Three main elements are analysed in sentence 1: two coordinate clauses and one adjunct clause. The two clauses are linked asyndetically, with a comma marking the boundary between them. The coordination in the ḥattā-clause is not analysed, because it is embedded.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{AP} fī mantiqatinā wa-calā ḥawāffihā ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna ‘īrān wa-‘isrā‘īl ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} al-‘ulā jā‘a radduhā calā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah ^{MCCI 2}) (^{ACI} li-tarudd ‘isrā‘īl bi-l-kašf can ṭā‘irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{ACI})

Sentence 2 comprises two coordinate clauses linked by the clausal conjunction ‘fa’. The adjunct phrase is separately analysed, because (1) it is not embedded within the main clause, and (2) it

can be moved from initial to final position. Similarly, the adjunct clause is analysed, as it is not embedded.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغط على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} yabdū ‘anna al-jamīc yuhāwilūna li‘cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ‘alā al-‘āxar ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāṣṣah. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentence 3 is linked with the previous one by the sentential conjunction 'wa'. It includes an adjunct phrase, and two coordinate clauses connected with the clausal conjunction 'wa'. The adjunct phrase is analysed separately, as it is not embedded within the main clause.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيداءً للأخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^{Cjt} wa ma‘a ‘anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 1} al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mu‘ādalāt al-muta‘āraf ‘alayhā, ‘akbar wa-‘aktar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt ‘īrān ^{MCCI 1}) (^{Cjt} ‘illā ‘anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 2} dālika lā yaxḍa‘ liman yakūn al-‘aktar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi-mahḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{MCCI 2})

If a sentence, like this one, is initiated by a 'wa ma‘a ‘anna-clause', 'wa ma‘a ‘anna' is separately analysed as a conjunct. Thus, two coordinate clauses are identified here. They are linked with 'illā ‘anna', a conjunction which is not found in English, because it introduces a main clause (here second coordinate clause). If 'wa ma‘a ‘anna' occurs after the main clause, introducing a subordinate clause, it is analysed with its clause as a disjunct clause.

Sentence 5

وقد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} qad ra‘aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fītnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja‘at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘a‘zam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šū‘ūb ^{MCI})

Sentence 5 contains one main clause. As in English, a main clause in Arabic is used in this analysis to mean a clause which does not include an adjunct/disjunct clause or phrase. It can, however, include coordinate verb or noun phrases.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^{SCj} lākin ^{SCj}) (^{AP} fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^{AP}), wa-hiya mā tuṣīr ‘ilayhi ‘isrā‘īl bi-tadmīr kull ‘īrān (^{MCI} yaj‘al al-‘umūr muxtalifah. ^{MCI})

This sentence is connected with the sentential conjunction ‘lākin’. Two main elements are analysed here, the adjunct phrase and the main clause. The adjunct phrase is analysed here, because it is not embedded. As with English, parenthetical clauses are excluded from this analysis. Thus, the parenthetical clause here is not analysed.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) hunā (^{MCI} lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min ḥāḍihi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{MCI})

In sentence 7 above what comes after ‘qiyās’ is embedded as an ‘iḍāfah-structure. Therefore, the entire sentence is analysed as one main clause. The word ‘huna’ is excluded, because its function in the sentence is minor, and it does not have any effect when it is not analysed.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراعدة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCl} lā naʿtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ʿaskariyyan ^{MCl}) (^{ACl} ‘iḍā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-ʿālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak hāḍihi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāġiṭah wa-rādiʿah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^{ACl})

Two main elements are analysed in sentence 8: main clause and adjunct clause. Like all other parenthetical clauses, the parenthetical clause (law ḥadaṭat) is not analysed separately. The adjunct clause is analysed, because it is not embedded, and it can be moved to the initial position.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^{MCl} daʿūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maʿrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muġāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. ^{MCl})

The above ‘anna-clause’ is entirely embedded within its head ‘anna’. Thus, this sentence is treated as one main clause.

Sentence 10

وحتى في الحروب وخططها توجد أحياناً أوهام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على
أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} tujad ‘aḥyānan ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā’
al-fādiḥah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} la‘alla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan
‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ‘alā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sa‘āt šuhūran ṭumma
sinīnan. ^{MCCI 2})

The ḥattā-clause in sentence 10 is not closely linked to the main clause. It is, thus, analysed here as an adjunct phrase. When the ḥattā-clause is embedded within a main clause, or is a parenthetical, it is not analysed separately. The two main coordinate clauses are conjoined by the clausal conjunction ‘wa’. The ‘idā-clause’ in the second main coordinate clause is embedded.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ‘isrā‘īl, taḥdīdan, i‘tamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma‘a al-‘arab ‘alā aḍ-
ḍarabāt as-sarī‘ah, wa-naql al-ḥarb ‘ilā ‘arḍ al-xaṣm. ^{MCI})

In this analysis, single elements are not separately analysed, except for initial conjuncts, such as ‘First, and ‘Then’, as they connect sentences together. Thus, the parenthetical ‘taḥdīdan’ in sentence 11 is not analysed separately. The whole sentence constitutes one main clause.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن
متغير.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} hiya bi-tabā'ud al-masāfah ma'ca 'īrān, rubbamā taftariḍ hāda al-'uṣlūb, wa-l-ladī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-mufā'īl tammūz bi-l-ġirāq ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutagayyir. ^{MCCI 2})

As mentioned earlier, parenthetical clauses, like the one in this sentence, are not separately analysed. Sentence 12, therefore, includes two main coordinate clauses linked by the clausal conjunction 'lākin'.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بحياذ دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة .

(^{DP} 'ay 'anna ^{DP}) (^{MCCI 1} 'īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭī'c al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{AP} ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā ^{AP}) (^{SubCICj} fa ^{SubCICj}) (^{MCCI 3} 'inna al-mu'ādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam 'alā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja'āt ġayr mutawaqqa'ah. ^{MCCI 3})

Sentence 13 is linked to the preceding sentence by "ay 'anna", which is analysed as a disjunct phrase, as it conveys the writer's comment on the three main coordinate clauses. The three clauses are syndetically connected by 'wa' and 'fa'. The sub-clausal conjunction 'fa' is analysed as such, because it is preceded by a phrase, i.e. the adjunct 'ḥattā-phrase'. However, if 'fa' is preceded by a clause, it is analysed as a clausal conjunction. The relative clause in the second main coordinate clause is not separately analysed, as relative clauses are excluded from the analysis.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

(^{MCCI 1} duwal al-miṭṭāqah sa-takūn juz‘an min al-‘ahdāf ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kayfa sa-takūn al-aḍrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma‘rakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu‘bah al-xaṭīrah? ^{MCCI 2})

Two main coordinate clauses are identified in sentence 14. They are syndetically linked by the clausal conjunction ‘lākin’. Both the main clause and ḥatta-clause are embedded within the second main coordinate clause.

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهذا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوينة ستعم العالم كله .

(^{MCCI 1} lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hāḍihi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā‘ij wa-maxāṭīrahā ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} ‘aswa‘ al-iḥtimālāt ‘an taṭāl al-ma‘rakah mašāfī wa-wasā‘il intāj an-naftī fī kull duwal al-xalīj ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) hunā (^{MCCI 3} lan ya‘tī aḍ-ḍarar faqaṭ ‘alā hāḍihi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawba‘ah sa-ta‘umm al-‘ālam kulluh. ^{MCCI 3})

Sentence 15 comprises three main coordinate clauses linked syndetically by ‘wa’ and ‘fa’. As indicated earlier, the word ‘huna’ does not have any effect when it is not analysed; thus, it is excluded from analysis. The coordination in the ‘lan ya‘tī-clause’ is not analysed, because it is embedded within the third main coordinate clause, which is also coordinated to other two main clauses. However, such coordination is analysed when it occurs in a sentence with one main clause.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، و رادع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، و محاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمر إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق و الخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} naʿtaqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḥalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādić li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḥāwir maqbūl maća ‘īrān, ʿalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lućbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fī l-ćirāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtisād ʿālamī lan yakūn mustaʿidan li-qabūl miṭl hāḍihi aḍ-ḍarbah, ‘idā mā taćaddat al-‘ahdāf al-marḥaliyyah ‘ilā ḍarar kawnī. ^{MCI})

This sentence is analysed as one main clause, because what comes after ‘anna’ is embedded. The successive coordinate elements are all embedded within the ‘anna’-clause’.

6.5 Thematic analysis of the English text: Missiles with a message

The text will be divided into sentences which will be numbered. To identify the boundaries of its main thematic structure, each sentence is divided into tone groups, based on how it is uttered in speech. A tone group is a ‘distinctive sequence of pitches, or tones in an utterance’ (Crystal, 2003: 466, cf also Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 14). Non-embedded coordinated clauses will be treated as successive theme-rheme structures. The main theme, main rheme, and theme + rheme will be internally analysed if their elements constitute non-embedded clause (s).

In what follows is the analysis of the sample text. This will be followed by a discussion of the analysis of each sentence.

Sentence 1

(^T Some of what is going on in Iran ^T) (^R is bluster. ^R)

Main Theme	Some of what is going on in Iran
Main Rheme	is bluster.

Sentence 2

(^T Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches ^T) (^R disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range.^R)

Main Theme	Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches
Main Rheme	disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range.

Sentence 3

(^T (^{T^T} Iran ^{T^T}) (^{R^T} might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{R^T}) ^T), (^R by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.^R)

Main Theme	Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Theme within main theme	Iran
Rheme within main theme	might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Main Rheme	by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.

Sentence 4

(^T But much of it ^T) (^R is not bluster.^R)

Main Theme	But much of it
Main Rheme	is not bluster.

Sentence 5

(^T (^{T^T} If Israel ^{T^T}) (^{R^T} carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{R^T}) ^T), (^R (^{T^R} (^{T^{T^R}} Iran ^{T^{T^R}}) (^{R^{T^R}} would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{R^{T^R}}) ^{T^R}), (^{R^R} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.^{R^R})^R)

Main Theme	If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Theme within main Theme	If Israel
Rheme within main Theme	carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Main Rheme	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war, from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.
Theme within main rheme	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war

Theme within theme within main rheme	Iran
Rheme within theme within main rheme	would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war
Rheme within main rheme	from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.

Sentence 6

(^T The closure of the Strait of Hormuz ^T), a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, (^R might be the least of the world's problems. ^R)

Main Theme	The closure of the Strait of Hormuz
Main Rheme	might be the least of the world's problems.

Sentence 7

(^T Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces ^T) (^R have both now flexed their muscles. ^R)

Main Theme	Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces
Main Rheme	have both now flexed their muscles.

Sentence 8

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} Each ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1})
(^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} but, month by month, the space for diplomacy ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} is shrinking. ^{R\T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Each
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Thematic Structure 2	but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	but, month by month, the space for diplomacy
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	is shrinking.

Sentence 9

(^T The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves ^T) (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) (^R could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^R)

Main Theme	The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves
Main Rheme	could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy.

Sentence 10

(^T (^{TT} If the economic screw (^{TT}) (^{RT} is tightened on Iran (^{RT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} the Revolutionary Guards (^{TR}) (^{RR} might calculate the real costs of their folly. (^{RR}) ^R)

Main Theme	If the economic screw is tightened on Iran
Theme within main theme	If the economic screw
Rheme within main theme	is tightened on Iran
Main Rheme	the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly.
Theme within main rheme	the Revolutionary Guards
Rheme within main rheme	might calculate the real costs of their folly.

Sentence 11

(^T But the inverse ^T) (^R equally applies. ^R)

Main Theme	But the inverse
Main Rheme	equally <u>applies</u> .

Sentence 12

(^T What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East ^T) (^R is conflict itself. ^R)

Main Theme	What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East
Main Rheme	is conflict itself.

Sentence 13

(^T Iran ^T) (^R is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship. ^R)

Main Theme	Iran
Main Rheme	is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship.

Sentence 14

(^T (^{T\T} (^{T\T\T} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee ^{T\T\T}), (^{R\T\T} pointed out in a recent article ^{R\T\T}) ^{T\T}), (^{R\T} (^{T\R\T} the Islamic Republic ^{T\R\T}) (^{R\R\T} has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{R\R\T}) ^{R\T}) ^T): (^R (^{R\1\R} (^{R\R\1\R} why ^{R\R\1\R}) (^{T\R\1\R} is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal ^{T\R\1\R}) ^{R\1\R}) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^{R\2\R} (^{R\R\2\R} why ^{R\R\2\R}) (^{T\R\2\R} is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{T\R\2\R}) ^{R\2\R}); (^{R\3\R} (^{R\R\3\R} and why ^{R\R\3\R}) (^{T\R\3\R} it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{T\R\3\R}) ^{R\3\R}) ^R)

Main Theme	As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article, the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme
Theme within main theme	As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article
Theme within theme within main theme	As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee
Rheme within theme within main theme	pointed out in a recent article
Rheme within main theme	the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme
Theme within rheme within main theme	the Islamic Republic
Rheme within rheme within main theme	has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme
Main Rheme	why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal; why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon; and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?
Rheme 1 within main rheme	why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal
Rheme within rheme1 within main rheme	why
Theme within rheme1 within main rheme	is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal
Rheme 2 within main rheme	why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon
Rheme within rheme2 within main rheme	why
Theme within rheme2 within main rheme	is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon
Rheme 3 within main rheme	and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?
Rheme within rheme3 within main rheme	and why
Theme within rheme3 within main rheme	it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?

Sentence 15

(^T One way of lowering the tension ^T) (^R would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^R)

Main Theme	One way of lowering the tension
Main Rheme	would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers.

Sentence 16

(^T (^{T+T} If the US ^{T+T}) (^{R+T} believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{R+T}) ^T), (^R (^{T+R} it ^{T+R}) (^{R+R} (^{T+Ra+R+R} should produce the evidence for this ^{T+Ra+R+R}) (^{T+Rb+R+R} and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold. ^{T+Rb+R+R}) ^{R+R}) ^R)

Main Theme	If the US believes that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Theme within main theme	If the US
Rheme within main theme	believes that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Main Rheme	it should produce the evidence for this and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	should produce the evidence for this and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.
Thematic Structure a within rheme within main rheme	should produce the evidence for this
Thematic Structure b within rheme within main rheme	and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold

Sentence 17

(^R Now ^R) (^T is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^T)

Main Theme	is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq.
Main Rheme	Now

Sentence 18

(^T The consequences of attacking Iran ^T) (^R could be even more long-lasting. ^R)

Main Theme	The consequences of attacking Iran
Main Rheme	could be even more long-lasting.

6.6 Discussion of thematic analysis of the English text

Having analysed the sample text, I will now discuss the thematic analysis of each sentence.

Sentence 1

(^T Some of what is going on in Iran ^T) (^R is bluster. ^R)

Sentence 1 has one tone group: It comprises one main theme and one main rheme. In this analysis, the word on which the primary stress falls is underlined. Thus, the primary stress in this sentence falls on the word 'bluster'. Like all other main rhemes, the main rheme here starts with the main verb. This sentence represents a typical simple thematic structure.

Sentence 2

(^T Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches ^T) (^R disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^R)

Two thematic elements, constituting one tone group, are analysed in sentence 2: one main theme and one main rheme. An internal element is analysed separately in this analysis when it is a non-embedded clause. This does not apply to the non-restrictive relative clause in this sentence, because all relative clauses are excluded from the analysis. It is, however, included within the domain of the main theme, as it does not constitute a separate tone group.

Sentence 3

(^T (^{T_T} Iran ^{T_T}) (^{R_T} might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{R_T}) ^T), (^R by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^R)

Unlike the previous two sentences, sentence 3 has two tone groups. The first tone group is the main theme, and the second is the main rheme. As it constitutes a complete clause, the main theme is internally analysed as theme within main theme and rheme within main theme.

Sentence 4

(^T But much of it ^T) (^R is not bluster. ^R)

This one-tone-group sentence includes one main theme and one main rheme, with the primary stress falling on the word 'bluster'.

Sentence 5

(^T (^{T_T} If Israel ^{T_T}) (^{R_T} carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{R_T}) ^T), (^R (^{T_R} (^{T_T_R} Iran ^{T_T_R}) (^{R_T_R} would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{R_T_R}) ^{T_R}), (^{R_R} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{R_R}) ^R)

The two main thematic structures of sentence 5 are: the adjunct clause (if-clause) and the main clause. The adjunct clause is analysed as the main theme, and the main clause is treated as the main rheme. The main theme and main rheme are analysed internally, because they include non-embedded clauses. The main rheme consists of two tone groups. It is, thus, analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme. The first element in the main rheme, theme within main rheme, is also analysed internally, because it is a non-embedded clause.

Sentence 6

(^T The closure of the Strait of Hormuz ^T), a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, (^R might be the least of the world's problems. ^R)

Like relative clauses, parenthetical clauses are excluded from this analysis. If a parenthetical element constitutes a tone group, like the one in this sentence, it is not analysed, and is kept outside the domain of the thematic structure. Therefore, sentence 6 has one tone group, and it comprises one main theme and one main rheme.

Sentence 7

(^T Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces ^T) (^R have both now flexed their muscles. ^R)

Sentence 7 has one tone group, and comprises one main theme and one main rheme.

Sentence 8

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} Each ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1})
 (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} but, month by month, the space for diplomacy ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} is shrinking. ^{R\T+R2})
^{T+R2})

The two main coordinate clauses in sentence 8 are analysed as theme + rheme 1 and theme + rheme 2. The internal elements in each thematic structure are analysed as main theme and main rheme. If a parenthetical phrase is short, like the one in the second coordinate clause, it is kept within its clause. Like parenthetical clauses, parenthetical phrases are not separately analysed.

Sentence 9

(^T The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves ^T) (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) (^R could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^R)

Two main thematic elements are identified in sentence 9, main theme and main rheme. The parenthetical clause occurs outside the main theme, as it is excluded from this analysis.

Sentence 10

(^T (^{TT} If the economic screw ^{TT}) (^{RT} is tightened on Iran ^{RT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} the Revolutionary Guards ^{TR}) (^{RR} might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{RR}) ^R)

Sentence 10 consists of two tone groups. The adjunct clause, the first tone group, is analysed as the main theme. The main clause, the second tone group, is treated as the main rheme. The internal elements of the adjunct clause are analysed as theme within theme and rheme within theme. Similarly, the elements of the main clause are analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme.

Sentence 11

(^T But the inverse ^T) (^R equally applies. ^R)

In sentence 11 one main theme and one main rheme are analysed. The element ‘equally’ occurs within the rhematic structure, because it is closely linked to the main rheme ‘applies’ in terms of intonation.

Sentence 12

(^T What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East ^T) (^R is conflict itself. ^R)

This sentence has one tone group, with one main theme and one main rheme. The internal elements of the main theme are not analysed, because any element which does not constitute a clause is not analysed internally.

Sentence 13

(^T Iran ^T) (^R is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship. ^R)

Like the previous sentence, sentence 13 has one tone group. This thematic structure includes one main theme and one main rheme.

Sentence 14

(^T (^T (^T (^T ^T As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee (^T), (^R (^T pointed out in a recent article (^R), (^R (^T the Islamic Republic (^T) (^R has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme (^R) (^T): (^R (^R (^R why (^R) (^T is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal (^T) (^R) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^R (^R why (^R) (^T is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon (^T) (^R); (^R (^R and why (^R) (^T it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? (^T) (^R))

The thematic structure of sentence 14 is complex. The main theme includes the disjunct clause and main clause. The main rheme comprises three appositive clauses. Two main thematic elements are analysed in the main theme. They are: theme within main theme (disjunct clause) and rheme within main theme (main clause). The two elements (the disjunct clause and main clause) are also internally analysed. The appositive coordinate clauses are analysed as three disconnected coordinated rhemes. Each of these rhemes is also analysed internally, as they include non-embedded elements. Although the primary stress does not fall on the question word 'why', it is analysed as a rheme, because it suggests new/unknown information.

Sentence 15

(^T One way of lowering the tension (^T) (^R would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. (^R)

Sentence 15 has one tone group. It is analysed as one main theme and one main rheme.

Sentence 16

(^T (^T If the US (^T) (^R believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is (^R) (^T), (^R (^T it (^T) (^R (^{T+Ra}) should produce the evidence for this (^{T+Ra})

(^{T+Rb}\R\R) and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold. (^{T+Rb}\R\R)
 R\R) R)

In sentence 16, two tone groups are identified: adjunct clause and main clause. These two thematic elements are analysed as main theme and main rheme respectively. The main theme, the adjunct clause, is internally analysed as theme within main theme and rheme within main theme. The parenthetical clause is not separately analysed, like all other parenthetical clauses. The main rheme is analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme. The coordinate verb phrases in rheme within main rheme are also analysed as theme + rheme a and theme + rheme b.

Sentence 17

(^R Now ^R) (^T is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^T)

Sentence 17 constitutes one tone group. As the primary stress falls on the word ‘now’, it is analysed as the main rheme, and the rest of the sentence is treated as the main theme. When the main rheme precedes the main theme, like the one above, the normal order (theme followed by rheme) is kept in the chart for sake of consistency.

Sentence 18

(^T The consequences of attacking Iran ^T) (^R could be even more long-lasting. ^R)

The final sentence constitutes one tone group. It is analysed as a main theme and a main rheme.

6.7 Thematic analysis of the Arabic text: wa-li-ṣ-ṣīgārī ḥurūbuhum al-bāridah

Although theme and rheme need to be applied differently in English and Arabic, the principles used to analyse the thematic structure in English above will be used for the thematic analysis of the Arabic text. As sentences are typically more complex in Arabic than in English, there are frequent non-embedded elements which need to be analysed.

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقات الفاعلة في أي انجاز مضاد.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} al-ḥarb al-bāridah ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} Ø ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T+R1} kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{R\R\T+R1}) ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} ċindamā al-ittihād as-sūfaytī ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T+R1} istaṭāca [...] fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuḍlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū ^{R\R\T+R1}) ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} (^{T\R\T+R2} (^{T\T\R\T+R2} Ø ^{T\T\R\T+R2}) (^{R\T\R\T+R2} lam yaqtaṣir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah ^{R\T\R\T+R2}) ^{T\R\T+R2}), (^{R\R\T+R2} (^{T\R\T+R2} wa-‘innamā Ø ^{T\R\T+R2}) (^{R\R\T+R2} li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭibārihi maṣdar al-ċulama’ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād. ^{R\R\T+R2}) ^{R\T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	al-ḥarb al-bāridah Ø kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ċindamā al-ittihād as-sūfaytī istaṭāca [...] fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuḍlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	al-ḥarb al-bāridah Ø kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 1	al-ḥarb al-bāridah
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	Ø kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār
Theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	ċindamā al-ittihād as-sūfaytī istaṭāca [...] fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuḍlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	ċindamā al-ittihād as-sūfaytī
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	istaṭāca [...] fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuḍlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū
Thematic Structure 2	ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc Ø lam yaqtaṣir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al- al-ċaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā Ø li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭibārihi maṣdar al-ċulama’ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø lam yaqtaṣir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā Ø li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭibārihi’ maṣdar al-ċulama wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād.

Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø lam yaqtaşır ėalā al-istrātījīyah al-ėaskariyyah
Theme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø
Rheme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	lam yaqtaşır ėalā al-istrātījīyah al-ėaskariyyah
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	'wa-'innamā Ø li-tağyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-ic̣tibārihi maşdar al-ėulama' wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fāċilah fī 'ayyi injāz muḏād.
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-'innamā Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	li-tağyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-ic̣tibārihi maşdar al- ėulama' wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fāċilah fī 'ayyi injāz muḏād.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} fī maṇṭiqatinā, wa-ėalā ḥawāffihā ^{T\T+R1}), (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl ^{R\T+R1}) (^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} (^{T\T\T+R2} fa al-'ūlā ^{T\T\T+R2}) (^{R\T\T+R2} (^{T\R\T\T+R2} radduhā ^{T\R\T\T+R2}) (^{R\T\T\T+R2} jā'a ėalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-
iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah ^{R\T\T\T+R2}) (^{R\T\T+R2}) (^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} (^{T\R\T+R2} 'isrā'īl ^{T\R\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} li-
tarudd bi-l-kaşf ėan ṭā'irat tajassus xuşşīşat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{R\T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2}) (^{T+R2}))

Thematic Structure 1	fī maṇṭiqatinā, wa-ėalā ḥawāffihā sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	fī maṇṭiqatinā, wa-ėalā ḥawāffihā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Thematic Structure 2	fa al-'ūlā radduhā jā'a ėalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah 'isrā'īl li-tarudd bi-l-kaşf ėan ṭā'irat tajassus xuşşīşat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	fa al-'ūlā radduhā jā'a ėalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	fa al-'ūlā
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	radduhā jā'a ėalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah
Theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	radduhā
Rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	jā'a ėalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah

Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	'isrā'īl li-tarudd bi-l-kašf ċan t̄ā'irat tajassus xuššīṣat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	'isrā'īl
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	li-tarudd bi-l-kašf ċan t̄ā'irat tajassus xuššīṣat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغط على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

(^T wa bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah^T) (^R (^{T+R1\R} (^{T\T+R1\R} yabdū ^{T\T+R1\R}) (^{R\T+R1\R} 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar^{R\T+R1\R}) ^{T+R1\R}) (^{T+R2\R} (^{T\T+R2\R} wa kullun ^{T\T+R2\R}) (^{R\T+R2\R} (^{T\T+R2\R} Ø ^{T\T+R2\R}) (^{R\T+R2\R} yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāššah.^{R\T+R2\R}) ^{T+R2\R}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah
Main Rheme	yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar wa kullun Ø yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāššah.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	yabdū
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	wa kullun Ø yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāššah.
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa kullun Ø
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	Ø yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāššah.
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāššah.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاء للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^T (^T wa maća ‘anna al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mučādalāt al-mutaćāraf ćalayhā ^T), (^R (^T ‘akbar wa-‘aktar tiqaniyyah min ħiyāzāt ‘īrān ^R)) (^R (^T ‘illā ‘anna dālika ^T)) (^R (^T ^R lā yaxđac liman yakūn al-‘aktar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ħattā bi-maĥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^R))

Main Theme	wa maća ‘anna al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mučādalāt al-mutaćāraf ćalayhā ‘akbar wa-‘aktar tiqaniyyah min ħiyāzāt ‘īrān
Theme within main theme	wa maća ‘anna al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mučādalāt al-mutaćāraf ćalayhā
Rheme within main theme	‘akbar wa-‘aktar tiqaniyyah min ħiyāzāt ‘īrān
Main Rheme	‘illā ‘anna dālika Ø lā yaxđac liman yakūn al-‘aktar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ħattā bi-maĥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi.
Theme within main rheme	‘illā ‘anna dālika
Rheme within main rheme	Ø lā yaxđac liman yakūn al-‘aktar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ħattā bi-maĥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	lā yaxđac liman yakūn al-‘aktar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ħattā bi-maĥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi.

Sentence 5

و قد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

(^T wa Ø ^T) (^R (^T qad ra‘aynā tajārub ħadaťat fī fītnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ĥattā lubnān ^T)) (^R (^T kayfa tarājaćat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘aćzam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iřrār kifāĥ aš-šucūb. ^R))

Main Theme	wa Ø
Main Rheme	qad ra‘aynā tajārub ħadaťat fī fītnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ĥattā lubnān kayfa tarājaćat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘aćzam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iřrār kifāĥ aš-šucūb.
Theme within main rheme	qad ra‘aynā tajārub ħadaťat fī fītnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ĥattā lubnān
Rheme within main rheme	kayfa tarājaćat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘aćzam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iřrār kifāĥ aš-šucūb.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^T lākin fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^T), wa-hiya mā tušīr ‘ilayhi ‘isrā‘īl bi-tadmīr kull ‘īrān (^R (^{TR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^{R\R} yajcal al-‘umūr muxtalifah. ^{R\R}) ^R)

Main Theme	lākin fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah
Main Rheme	∅ yajcal al-‘umūr muxtalifah.
Theme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within main rheme	yajcal al-‘umūr muxtalifah.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين.

(^T wa hunā ^T) (^R (^{TR} lābudda ^{TR}) (^{R\R} min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{R\R}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa hunā
Main Rheme	lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.
Theme within main rheme	lābudda
Rheme within main rheme	min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراعدة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^T (^{TV} wa ∅ ^{TV}) (^{R\T} lā naḥtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ḡayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan ^{R\T}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} ‘idā ∅ ^{TR}) (^{R\R} ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak hādīhi al-‘asliḥah min dāḡiṭah wa-rādīcah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^{R\R}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa Ø lā naʿtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb gayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ʿaskariyyan
Theme within main theme	wa Ø
Rheme within main theme	lā naʿtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb gayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ʿaskariyyan
Main Rheme	‘idā Ø ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-ʿālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥāḍihi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāḡiṭah wa-rādiʿah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir.
Theme within main rheme	‘idā Ø
Rheme within main rheme	‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-ʿālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥāḍihi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāḡiṭah wa-rādiʿah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^T Ø ^T) (^R daʿūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maʿrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. ^R)

Main Theme	Ø
Main Rheme	daʿūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maʿrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār.

Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخطتها توجد أحياناً أو هام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xitatihā ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} tujad ‘aḡyānan ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T+R1} ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah ^{R\R\T+R1}) ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} wa laʿalla ‘axṭarahā ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} (^{R\R\T+R2} kayfa ^{R\R\T+R2}) (^{T\R\T+R2} (^{T\T\R\T+R2} iqtīṣād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl ^{T\T\R\T+R2}), (^{R\T\R\T+R2} yaṣmud [...] ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-saʿāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan. ^{R\T\R\T+R2}) ^{T\R\T+R2}) ^{R\T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā tujad ‘aḥyānan‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	tujad ‘aḥyānan‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	tujad ‘aḥyānan
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah
Thematic Structure 2	wa laʿalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl yaṣmud [...] ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sacāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa laʿalla ‘axṭarahā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	kayfa iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl yaṣmud [...] ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sacāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl yaṣmud [...] ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sacāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.
Theme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl
Rheme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	yaṣmud [...] ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sacāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	kayfa

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

(^T wa ‘isrā‘īl, taḥdīdan^T), (^R (^{TR} ∅ ^{TR})) (^{R\R} iʿtamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā maʿa al-ʿarab ʿalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīcaḥ, wa-naql al-ḥarb ‘ilā ‘arḍ al-xasm.^{R\R})^R)

Main Theme	wa ‘isrā‘īl, taḥdīdan
Main Rheme	∅ iʿtamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā maʿa al-ʿarab ʿalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīcaḥ, wa-naql al-ḥarb ‘ilā ‘arḍ al-xasm.
Theme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within main rheme	iʿtamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā maʿa al-ʿarab ʿalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīcaḥ, wa-naql al-ḥarb ‘ilā ‘arḍ al-xasm.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} wa hiya bi-tabā'ud al-masāfah ma'ca 'īrān ^{T\T+R1}), (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} rubbamā ∅ ^{T\R\T+R1})
(^{R\R\T+R1} taftariḍ hāḍa al-'uṣlūb ^{R\R\T+R1}) ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1}), wa-l-ladī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-
mufā'īl tammūz bi-l-ċirāq (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} (^{T\R\T+R2} ∅ ^{T\R\T+R2})
(^{R\R\T+R2} lam takūnā fī zaman mutaḡayyir. ^{R\R\T+R2}) ^{R\T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	wa hiya bi-tabā'ud al-masāfah ma'ca 'īrān rubbamā ∅ taftariḍ hāḍa al-'uṣlūb
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa hiya bi-tabā'ud al-masāfah ma'ca 'īrān
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	rubbamā ∅ taftariḍ hāḍa al-'uṣlūb
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	rubbamā ∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	taftariḍ hāḍa al-'uṣlūb
Thematic Structure 2	lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn ∅ lam takūnā fī zaman mutaḡayyir.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ lam takūnā fī zaman mutaḡayyir.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	lam takūnā fī zaman mutaḡayyir.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بحياة دول أخرى
فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} 'ay 'anna 'īrān ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭī' al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1})
(^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} wa hunāka ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar ^{R\T+R2})
^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T\T+R3} wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā ^{T\T+R3}), (^{R\T+R3} (^{T\R\T+R3} fa 'inna al-mu'ādalāt
allatī tuktab wa-tursam 'alā al-waraq ^{T\R\T+R3}), (^{R\R\T+R3} qad tuwājihuhā mufāja'āt ḡayr
mutawaqqa'ah. ^{R\R\T+R3}) ^{R\T+R3}) ^{T+R3})

Thematic Structure 1	'ay 'anna 'īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭī' al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	'ay 'anna 'īrān
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭī' al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Thematic Structure 2	wa hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa hunāka
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar

Thematic Structure 3	wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal ‘uxrā, fa ‘inna al-muḥādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ḥalā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja‘āt ġayr mutawaqaḥah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal ‘uxrā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	fa ‘inna al-muḥādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ḥalā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja‘āt ġayr mutawaqaḥah.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	fa ‘inna al-muḥādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ḥalā al-waraq
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	qad tuwājihuhā mufāja‘āt ġayr mutawaqaḥah.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

$(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} \text{ duwal al-mantiqah } ^{T+R1}) (^{R+T+R1} (^{T+R1} \emptyset ^{T+R1}) (^{R+T+R1} \text{ sa-takun juz'an min al-}$
 $\text{'ahdaf } ^{R+T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+Ra+T+R2} (^{R+T+Ra+T+R2} \text{ lakin kayfa } ^{R+T+Ra+T+R2}) (^{T+T+Ra+T+R2} \text{ sa-takun}$
 $\text{al-adrar } ^{T+T+Ra+T+R2}) ^{T+Ra+T+R2}), (^{T+Rb+T+R2} (^{R+T+Rb+T+R2} \text{ wa-man } ^{R+T+Rb+T+R2}) (^{T+T+Rb+T+R2} \text{ sa-yadxul al-}$
 $\text{ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xatirah? } ^{T+T+Rb+T+R2}) ^{T+Rb+T+R2}) ^{T+R2})$

Thematic Structure 1	duwal al-mantiqah \emptyset sa-takun juz'an min al-'ahdaf
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	duwal al-mantiqah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset sa-takun juz'an min al-'ahdaf
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	sa-takun juz'an min al-'ahdaf
Thematic Structure 2	lakin kayfa sa-takun al-adrar, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xatirah?
Thematic Structure a within thematic structure 2	lakin kayfa sa-takun al-adrar
Theme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	sa-takun al-adrar
Rheme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	lakin kayfa
Thematic Structure b within thematic structure 2	wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xatirah?
Theme within thematic structure b within thematic structure 2	sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xatirah?
Rheme within thematic structure b within thematic structure 2	wa-man

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله.

$(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} \text{ lā yabdū } ^{T+R1}) (^{R+R1} \text{ ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hādīhi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā’ij wa-maxāṭirahā } ^{R+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} \text{ wa ‘aswa’ al-iḥtimālāt } ^{T+R2}) (^{R+R2} \text{ ‘an taṭāl al-maḥrakah maṣāfī wa-wasā’il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj } ^{R+R2}) ^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T+R3} \text{ fa hunā } ^{T+R3}) (^{R+R3} (^{R+R3} \text{ aḍ-ḍarar } ^{T+R3}) (^{R+R3} \text{ lan ya’tī [...] faqaṭ ḥalā hādīhi ad-duwal } ^{R+R3}) ^{T+R3}) (^{R+R3} \text{ wa-‘innamā az-zawbaḥah } ^{T+R3}) (^{R+R3} \text{ sa-taḥumm al-ḥalam kulluh. } ^{R+R3}) ^{T+R3})$

Thematic Structure 1	lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hādīhi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā’ij wa-maxāṭirahā
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	lā yabdū
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hādīhi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā’ij wa-maxāṭirahā
Thematic Structure 2	wa ‘aswa’ al-iḥtimālāt ‘an taṭāl al-maḥrakah maṣāfī wa-wasā’il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa ‘aswa’ al-iḥtimālāt
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	‘an taṭāl al-maḥrakah maṣāfī wa-wasā’il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj
Thematic Structure 3	fa hunā aḍ-ḍarar lan ya’tī [...] faqaṭ ḥalā hādīhi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawbaḥah sa-taḥumm al-ḥalam kulluh.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	fa hunā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	aḍ-ḍarar lan ya’tī [...] faqaṭ ḥalā hādīhi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawbaḥah sa-taḥumm al-ḥalam kulluh.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	aḍ-ḍarar lan ya’tī [...] faqaṭ ḥalā hādīhi ad-duwal
Theme within Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	aḍ-ḍarar
Rheme within Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	lan ya’tī [...] faqaṭ ḥalā hādīhi ad-duwal
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	wa-‘innamā az-zawbaḥah sa-taḥumm al-ḥalam kulluh.
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	wa-‘innamā az-zawbaḥah
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	sa-taḥumm al-ḥalam kulluh.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، و رادع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، و محاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق و الخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

(^T (^{T\T} wa Ø ^{T\T}) (^{R\T} naḥtaqid ^{R\T}) ^T) (^R ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḥalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādić li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḥāwir maqbūl maća ‘īrān, ćalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lućbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fī l-ćirāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtīšād ćālamī lan yakūn mustaćidan li-qabūl miṭl hāđihi ađ-đarbah, ‘iđā mā taćaddat al-‘ahđāf al-marḥaliyyah ‘ilā đarar kawnī. ^R)

Main Theme	wa Ø naḥtaqid
Theme within main theme	wa Ø
Rheme within main theme	naḥtaqid
Main Rheme	‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḥalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādić li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḥāwir maqbūl maća ‘īrān, ćalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lućbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fī l-ćirāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtīšād ćālamī lan yakūn mustaćidan li-qabūl miṭl hāđihi ađ-đarbah, ‘iđā mā taćaddat al-‘ahđāf al-marḥaliyyah ‘ilā đarar kawnī.

6.8 Discussion of thematic analysis of the Arabic text

Below is the discussion of the thematic analysis of each sentence.

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفيتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقات الفاعلة في أي إنجاز مضاد.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} (^{T\T\T+R1} al-ḥarb al-bāridah ^{T\T\T+R1}) (^{R\T\T+R1} (^{T\R\T\T+R1} Ø ^{T\R\T\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T\T+R1} kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{R\R\T\T+R1} ^{R\T\T+R1}) ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} ćindamā al-ittīḥād as-sūfaytī ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T+R1} istaṭāća [...] fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-fađā li-tućlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri‘

fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ‘an ḥilf wārsū $(R\backslash R\backslash T+R1) (R\backslash T+R1) (T+R1) (T+R2) (T\backslash T+R2) \text{ ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍū‘} (T\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash T+R2) (T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (T\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (\emptyset (T\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (T\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) \text{ wa-‘innamā} (\emptyset (T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash R\backslash T+R2) \text{ li-taġyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭībārihi maṣdar al-‘ulama‘ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz} mudād. $(R\backslash R\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash T+R2) (T+R2)$)$

Sentence 1 contains two main tone groups. The first tone group comprises the first main coordinate clause and the adjunct clause (the ‘cīndamā-clause). These clauses represent the first thematic structure (theme + rheme1). They are internally analysed as a main theme (the first coordinate clause) and a main rheme (the adjunct clause). The main theme and main rheme in this thematic structure are also internally analysed. The words which are underlined indicate that the primary stress falls on these elements. The reason zero theme (\emptyset) is recognized twice is to avoid analysing the ‘kānat-clause and the ‘li-taġyīr-clause’ as themes. The ‘kānat-clause and the ‘li-taġyīr-clause’ include information which expresses new/unknown information; thus, they need to be in the rhematic domain. The word order of the verbal ‘cīndamā-clause’ is reversed in the presentation of the analysis (subject followed by verb) to maintain theme-rheme presentational order for consistency. The use of the brackets [...] indicates that the element ‘al-ittihād as-sūfaytī’ is ‘moved’ to the thematic position. Wa-‘innamā’ is placed with a zero theme (\emptyset), because these two elements represent the theme of the clause. In the second tone group, the second main coordinate clause is analysed as the second thematic structure (theme + rheme 2). It consists of main theme and main rheme, each of which is also internally analysed.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى جوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالسنتية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

$(T+R1) (T\backslash T+R1) \text{ fī mantiqatinā, wa-‘alā} \text{ ḥawāffihā} (T\backslash T+R1), (R\backslash T+R1) (T\backslash R\backslash T+R1) \text{ sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ} (T\backslash R\backslash T+R1) (R\backslash R\backslash T+R1) \text{ yajrī [...] bayna ‘īrān} \text{ wa-‘isrā‘īl} (R\backslash R\backslash T+R1) (R\backslash T+R1) (T+R1) (T+R2) (T\backslash T+R2) (T\backslash T\backslash T+R2) \text{ fa al-‘ulā} (T\backslash T\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash T\backslash T+R2) (T\backslash R\backslash T\backslash T+R2) \text{ radduhā} (T\backslash R\backslash T\backslash T+R2) (R\backslash R\backslash T\backslash T+R2) \text{ jā‘a ‘alā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-}$

itlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah $(R \setminus T \setminus T+R2)$ $(R \setminus T \setminus T+R2)$ $(T \setminus T+R2)$ $(R \setminus T+R2)$ $(T \setminus R \setminus T+R2)$ ‘isrā‘īl $(T \setminus R \setminus T+R2)$ $(R \setminus R \setminus T+R2)$ li-
tarudd bi-l-kašf ‘an t̄ā‘irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn tayyār. $(R \setminus R \setminus T+R2)$ $(R \setminus T+R2)$ $(T+R2)$

As in English, two main thematic structures in sentence 2 are analysed as theme + rheme 1 and theme + rheme 2. Each of these structures has its own tone group. The first thematic structure (theme + rheme 1) includes an adjunct phrase, which is analysed as the main theme, and the first main coordinate clause, which is recognized as the main rheme. The first main coordinate clause is also internally analysed. As in sentence 1, the word order presentation of the verbal clause (the ‘yajrī-clause’) is changed to maintain theme-rheme presentational order. The second thematic structure contains the second main coordinate clause and adjunct clause. The two elements are analysed as main theme and main rheme respectively. Their internal elements are also analysed, as they constitute non-embedded clauses. The presentational order of the verbal clause is altered to obtain theme-rheme presentational order.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغط على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

(T) wa bi-wujūd hādihi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah (T) (R) $(T+R1 \setminus R)$ $(T \setminus T+R1 \setminus R)$ yabdū $(T \setminus T+R1 \setminus R)$ $(R \setminus T+R1 \setminus R)$ ‘anna
al-jamīc yuhāwilūna li‘cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ‘alā al-‘āxar $(R \setminus T+R1 \setminus R)$ $(T+R1 \setminus R)$ $(T+R2 \setminus R)$ $(T \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ wa kullun
 $(T \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ $(R \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ $(T \setminus R \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ (\emptyset) $(T \setminus R \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ $(R \setminus R \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-
xāssah. $(R \setminus R \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ $(R \setminus T+R2 \setminus R)$ $(T+R2 \setminus R)$ (R)

Sentence 3 comprises one main theme and one main rheme. The main theme, the first tone group, is represented by an adjunct phrase. As in English, the main theme here is not internally analysed as it is a phrase. The main rheme comprises two main coordinate clauses, each of which has its own tone group. The first and second coordinate clauses are analysed as theme + rheme 1 and theme + rheme 2 respectively. Each thematic structure is also analysed as theme and rheme. The ‘anna-clause’ in the first main coordinate clause is not internally analysed, as what comes after ‘anna’ is embedded. Although the zero theme (\emptyset) occurs within the main rheme, it is analysed as a theme within a larger rheme.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر
إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

$(^T (^{T^T} wa ma\acute{c}a 'anna al-q\ddot{u}wwah al-'amr\ddot{i}kiyyah al-'isr\ddot{a}'\ddot{i}liyyah, bi-l-mu\acute{c}\ddot{a}dal\ddot{a}t al-muta\acute{c}\ddot{a}raf$
 $\acute{c}alayh\ddot{a} ^{T^T}), (^{R^T} 'akbar wa-'ak\ddot{t}ar tiqaniyyah min \text{ḥ}iy\ddot{a}z\ddot{a}t 'ir\ddot{a}n ^{R^T})^T) (^R (^{T^R} 'ill\ddot{a} 'anna d\ddot{a}lika ^{T^R})$
 $(^{R^R} (^{T^R^R} \emptyset ^{T^R^R}) (^{R^R^R} l\ddot{a} yax\acute{d}\acute{a}\acute{c} liman yak\ddot{u}n al-'ak\ddot{t}ar 'id\ddot{a}'an li-l-'\ddot{a}xar \text{ḥ}att\ddot{a} bi-maḥ\ddot{d}\ddot{u}diyyat$
 $q\ddot{u}wwat\ddot{i}hi. ^{R^R^R}) ^{R^R}) ^R)$

Sentence 4 has two tone groups. The first tone group is the main theme (the wa maḥa 'anna-clause), and the second is the main rheme (the 'illā 'anna-clause'). The main theme is further analysed as theme within main theme and rheme within main theme. Similarly, the main rheme is further analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme. Rheme within main rheme is also analysed internally. The zero theme (∅) in rheme within main rheme is recognised so that the rhematic 'lā yaxḍaḥ-clause' will not be analysed as theme.

Sentence 5

و قد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجع قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

$(^T wa \emptyset ^T) (^R (^{T^R} qad ra'ayn\ddot{a} taj\ddot{a}rub \text{ḥ}ada\ddot{t}at f\ddot{i} f\ddot{i}tn\ddot{a}m wa-'afg\ddot{a}nist\ddot{a}n wa-\text{ḥ}att\ddot{a} lubn\ddot{a}n ^{T^R}) (^{R^R}$
 $kayfa tar\ddot{a}ja\acute{c}at q\ddot{u}wwat ad-dawlah al-'a\acute{c}zam wa-l-'akbar 'am\ddot{a}ma 'isr\ddot{a}r kif\ddot{a}\text{ḥ} a\acute{s}\text{-}\text{ṣ}u\acute{c}\ddot{u}b. ^{R^R}) ^R)$

The elements in sentence 5 constitute one tone group. The main theme is the sentential conjunction 'wa' and the zero theme. The entire 'qad-clause' is treated as the main rheme, which is internally analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^T lākin fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah^T), wa-hiya mā tušīr ‘ilayhi ‘isrā‘īl bi-tadmīr kull ‘īrān (^R
(^{TR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^R yajcal al-‘umūr muxtalifah. ^R)^R)

Two tone groups are recognised in sentence 6, an adjunct phrase and a main clause. The adjunct phrase represents the main theme, and the main clause is the main rheme. As indicated earlier, parenthetical clauses are excluded in this analysis. This applies to the parenthetical clause in this sentence, which is written in small font and is kept outside the main theme, as it constitutes a separate tone group. The main rheme includes two elements, the zero theme (∅) and the ‘yajcal-clause’.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين.

(^T wa hunā^T) (^R (^{TR} lābudda^{TR}) (^R min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-
tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hāḍihi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-
muḥīṭah bi-l-mutahāribīn. ^R)^R)

The first tone group in sentence 7 is ‘wa hunā’, which represents the main theme. The second tone group, the main clause, is the main rheme. It is further analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme. As in the syntactic analysis, the coordination in the main clause is not thematically analysed, because it is embedded.

Sentence 8

ولا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراعدة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^T (^T_T wa Ø ^T_T) (^R_T lā naʿtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-
takūn najāḥan ʿaskariyyan ^R_T) ^T) (^R (^T_R ‘idā Ø ^T_R) (^R_R ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-
qānuniyyah wa-l-ʿālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak hādīhi al-‘asliḥah min dāġiṭah wa-rādiʿah ‘ilā at-
tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^R_R) ^R)

Sentence 8 comprises two tone groups, which are represented by a main clause and an adjunct clause respectively. As indicated earlier, when the main clause is preposed, it is analysed as a main theme, and the following subordinate clause is a rheme. This applies to this sentence. The main theme is internally analysed as theme within theme and rheme within theme. Similarly, the main rheme is further analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme. Like all other parenthetical clauses, the parenthetical clause (law ḥadaṭat) is not analysed separately. The ‘anna-clause’ in both the main theme and the main rheme is not analysed, because the elements of this clause are embedded under the head ‘‘anna’. The zero theme (Ø) occurs with ‘idā’, as they jointly constitute the theme of the main rheme.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^T Ø ^T) (^R daʿūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yuḍīr al-maʿrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā
man yamlik muġāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intisār. ^R)

Two main elements are recognized in sentence 9, main theme and main rheme. The main theme is treated as zero (Ø), because the main rheme starts with the main verb ‘daʿūnā’. In addition, the new/unknown information is included in the ‘daʿūnā-clause, which is entirely analysed as the main rheme. This main rheme is not analysed internally, because its elements constitute the embedded ‘anna-clause’.

Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخطتها توجد أحياناً أو هام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على
أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً.

$(^{T+R1} (^{T\backslash T+R1} wa \text{ ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb } \underline{wa-xitatihā} ^{T\backslash T+R1}) (^{R\backslash T+R1} (^{T\backslash R\backslash T+R1} tujad \text{ ‘aḥyānan } ^{T\backslash R\backslash T+R1}) (^{R\backslash R\backslash T+R1}$
 $\text{‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ } \underline{al-fādiḥah} ^{R\backslash R\backslash T+R1}) ^{R\backslash T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T\backslash T+R2} wa \text{ la‘alla ‘axṭarahā } ^{T\backslash T+R2})$
 $(^{R\backslash T+R2} (^{R\backslash R\backslash T+R2} \text{ kayfa } ^{R\backslash R\backslash T+R2}) (^{T\backslash R\backslash T+R2} (^{T\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2} \text{ iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawassiṭ ad-}$
 $\text{daxl } ^{T\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2}), (^{R\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2} \text{ yaṣmud [...] ‘alā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘iḏā mā ṣārat ḥisābāt as-sa‘āt}$
 $\text{ṣuhūran } \underline{tumma} \underline{sinīnan}. ^{R\backslash T\backslash R\backslash T+R2}) ^{T\backslash R\backslash T+R2}) ^{R\backslash T+R2}) ^{T+R2})$

The two main coordinate clauses in sentence 10 are analysed as two coordinate thematic structures, theme + rheme 1 and theme + rheme 2. Each thematic structure has its own tone group, and is internally analysed. The first coordinate thematic structure, theme + rheme 1, comprises a main theme (the adjunct ‘ḥattā-phrase), and a main rheme (the first coordinate main clause). Of these two elements, only the main rheme is analysed internally as theme and rheme, because it constitutes a non-embedded clause. The second coordinate thematic structure, theme + rheme 2 is also analysed as a main theme (wa la‘alla ‘axṭarahā) and a main rheme (the ‘kayfa-clause’). The element ‘kayfa’ is analysed as a rheme, because it conveys the unknown information. But the normal order (theme followed by rheme) is maintained in the chart for the sake of consistency. The presentational order of the verbal sentence is changed to maintain theme-rheme presentational order. The brackets [...] means that the element ‘iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawassiṭ ad-daxl’ is ‘moved’ to the thematic position. As in the syntactic analysis, the ‘iḏā-clause’ in the second coordinate thematic structure is not analysed, because it is embedded.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

$(^T wa \text{ ‘isrā‘īl, taḥdīdan } ^T), (^R (^{T\backslash R} \emptyset ^{T\backslash R}) (^{R\backslash R} \text{ i‘tamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma‘ā al-‘arab ‘alā}$
 $\text{ad-ḍarabāt as-sarī‘ah, } \underline{wa-naql} \underline{al-ḥarb} \text{ ‘ilā ‘arḍ } \underline{al-xasm}. ^{R\backslash R}) ^R)$

Sentence 11 has one tone group. Its elements are analysed as a main theme and a main rheme. The main rheme is also internally analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme. A zero theme (\emptyset) is recognised here so that the entire ‘iḥtamadat-clause’, which suggests the new/unknown information, becomes the rheme.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} wa hiya bi-tabāʿud al-masāfah maʿa ‘īrān ^{T\T+R1}), (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} rubbamā \emptyset ^{T\R\T+R1})
(^{R\R\T+R1} taftariḍ hāḍa al-‘uslūb ^{R\R\T+R1}) ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1}), wa-l-laḍī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-
mufaʿīl tammūz bi-l-ʿīrāq (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} (^{T\R\T+R2} \emptyset ^{T\R\T+R2})
(^{R\R\T+R2} lam takūnā fī zaman mutaḡayyir. ^{R\R\T+R2}) ^{R\T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

The two coordinate thematic structures in sentence 12 constitute two tone groups. In each thematic structure, one main theme and one main rheme are analysed. The main rhemes in the two thematic structures are also further analysed as theme within main rheme and rheme within main rheme. The element ‘hiya’ in the main theme of the first thematic structure is not analysed separately, because it is closely attached to ‘bi-tabāʿud’. ‘Rubbamā’ in the main rheme of the first thematic structure is analysed independently in a general sense, as it can carry the primary stress. Thus, this element is not analysed with the verb ‘taftariḍ’, but rather with the zero theme (\emptyset). The analysis of zero theme (\emptyset) is applied here to avoid treating the ‘taftariḍ-clause’ and the ‘lam takūnā-clause’ as themes. The two clauses convey new information; and thus, they need to be analysed as rhemes. Unlike other relative clauses which are written in small font to indicate that they are not separately analysed, the relative clause in this sentence is written in normal font, as it directly refers to the second coordinate thematic structure.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بحياة دول أخرى
فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} ‘ay ‘anna ‘īrān ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīc al-wuṣūl ‘ilā ‘isrā‘īl ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1})
(^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} wa hunāka ^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar ^{R\T+R2})
^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T\T+R3} wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal ‘uxrā ^{T\T+R3}) (^{R\T+R3} (^{T\R\T+R3} fa ‘inna al-mu‘ādālāt allatī
tuktab wa-tursam ‘alā al-waraq ^{T\R\T+R3}), (^{R\R\T+R3} qad tuwājihuhā mufāja‘āt ġayr mutawaqqa‘ah.
^{R\R\T+R3}) ^{R\T+R3}) ^{T+R3})

Sentence 13 comprises three tone groups with three coordinate thematic structures (theme + rheme 1, theme + rheme 2, and theme + rheme 3). The main internal thematic elements of these structures are a main theme and a main rheme. In the thematic analysis, the ‘anna-clauses’ are not internally analysed, because they are considered to be embedded clauses. This principle is not applied to the ‘anna-clause in the first coordinate thematic structure of this sentence, as the particle ‘anna’ is closely linked to ‘ay. This means that the first coordinate clause starts with ‘īrān’, and, therefore, it needs to be analysed. Unlike other ‘anna-clauses and ‘an-clauses, the ‘inna-clause’ in the main rheme of the third coordinate thematic structure is internally analysed, because it is not preceded by any ‘qawl-clause’ (say-clause).

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} duwal al-manṭiqah ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} Ø ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T+R1} sa-takūn juz‘an min al-
‘ahdāf ^{R\R\T+R1}) ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+Ra\T+R2} (^{R\T+Ra\T+R2} lākin kayfa ^{R\T+Ra\T+R2}) (^{T\T+Ra\T+R2} sa-takūn
al-adrār ^{T\T+Ra\T+R2}) ^{T+Ra\T+R2}), (^{T+Rb\T+R2} (^{R\T+Rb\T+R2} wa-man ^{R\T+Rb\T+R2}) (^{T\T+Rb\T+R2} sa-yadxul al-
ma‘rakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu‘bah al-xatīrah? ^{T\T+Rb\T+R2}) ^{T+Rb\T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

In sentence 14, the two coordinate main clauses, which constitute two tone groups, are analysed as theme + rheme 1 and theme + rheme 2. The internal elements of the first coordinate thematic structure, theme + rheme 1, are analysed as a main theme and a main rheme. The main rheme in this structure is further analysed as a zero theme (\emptyset) and a rheme. The zero theme (\emptyset) is analysed to avoid treating the element ‘takūn juz‘an min al-‘ahdāf’ as a theme. In the second coordinate thematic structure, two further coordinate thematic structures are recognised: theme + rheme a and theme + rheme b. The internal elements of these two structures are also analysed as a rheme and a theme. The elements ‘kayfa’ and ‘wa-man’ are analysed as rhemes, because they suggest new/unknown information. The ḥatta-clause in theme within theme + rheme b within theme + rheme 2 is embedded. It is, thus, not analysed separately.

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطل المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله.

$(^{T+R1} (^{\backslash T+R1} lā\ yabdū\ ^{T\backslash T+R1}) (^{R\backslash T+R1} ‘anna\ alladīn\ yufakkirūna\ bi-hādīhi\ al-ḥarb\ yuqaddirūna\ an-natā‘ij\ \underline{wa-maxātirahā}\ ^{R\backslash T+R1})\ ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{\backslash T+R2} wa\ ‘aswa‘\ al-iḥtimālāt\ ^{T\backslash T+R2}) (^{R\backslash T+R2} ‘an\ taṭāl\ al-ma‘rakah\ maṣāfi\ wa-wasā‘il\ intāj\ an-naft\ fī\ kull\ duwal\ \underline{al-xalīj}\ ^{R\backslash T+R2})\ ^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{\backslash T+R3} \underline{fa\ hunā}\ ^{T\backslash T+R3}) (^{R\backslash T+R3} (^{\backslash T\backslash T+R3} (^{\backslash T\backslash T\backslash T+R3} aḍ-ḍarar\ ^{T\backslash T\backslash T+R3}) (^{R\backslash T\backslash T\backslash T+R3} lan\ ya‘tī\ [...] faqaṭ\ ‘alā\ hādīhi\ ad-duwal\ ^{R\backslash T\backslash T+R3})\ ^{T\backslash T\backslash T+R3}) (^{R\backslash T\backslash T+R3} (^{\backslash T\backslash T\backslash T+R3} wa-‘innamā\ az-zawba‘ah\ ^{T\backslash R\backslash T+R3}) (^{R\backslash R\backslash T+R3} sa-ta‘umm\ al-‘ālam\ \underline{kulluh}\ ^{R\backslash R\backslash T+R3})\ ^{R\backslash T+R3})\ ^{T+R3})$

Three coordinate thematic structures, which constitute three tone groups, are recognised in sentence 15. Each thematic structure contains a main theme and a main rheme. The main rhemes of the first and second thematic structures are not internally analysed, because they comprise an embedded ‘anna-clause’ and ‘an-clause’ respectively. Unlike these two main rhemes, the main rheme in the third thematic structure is analysed as a theme and a rheme. These two internal elements, the theme within main rheme and the rheme within main rheme, are also further analysed. The word order presentation of the verbal clause ‘ya‘tī-clause’ is changed to maintain

theme-rheme presentational order, and the brackets [...] are used to indicate that the element ‘aḍ-ḍarar’ is ‘moved’ to the thematic position.

Sentence 16

ونعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، وراذع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، ومحاوّر مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق والخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

$(^T (^{T/T} \underline{wa \ \emptyset} ^{T/T}) (^{R/T} \underline{na\acute{c}taqid} ^{R/T}) ^T) (^R \text{ ‘anna ‘ur\ddot{u}bba, ka-\acute{h}al\ddot{i}f li-‘amr\ddot{i}k\ddot{a} wa-r\ddot{a}d\ddot{i}c li-‘isr\ddot{a}’\ddot{i}l li-ayyi mu\acute{g}amarh wa-mu\acute{h}\ddot{a}wir maqb\ddot{u}l ma\acute{c}a ‘\ddot{i}r\ddot{a}n, \acute{c}alayh\ddot{a} ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lu\acute{c}bah tataj\ddot{a}waz ‘amn ‘isr\ddot{a}’\ddot{i}l ‘aw baq\ddot{a} ‘ ‘amr\ddot{i}k\ddot{a} f\ddot{i} l-‘\acute{c}ir\ddot{a}q wa-l-xal\ddot{i}j, ‘aw ‘int\ddot{a}j qan\ddot{a}bil nawawiyyah ‘\ddot{i}r\ddot{a}niyyah, ‘il\ddot{a} dam\ddot{a}r iqt\ddot{i}\ddot{s}\ddot{a}d \acute{c}\ddot{a}lam\ddot{i} lan yak\ddot{u}n musta\acute{c}idan li-qab\ddot{u}l mi\ddot{t}l h\ddot{a}d\ddot{i}hi a\acute{d}-\acute{d}arbah, ‘id\ddot{a} m\ddot{a} ta\acute{c}addat al-‘ahd\ddot{a}f al-mar\acute{h}aliyyah ‘il\ddot{a} \acute{d}arar kawn\ddot{i}. ^R)$

The verb ‘naḍtaqid’ and ‘anna-clause’ constitute sentence 16. The two elements are analysed as a main theme and a main rheme respectively. The main theme is further analysed as a theme within main theme (the sentential conjunction and the zero theme), and rheme within main theme (naḍtaqid). The zero theme is recognised in order for the the verb ‘naḍtaqid’ to function as a rheme. Both the sentential conjunction and the zero theme (∅) form a theme within the main theme. Unlike the main theme, the main rheme is not analysed internally, because it contains successive coordinated embedded elements, all included under the head ‘anna’.

6.9 Grounding analysis of the English text: Missiles with a message

Like the analysis of the syntactic and thematic sample texts, the grounding analysis of the sample text is first provided followed by a chart which contains the analysed elements. Sentences will then be discussed individually to show why a particular analysis in each case is adopted. Below is the grounding analysis of the sample text.

Sentence 1

(^{FG} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{FG})

Foreground	Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster.
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Sentence 2

(^{FG} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{FG})

Foreground	Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range.
------------	--

Sentence 3

(^{FG} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{FG}), (^{BG} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{BG})

Foreground	Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Background	by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} But much of it is not bluster. ^{FG})

Foreground	But much of it is not bluster.
------------	--------------------------------

Sentence 5

(^{BG} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{BG}), (^{FG} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{FG}), (^{BG} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{BG})

Background	If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Foreground	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war
Background	from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems. ^{FG})

Foreground	The closure of the Strait of Hormuz [...] might be the least of the world's problems.
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Sentence 7

(^{FG} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{FG})

Foreground	Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles.
------------	---

Sentence 8

(^{FG} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{FG}) (^{FG} but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{FG})

Foreground	Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Foreground	but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{FG})

Foreground	The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves [...] could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy.
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Sentence 10

(^{BG} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{FG})

Background	If the economic screw is tightened on Iran
Foreground	the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} But the inverse equally applies. ^{FG})

Foreground	But the inverse equally applies.
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Sentence 12

(^{FG} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{FG})

Foreground	What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself.
------------	--

Sentence 13

(^{FG} Iran is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship. ^{FG})

Foreground	Iran is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship.
------------	---

Sentence 14

(^{BG} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{FG}): (^{FG} why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal ^{FG}) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^{FG} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{FG}); (^{FG} and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{FG})

Background	As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article
Foreground	the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme
Foreground	why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal [...]
Foreground	why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon
Foreground	and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?

Sentence 15

(^{FG} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{FG})

Foreground	One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers.
------------	---

Sentence 16

(^{BG} If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{BG}), (^{FG} it should produce the evidence for this ^{FG}) (^{FG} and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold. ^{FG})

Background	If the US believes [...] that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Foreground	it should produce the evidence for this
Foreground	and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{FG})

Foreground	Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq.
------------	--

Sentence 18

(^{FG} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{FG})

Foreground	The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting.
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6.10 Discussion of grounding analysis of the English text

The sentences of the sample text will be discussed below. As mentioned earlier, the analysis of each sentence will be justified. As adjunct/disjunct clauses and phrases are expected to be backgrounded, they are not included in this discussion, unless there is a potential doubt about their status.

Sentence 1

(^{FG} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{FG})

Sentence 1 is picked up and developed in the subsequent text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{FG})

The information conveyed by sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{FG}), (^{BG} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{BG})

The information in the main clause of sentence 3 is picked up contrastively in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} But much of it is not bluster. ^{FG})

Sentence 4 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 5

(^{BG} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{BG}), (^{FG} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{FG}), (^{BG} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{BG})

In sentence 5, what plays a role in the immediately subsequent text is the information conveyed by the main clause. Therefore, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems. ^{FG})

The information in the main clause of sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it provides a kind of conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{FG})

Informationally, sentence 7 is picked up in the next one. It also constitutes a single clause. Therefore, it is, foregrounded.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{FG}) (^{FG} but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{FG})

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 8 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{FG})

Sentence 9 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause, and is picked up by the adjunct clause in the next sentence.

Sentence 10

(^{BG} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{FG})

The main clause in sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} But the inverse equally applies. ^{FG})

Sentence 11 is foregrounded, as it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 12

(^{FG} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{FG})

The information conveyed by Sentence 12 is foregrounded, on the basis of the principle that every sentence has at least one foreground element.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} Iran is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship. ^{FG})

The main clause in sentence 13 plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 14

(^{BG} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{FG}): (^{FG} why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal ^{FG}) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^{FG} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{FG}); (^{FG} and why is it redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{FG})

The main clause in sentence 14 is picked up in the immediately following text; thus, it is foregrounded. The appositive coordinated clauses are also foregrounded, because they are informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{FG})

The information given by Sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 16

(^{BG} If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{BG}), (^{FG} it should produce the evidence for this ^{FG}) (^{FG} and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold. ^{FG})

The two coordinated verb phrases in the main clause of sentence 16 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{FG})

Sentence 17 is entirely foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{FG})

Informationally, sentence 18 consists of one main clause and concludes the argument in the entire text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

6.11 Grounding analysis of the Arabic text: ‘wa-li-ṣ-ṣīgārī ḥurūbuhum al-bāridah’

The principles applied to the grounding analysis of the English sample text will be used for the Arabic text as well. As in the English analysis, the Arabic text will be first analysed. A chart which includes the analysed elements will also be given under each sentence. After analysing the text, sentences will be discussed individually. The analysis of the sample text is given below.

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقات الفاعلة في أي إنجاز مضاد .

(^{FG} al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{FG}) (^{BG} ċindamā istatāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuclan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawārī’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū ^{BG}) (^{BG} ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqtašir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-īctībārihi mašdar al-ċulama’ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācilah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād. ^{BG})

Foreground	al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār
Background	ċindamā istatāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuclan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawārī’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū
Background	ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqtašir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-īctībārihi mašdar al-ċulama’ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācilah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{BG} fī manṭiqatinā wa-ċalā ḥawāffihā ^{BG}), (^{FG} yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna ‘īrān wa-‘isrā’īl ^{FG}), (^{FG} fa al-‘ūlā jā’a radduhā ċalā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-īṭlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah ^{FG}), (^{FG} li-tarudd ‘isrā’īl bi-l-kašf ċan ṭā’irat tajassus xuššīšat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{FG})

Background	fī manṭiqatinā wa-ċalā ḥawāffihā
Foreground	yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna ‘īrān wa-‘isrā’īl
Foreground	fa al-‘ūlā jā’a radduhā ċalā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-īṭlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah
Foreground	li-tarudd ‘isrā’īl bi-l-kašf ċan ṭā’irat tajassus xuššīšat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغظ على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

(^{BG} wa bi-wujūd ḥāḍihi al-munāwarat as-sāxīnah ^{BG}) (^{FG} yabdū ‘anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḍ-ḍāḡiṭ ċalā al-‘āxar ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāššah. ^{BG})

Background	wa bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah
Foreground	yabdū ‘anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna li‘b dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ‘alā al-‘āxar
Background	wa kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāṣṣah.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^{BG} wa ma‘ā ‘anna al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mu‘ādalāt al-muta‘āraf ‘alayhā, ‘akbar wa-‘akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt ‘īrān ^{BG}) (^{FG} ‘illā ‘anna ḍālika lā yaxḍa‘ liman yakūn al-‘akṭar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{FG})

Background	wa ma‘ā ‘anna al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mu‘ādalāt al-muta‘āraf ‘alayhā, ‘akbar wa-‘akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt ‘īrān
Foreground	‘illā ‘anna ḍālika lā yaxḍa‘ liman yakūn al-‘akṭar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi.

Sentence 5

وقد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

(^{FG} wa qad ra‘aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fiṭnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja‘at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘a‘ẓam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šucūb. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa qad ra‘aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fiṭnām wa-‘afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja‘at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-‘a‘ẓam wa-l-‘akbar ‘amāma ‘iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šucūb.
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Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^{BG} lākin fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^{BG}), (^{FG} wa-hiya mā tušīr ‘ilayhi ‘isrā‘īl bi-tadmīr kull ‘īrān ^{FG}) (^{FG} yaj‘al al-‘umūr muxtalifah. ^{FG})

Background	lākin fī ḥāl istixdām ‘asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah
Foreground	wa-hiya mā tušīr ‘ilayhi ‘isrā‘īl bi-tadmīr kull ‘īrān
Foreground	yaj‘al al-‘umūr muxtalifah.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين .

(^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min ḥāḍihi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{FG})

Background	wa hunā
Foreground	lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā‘il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min ḥāḍihi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراذعة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^{FG} wa lā na‘taqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan ^{FG}) (^{BG} ‘idā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥāḍihi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāġiṭah wa-rāḍīcah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa lā na‘taqid ‘anna al-mujābahah [...] bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan
Background	‘idā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥāḍihi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāġiṭah wa-rāḍīcah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^{FG} da‘ūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-ma‘rakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muġāmarah mutaḥwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. ^{FG})

Foreground	da'cūnā naftariḍ 'anna man yudīr al-ma'crakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muġāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru'yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār.
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Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخططها توجد أحياناً أوهام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً .

(^{BG} wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā ^{BG}) (^{FG} tujad 'aḥyānan 'awhām tajurru li-l-'axṭā' al-fādiḥah ^{FG})
(^{FG} wa la'alla 'axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtisād baladin mā, ġaniyan 'aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, 'alā 'aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah 'idā mā ṣārat ḥisābāt as-sa'āt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan. ^{FG})

Background	wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā
Foreground	tujad 'aḥyānan 'awhām tajurru li-l-'axṭā' al-fādiḥah
Foreground	wa la'alla 'axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtisād baladin mā, ġaniyan 'aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, 'alā 'aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah 'idā mā ṣārat ḥisābāt as-sa'āt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

(^{FG} wa 'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan, i'ctamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma'ca al-'arab 'alā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarī'ah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xaṣm. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa 'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan, i'ctamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma'ca al-'arab 'alā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarī'ah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xaṣm.
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Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق ، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير .

(^{FG} wa hiya bi-tabā'ud al-masāfah ma'ca 'irān, rubbamā taftariḍ hāḍa al-'uslūb, wa-l-laḍī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-mufā'īl tammūz bi-l-'īrāq ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutaġayyir. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa hiya bi-tabā'ud al-masāfah ma'ca 'īrān, rubbamā taftariḍ hāḍa al-'uslūb, wa-l-laḍī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-mufā'īl tammūz bi-l-ḥīrāq
Foreground	lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutagayyir.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، وهناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بعياد دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة .

(^{BG} 'ay 'anna ^{BG}) (^{FG} 'īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaḥīc al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'inna al-mu'ādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam 'alā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja'āt gayr mutawaqqa'ah. ^{FG})

Background	'ay 'anna
Foreground	'īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaḥīc al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Foreground	wa hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar
Background	wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā
Foreground	fa 'inna al-mu'ādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam 'alā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja'āt gayr mutawaqqa'ah.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

(^{FG} duwal al-manṭiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākin kayfa sa-takūn al-aḍrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xaṭīrah? ^{FG})

Foreground	duwal al-manṭiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf
Foreground	lākin kayfa sa-takūn al-aḍrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xaṭīrah?

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله .

(^{FG} lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hādīhi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā‘ij wa-maxāṭirahā
^{FG}) (^{FG} wa ‘aswa‘ al-iḥtimālāt ‘an taṭāl al-ma‘crakah maṣāfī wa-wasā‘il intāj an-naft fī kull
 duwal al-xalīj ^{FG}) (^{BG} fa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lan ya‘tī aḍ-ḍarar faqaṭ ‘alā hādīhi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā
 az-zawba‘ah sa-ta‘umm al-‘ālam kulluh. ^{FG})

Foreground	lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hādīhi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā‘ij wa-maxāṭirahā
Foreground	wa ‘aswa‘ al-iḥtimālāt ‘an taṭāl al-ma‘crakah maṣāfī wa-wasā‘il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj
Background	fa hunā
Foreground	lan ya‘tī aḍ-ḍarar faqaṭ ‘alā hādīhi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawba‘ah sa-ta‘umm al-‘ālam kulluh.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، و رادع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، ومحاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق والخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

(^{FG} wa na‘taqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḥalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādi‘ li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḡawir maqbūl
 ma‘a ‘īrān, ‘alayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lu‘bah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fī l-‘īrāq
 wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtisād ‘ālamī lan yakūn
 musta‘idan li-qabūl miṭl hādīhi aḍ-ḍarbah, ‘idā mā ta‘addat al-‘ahdāf al-marḡaliyyah ‘ilā ḍarar
 kawnī. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa na‘taqid ‘anna ‘urūbba [...] ‘alayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lu‘bah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fī l-‘īrāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtisād ‘ālamī lan yakūn musta‘idan li-qabūl miṭl hādīhi aḍ-ḍarbah, ‘idā mā ta‘addat al-‘ahdāf al-marḡaliyyah ‘ilā ḍarar kawnī.
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6.12 Discussion of grounding analysis of the Arabic text

The analysis of each sentence of the sample text will be discussed below. Each sentence will be first presented followed by a discussion of the analysed elements. As indicated earlier, adjunct/disjunct clauses and phrases are expected to be backgrounded. Thus, they are not discussed, unless there is a potential doubt about their status.

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقت الفاعلة في أي إنجاز مضاد

(^{FG} al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{FG}) (^{BG} ċindamā istaṭāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuclan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawārī‘ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū ^{BG}) (^{BG} ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqtašir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā li-taġyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-īctībārihi mašdar al-ċulama‘ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācilah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād. ^{BG})

The first main coordinated clause in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text. The adjunct clause (ċindamā-clause) and second main coordinated clause (ḥattā-clause) include explanatory information about the first main coordinated clause. Therefore, they are backgrounded.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{BG} fī mantiqatinā wa-‘alā ḥawāffihā ^{BG}), (^{FG} yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna ‘īrān wa-‘isrā‘īl ^{FG}), (^{FG} fa al-‘ūlā jā‘a radduhā ‘alā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-itlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah ^{FG}), (^{FG} li-tarudd ‘isrā‘īl bi-l-kašf ‘an ṭā‘irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{FG})

The information conveyed by the first main coordinated clause in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the main clause of sentence 1, and is central to the overall message in both the second coordinated clause and adjunct clause of sentence 2. These two clauses are also foregrounded, because they are picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغط على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

(^{BG} wa bi-wujūd ḥādihi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^{BG}) (^{FG} yabdū ‘anna al-jamī‘ yuḥāwilūna li‘cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ‘alā al-‘āxar ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāṣṣah. ^{BG})

The first coordinated clause in sentence 3 provides a conclusion to the previous one, and is informationally picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded. The second coordinated clause is backgrounded, because it consists of further, but minor, information about the first coordinated clause.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاء للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^{BG} wa ma‘a ‘anna al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mu‘ādalāt al-muta‘āraf ‘alayhā, ‘akbar wa-‘akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt ‘īrān ^{BG}) (^{FG} ‘illā ‘anna ḍālika lā yaxḍa‘ liman yakūn al-‘akṭar ‘idā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{FG})

The presence of (dālika) in the main clause in sentence 4 picks up the 'wa ma'ca 'anna- clause', allowing the wa ma'ca 'anna-clause to be regarded as backgrounded. The information conveyed by the main clause is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 5

و قد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

(^{FG} wa qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja'at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'a'zam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šucūb. ^{FG})

Sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is contrastively picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^{BG} lākin fī ḥāl istixdām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^{BG}), (^{FG} wa-hiya mā tušīr 'ilayhi 'isrā'īl bi-tadmīr kull 'īrān ^{FG}) (^{FG} yaj'al al-'umūr muxtalifah. ^{FG})

The information conveyed by both the parenthetical clause and main clause in sentence 6 is picked up in the following sentence. Therefore, the two clauses are foregrounded. Unlike other parenthetical clauses, the parenthetical clause in this sentence is written in normal font, because it plays a role in the subsequent text, as indicated previously.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين.

(^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb 'ilā al-wasā'il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā 'ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-'aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{FG})

Informationally, the main clause in sentence 7 is picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراعدة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^{FG} wa lā naʿtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ʿaskariyyan ^{FG}) (^{BG} ‘idā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-ʿālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥādihi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāġiṭah wa-rādiʿah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^{BG})

The main clause in sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it is a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^{FG} daʿūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maʿrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muġāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. ^{FG})

Sentence 9 is entirely foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخططها توجد أحياناً أوهام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً .

(^{BG} wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā ^{BG}) (^{FG} tujad ‘aḥyānan ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah ^{FG})
(^{FG} wa laʿalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtīṣād baladin mā, ġaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā ṣārat ḥisābāt as-saʿāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan. ^{FG})

Informationally, the two main coordinated clauses of sentence 10 are foregrounded, because they are picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم

(^{FG} wa 'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan, i'ctamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma'ā al-ʿarab ʿalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīḥah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xaṣm. ^{FG})

Sentence 11 is entirely foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير .

(^{FG} wa hiya bi-tabā'ud al-masāfah ma'ā 'īrān, rubbamā taftariḍ hāḍa al-'uslūb, wa-l-laḍī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-mufā'īl tammūz bi-l-ʿirāq ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutagayyir. ^{FG})

The first coordinated clause in sentence 12 provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded. Similarly, the relative clause and the second coordinated clause are foregrounded, because they are picked up in the immediately following text. Like the parenthetical clause in sentence 6, the relative clause in this sentence is written in normal font.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بعياد دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة .

(^{BG} ‘ay ‘anna ^{BG}) (^{FG} ‘īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīc al-wuṣūl ‘ilā ‘isrā‘īl ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal ‘uxrā ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa ‘inna al-mu‘ādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ‘alā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja‘āt ġayr mutawaqqa‘ah. ^{FG})

The three main coordinated clauses in sentence 13 are all foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the information given in the second coordinated clause in sentence 12.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

(^{FG} duwal al-mantiqah sa-takūn juz‘an min al-‘ahdāf ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākin kayfa sa-takūn al-aḍrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma‘rakah ḥatta law lam yakun šarīkan bi-l-lu‘bah al-xaṭīrah? ^{FG})

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 14 is picked up in the following sentence and sentence 16. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله.

(^{FG} lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hāḍihi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā‘ij wa-maxāṭīrahā ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa ‘aswa‘ al-iḥtimālāt ‘an taṭāl al-ma‘rakah maṣāfī wa-wasā‘il intāj an-naftī fī kull duwal al-xalīj ^{FG}) (^{BG} fa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lan ya‘tī aḍ-ḍarar faqaṭ ‘alā hāḍihi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawba‘ah sa-ta‘umm al-‘ālam kulluh. ^{FG})

The three main coordinated clauses in sentence 15 are foregrounded, because they are informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، و رادع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، و محاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق و الخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

(^{FG} wa naʿtaqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḥalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādić li-‘isrā’īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḥāwir maqbūl maʿa ‘īrān, ʿalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-luʿbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā’īl ‘aw baqā’ ‘amrīkā fī l-ʿirāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtisād ʿālamī lan yakūn mustaʿidan li-qabūl miṭl hādihi aḍ-ḍarbah, ‘idā mā taʿaddat al-‘ahdāf al-marḥaliyyah ‘ilā ʿarar kawnī. ^{FG})

Sentence 16 is entirely foregrounded, because it is one main clause, and provides a conclusion to the previous sentence and entire text.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Correlation between Mainness/Subordination, Thematic Structure, Sequencing and Grounding in English and Arabic Texts

7.0 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to present an analysis of correlation between the mainness/subordination, thematic structure, sequencing, and grounding in English and Arabic texts. This presentation illustrates the way in which the analytical principles given below have been applied in practice to the corpus texts. For reasons of space, only one English text and Arabic one are presented in this chapter. The same principles have, however, been adopted for all eleven other English and eleven other Arabic texts. The analyses of these are given in Appendices G and H.

7.1 Principles used for the analysis of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, sequencing, and grounding in English and Arabic texts

The principles adopted in the analysis of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English and Arabic texts are as follows:

1. The principle adopted in analyses in right-hand column (Grounding expectation fulfilled?) is that main clauses are expected to be foregrounded, and adjunct/disjunct clauses and phrases (subordinate clauses and phrases) are expected to be backgrounded.

2. Where an element is part of the main clause, its grounding expectation is analysed on the basis of the grounding analysis. This means that an adjunct phrase attached to a main clause, for example, has a grounding expectation of ‘foregrounded’.
3. Clauses which do not include any adjunct, disjunct, or appositive clauses or phrases are marked as ‘not relevant’, and are not analysed, because they are by definition foregrounded.
4. Where an element is split into two further elements in the syntactic analysis (e.g., a main clause and an adjunct clause), but is analysed as one element in the grounding analysis, its grounding expectation is analysed on the basis of the grounding analysis.
5. Parenthetical and relative clauses and phrases are not analysed separately in the syntactic and thematic analyses. However, such clauses and phrases are analysed in the grounding analysis, but only when they are foregrounded.
6. Appositive phrases receive the same treatment as adjunct and disjunct phrases.
7. Although single elements (e.g., ‘dangerously’) are not analysed in the syntactic analysis, as they are usually embedded, they are analysed in the thematic and grounding analyses on the basis of the criteria set out for these two areas of analysis. I have tried to be as consistent as possible in the syntactic, thematic, and grounding analyses.
8. Cleft clauses with a preposition or adverbial following the verb ‘to be’ are treated as quasi-subordinated. This is illustrated in the following sentence taken from my data (The Guardian, November 24, 2008):

(^{MCl} Perhaps it was with that thought in mind that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks. ^{MCl})

The cleft clause ‘Perhaps it was with that thought in mind’ is analysed as a backgrounded quasi-subordinated clause. The second clause ‘that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks.’ is foregrounded.

7.2 Analysis of correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, sequencing, and grounding in English

What follows is the analysis of correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, sequencing, and grounding in the sample English text: 'Missiles with a message'

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 2

(^{MCI} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 3

(^{MCI} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{ACI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{MCI})	Main Theme	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{ACI} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{ACI})	Main Rheme	Final	Background	Yes

Sentence 4

(^{SCJ} But ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} much of it is not bluster. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} But ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} much of it is not bluster. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 5

(^{ACI} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{MCI}), (^{AP} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{AP})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{ACI} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{ACI})	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCI} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{MCI})	Theme within main rheme	Initial within main final	Foreground	Yes
(^{AP} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{AP})	Rheme within main rheme	Final within main final	Background	Yes

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz [...] might be the least of the world's problems. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 7

(^{MCI} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 8

(^{MCCI 1} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}), (^{MCCI 2} month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{MCCI 2})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCCI 1} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{MCCI 1})	Theme + Rheme 1	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICj} but ^{CICj}), (^{MCCI 2} month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2	Final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 9

(^{MCI} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves [...] could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 10

(^{ACI} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{ACI} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{ACI})	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCI} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{MCI})	Main Rheme	Final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 11

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the inverse equally applies. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the inverse equally applies. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 13

(^{MCI} Iran is not an innocent bystander ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in this game of brinkmanship. ^{AP})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} Iran is not an innocent bystander ^{MCI})	Main Theme and Part of main rheme	Initial	Foreground	Yes

(^{AP} in this game of brinkmanship. ^{AP})	Part of main rheme	Final	Background	Yes
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Sentence 14

(^{DCI} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{MCI}): (^{ApCCI 1} why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb) ^{ApCCI 1}); (^{ApCCI 2} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{ApCCI 2}); (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{ApCCI 3} why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{ApCCI 3})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{DCI} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{DCI})	Theme within main theme	Initial within main initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCI} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{MCI})	Rheme within main theme	Final within main initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{ApCCI 1} why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal [...] ^{ApCCI 1})	Rheme 1 within main rheme	Initial within main final	Foreground	Yes
(^{ApCCI 2} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{ApCCI 2})	Rheme 2 within main rheme	Medial within main final	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{ApCCI 3} why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{ApCCI 3})	Rheme 3 within main rheme	Final within main final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 16

(^{ACI} If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} it should (^{CVP 1} produce the evidence for this ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold ^{CVP 2}). ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{ACI} If the US believes, [...] that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{ACI})	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{Part of MCI + CVP 1} it should produce the evidence for this ^{Part of MCI + CVP 1})	Theme within main rheme and Theme + Rheme a within rheme within main rheme	Initial within main final	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{Part of MCI + CVP 2} contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold ^{Part of MCI + CVP 2}).	Theme + Rheme b within rheme within main rheme	Final within main final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 17

(^{MCI} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 18

(^{MCI} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{MCI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

7.3 Analysis of correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, sequencing, and grounding in Arabic

Below is the analysis of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, sequencing, and grounding in the sample Arabic text: ‘wa-li-ṣ-ṣīgārī ḥurūbuhum al-bāridah’.

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقات الفاعلة في أي انجاز مضاد .

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCCI 1} al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{MCCI 1})	Main Theme within Theme + Rheme 1	Initial within main initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{ACI} éindamā istatāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt ‘irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuḍlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri’ fī kulli ‘amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-‘aṭlasī li-dirāsāt ‘asbāb taxallufihumā can ḥilf wārsū ^{ACI})	Main Rheme within Theme + Rheme 1	Final within main initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCCI 2} ḥattā ‘inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqtaṣir éalā al-istrātījiyyah al-éaskariyyah, wa-‘innamā li-taḡyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭibārihi maṣdar al-éulama’ wa-ṭ-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī ‘ayyi injāz muḍād. ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2	Final	Background	No

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{AP} fī manṭiqatinā wa-éalā ḥawāffihā ^{AP})	Main Theme within Theme + Rheme 1	Initial within main initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCCI 1} yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna ‘irān wa-‘isrā‘īl ^{MCCI 1})	Main Rheme within Theme + Rheme 1	Final within main initial	Foreground	Yes

(^{CICJ} fa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} al-‘ulā jā‘a radduhā ‘alā tamārīn ‘amrīkā al-bahriyyah bi-itlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah ^{MCCI 2})	Main Theme within Theme + Rheme 2	Initial within main final	Foreground	Yes
(^{ACI} li-tarudd ‘isrā‘īl bi-l-kašf ‘an t̄a‘irat tajassus xuššīṣat li-‘īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{ACI})	Main Rheme within Theme + Rheme 2	Final within main final	Foreground	No

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغظ على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{AP} bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^{AP})	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCCI 1} yabdū ‘anna al-jamīc yuhāwilūna li‘cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ‘alā al-‘āxar ^{MCCI 1})	Theme + Rheme 1 within main rheme	Medial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāššah. ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2 within main rheme	Final	Background	No

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاء للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته .

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{Cjt} wa ma‘ca ‘anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 1} al-qūwwah al-‘amrīkiyyah al-‘isrā‘īliyyah, bi-l-mu‘ādalāt al-muta‘āraf ‘alayhā, ‘akbar wa-‘akṭar tiqāniyyah min ḥiyāzāt ‘īrān ^{MCCI 1})	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{Cjt} ‘illā ‘anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 2} dālīka lā yaxḍāc liman yakūn al-‘akṭar ‘īdā‘an li-l-‘āxar ḥattā bi-mahḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{MCCI 2})	Theme within main rheme and Rheme within main rheme	Final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 5

وقد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fiṭnām wa-'afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarājaṭat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'aḥzām wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šūcūb ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} lākin ^{SCJ}) (^{AP} fī ḥāl istixdām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^{AP})	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{PCI} wa-hiya mā tušīr 'ilayhi 'isrā'īl bi-tadmīr kull 'īrān ^{PCI})	Excluded from analysis	Medial	Foreground	No
(^{MCI} yajʿal al-'umūr muxtalifah. ^{MCI})	Main Rheme	Final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) hunā	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCI} lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb 'ilā al-wasā'il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā 'ayyun min hādihī al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-'aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{MCI})	Main Rheme	Final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراعدة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} lā naḥtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat bi-‘asālib gayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan ^{MCI})	Main Theme	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{ACI} ‘idā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥādihi al-‘asliḥah min ḍāgiṭah wa-rādi‘ah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^{ACI})	Main Rheme	Final	Background	Yes

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار .

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} da‘ūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yuḍīr al-ma‘rakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخططها توجد أحياناً أو هام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً .

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{AP} ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭaṭihā ^{AP})	Main Theme within Theme + Rheme 1	Initial within main initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCCI} tujad ‘aḥyānan ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah ^{MCCI})	Main Rheme within Theme + Rheme 1	Final within main initial	Foreground	Yes

(^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI} 2 laʿalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yašmud iqtisād baladin mā, ġaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘idā mā šārat ḥisābāt as-saʿāt šuhūran tumma sinīnan. ^{MCCI} 2)	Theme + Rheme 2	Final	Foreground	Yes
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Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم .

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} ‘isrā’īl, taḥdīdan, iʿtamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā maʿa al-ʿarab ʿalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīcah, wa-naql al-ḥarb ‘ilā ‘arḍ al-xašm. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تقتض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCCI} 1 hiya bi-tabāʿud al-masāfah maʿa ‘īrān, rubbamā taftariḍ hāḍa al-‘uslūb ^{MCCI} 1),	Theme + Rheme 1	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{RCI} wa-l-ladī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-mufaʿil tammūz bi-l-ʿīrāq ^{RCI})	Excluded from analysis	Medial	Foreground	No
(^{CICJ} lākin ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI} 2 kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutagayyir. ^{MCCI} 2)	Theme + Rheme 2	Final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بحياذ دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة .

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{DP} ‘ay ‘anna ^{DP})	Part of main theme within Theme +	Initial within main initial	Background	Yes

	Rheme 1			
(^{MCCI 1} 'irān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīc al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl ^{MCCI 1})	Part of main theme with Theme + Rheme 1 and Main Rheme within Theme + Rheme 1	Final within main initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xatṭ an-nār al-āxar ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2	Medial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{AP} ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā ^{AP})	Main Theme within Theme + Rheme 3	Initial within main final	Background	Yes
(^{Sub-CICJ} fa ^{Sub-CICJ}) (^{MCCI 3} 'inna al-mu'ādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam 'alā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufāja'āt gayr mutawaqqa'ah. ^{MCCI 3})	Main Rheme within Theme + Rheme 3	Final within main final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCCI 1} duwal al-mantiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf ^{MCCI 1})	Theme + Rheme 1	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICJ} lākin ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} kayfa sa-takūn al-aḍrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-ma'arakah ḥatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-lu'bah al-xaṭīrah? ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2	Final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطل المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCCI 1} lā yabdū 'anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hāḍihi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā'ij wa-maxāṭīrahā ^{MCCI 1})	Theme + Rheme 1	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} 'aswa' al-iḥtimālāt 'an taṭāl al-ma'arakah maṣāfi wa-wasā'il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2	Medial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICJ} fa ^{CICJ}) hunā	Main Theme within Theme + Rheme 3	Initial within main final	Background	Yes
(^{MCCI 3} lan ya'tī aḍ-ḍarar faqaṭ 'alā hāḍihi ad-duwal wa-'innamā az-zawba'ah sa-ta'umm al-ċālam kulluh. ^{MCCI 3})	Theme + Rheme 3	Final within main final	Foreground	Yes

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، وراذع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، ومحاوّر مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق والخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} naḥtaqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḥalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādić li-‘isrā’īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḥāwir maqbūl maća ‘īrān, ćalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-lućbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā’īl ‘aw baqā ‘amrīkā fī l-ćirāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtisād ćālamī lan yakūn mustaćidan li-qabūl miṭl ḥāđihi ađ-ḡarbah, ‘idā mā taćaddat al-‘ahdāf al-marḡaliyyah ‘ilā ḡarar kawnī. ^{MCI})	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

CHAPTER EIGHT

Discussion of Analyses

8.0 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to discuss the results of the following analyses of the English and Arabic editorials:

1. Analysis of English and Arabic sentences which contain one, two, three, and four clauses
2. Analysis of sentences with non-standard structures
3. Analysis of sentences which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause, and sentences with phrases which begin with, do not begin with, end with, or do not end with a phrase.
4. Analysis of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structures, sequencing, and grounding in English and Arabic
5. Analysis of the thematic structure of English and Arabic clauses and phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation
6. Analysis of nominal and verbal sentences and clauses
7. Analysis of rhematic markers

8.1 Discussion of Analyses and Results of English and Arabic Sentences: sentences with one, two, three and four main clauses

The syntactic analysis of English and Arabic editorials in this study aims at investigating sentence complexity in the two languages. One approach to test text complexity is word factor and sentence factor (Westin, 2002: 78). Word factor involves word length or word frequency. The other measurement, sentence factor, involves the ratio of simple, complex, and compound sentences (ibid.). Other measurements can be used, such as noun phrase complexity and subordination (ibid.: 81).

In the present study, text complexity is examined by analysing English and Arabic editorials on the basis of the categories given below. A table which shows the occurrences and percentage of six types of sentences is presented at the beginning of each main category. The English and Arabic results given in this table are then compared and contrasted. This is followed by a final discussion of the results of all categories.

8.1.1 Sentences with One Main Clause: all types

The first main category of English and Arabic sentences is sentences with one main clause. The results of all six types of this category are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Comparison between occurrences of sentences with one main clause in English and Arabic: all types

Sentences with One main Clause: all types	English	% of total relevant sentences in all English texts	Arabic	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts
8.1.1.a Sentences with one main clause, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the main clause	201	68.1 %	63	36.2 %
8.1.1.b Sentences with one main clause, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the main clause	39	13.2 %	46	26.4 %
8.1.1.c Sentences with one main clause, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the main clause	11	3.7 %	5	2.9 %
8.1.1.d Sentences with one main clause, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the main clause	1	0.3 %	3	1.7 %
8.1.1.e Sentences with one main clause, and	0	0	0	0

with two disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause				
8.1.1.f Sentences with one main clause, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause	3	1.0 %	0	0

The six types given in Table 5 are compared and contrasted below.

8.1.1.a Sentences with one main clause, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the main clause

The difference between English and Arabic in using single sentences which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause is large. This type of sentence is more frequent in English than in Arabic, as indicated by the high percentage English scores in Table 5 above.

8.1.1.b Sentences with one main clause, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the main clause

The Arabic editorials tend to use sentences with one main clause, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the main clause more than do English editorials.

8.1.1.c Sentences with one main clause, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the main clause

Sentences with one main clause, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the main clause are not commonly used in either language.

8.1.1.d Sentences with one main clause, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the main clause

Only 1 sentence with one main clause, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the main clause is found in English editorials compared to 3 Arabic sentences of this type. Thus, there is no great difference between the two languages in using this type of sentence.

8.1.1.e Sentences with one main clause, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause

The results of this type of sentence seem striking; the frequency of sentences with one main clause, and with two disjunct clauses is zero in both English and Arabic editorials.

8.1.1.f Sentences with one main clause, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause

Sentences with one main clause, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause are rare in English. Arabic does not show any tendency to use this type of sentence.

As can be seen from Table 5 above, English and Arabic editorials differ significantly in employing single sentences without any adjunct or disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause. In the English data it is found that texts ten and eleven include 16 and 11 single main-clause sentences respectively. There are also instances of elliptical single sentences in the texts analysed, such as sentence 14 in text seven and sentence 11 in text eleven. One of the main reasons for using reduced sentences in English is to enhance readability (Hynds, 1990: 311). Although ellipsis is common in some Arabic contexts, no elliptical sentences are found in the Arabic editorials.

8.1.2 Sentences with Two Main Clauses: all types

The second category is sentences with two main clauses. Table 6 below shows the results of all six types of this classification.

Table 6. Comparison between occurrences of sentences with two main clauses in English and Arabic: all types

Sentences with Two Main Clauses: all types	English	% of total relevant sentences in all English texts	Arabic	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts
8.1.2.a Sentences with two main clauses, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses	33	11.2%	29	16.7 %
8.1.2.b Sentences with two main clauses, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses	0	0	13	7.5%
8.1.2.c Sentences with two main clauses, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses	0	0	4	2.3%
8.1.2.d Sentences with two main clauses, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses	0	0	1	0.6%
8.1.2.e Sentences with two main clauses, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the	0	0	0	0

two main clauses				
8.1.2.f Sentences with two main clauses, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses	0	0	1	0.6%

The results illustrated by Table 6 are compared and contrasted below.

8.1.2.a Sentences with two main clauses, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses

As Table 6 above demonstrates, sentences with two main clauses, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses are more frequent in Arabic than in English.

8.1.2.b Sentences with two main clauses, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses

It seems that English does not tend to use sentences with two main clauses, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses. Arabic, by contrast, scores 13 sentences of this type.

8.1.2.c Sentences with two main clauses, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses

No English sentences with two main clauses and with a disjunct clause accompanying the two main clauses are observed compared to 4 Arabic sentences of the same type.

8.1.2.d Sentences with two main clauses, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses

The analysis of the English data does not show any occurrence of sentences with two main clauses, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses. In Arabic, only one sentence of this type is attested.

8.1.2.e Sentences with two main clauses, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses

Neither English nor Arabic tends to employ sentences with two main clauses, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses.

8.1.2.f Sentences with two main clauses, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses

English does not score any sentences with two main clauses, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the two main clauses. Only 1 Arabic sentence of this type is observed.

Table 6 above demonstrates that there is a difference between English and Arabic in their use of two coordinate clauses which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clauses. It is striking that no English sentences are found in all other five types. Arabic also does not tend to use sentences found in types three, four, five, and six.

8.1.3 Sentences with Three Main Clauses: all types

The third category is sentences with three main clauses. Table 7 below shows the results found in the six types of this classification.

Table 7. Comparison between occurrences of sentences with three main clauses: all types

Sentences with Three Main Clauses: all types	English	% of total relevant sentences in all English texts	Arabic	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts
8.1.3.a Sentences with three main clauses, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses	1	0.3%	6	3.4%
8.1.3.b Sentences with three main clauses, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses	0	0	2	1.1%
8.1.3.c Sentences with three main clauses, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses	0	0	0	0
8.1.3.d Sentences with three main clauses,	0	0	0	0

and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the three main clauses				
8.1.3.e Sentences with three main clauses, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the three main clauses	0	0	0	0
8.1.3.f Sentences with three main clauses, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the three main clauses	0	0	0	0

The results for English and Arabic indicated by Table 7 are compared and contrasted below.

8.1.3.a Sentences with three main clauses, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses

The results show that English scores only 1 sentence with three main clauses, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses, compared to 6 Arabic sentences of the same type.

8.1.3.b Sentences with three main clauses, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses

No English sentences with three main clauses, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses are found. In Arabic, 2 sentences are observed.

No sentences of the following types are attested in either English or Arabic:

8.1.3.c Sentences with three main clauses, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the three main clauses

8.1.3.d Sentences with three main clauses, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the three main clauses

8.1.3.e Sentences with three main clauses, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the three main clauses

8.1.3.f Sentences with three main clauses, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the three main clauses

Based on the results in Table 7 above, English and Arabic do not tend to use sentences with three main clauses.

8.1.4 Sentences with Four Main Clauses: all types

The final category is sentences with four main clauses. The results of this type of sentence are given in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Comparison between occurrences of sentences with four main clauses: all types

Sentences with Four Main Clauses: all types	English	% of total relevant sentences in all English texts	Arabic	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts
8.1.4.a Sentences with four main clauses, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the four main clauses	0	0	2	1.1 %
8.1.4.b Sentences with four main clauses, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the four main clauses	0	0	0	0
8.1.4.c Sentences with four main clauses, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the four main clauses	0	0	0	0
8.1.4.d Sentences with four main clauses, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the four main clause	0	0	0	0
8.1.4.e Sentences with four main clauses, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the four main clauses	0	0	0	0
8.1.4.f Sentences with four main clauses, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the four main clauses	0	0	0	0

As indicated by Table 8, there are no occurrences of English sentences with four main clauses, and without adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the four main clauses. In Arabic, 2 sentences of this type are, however, observed. The results also clearly indicate that neither English nor Arabic tend to employ sentences found in types two, three, four, five, and six.

8.1.5 Discussion of Analyses and Results of Sentences with Non-standard Structures

English and Arabic sentences of this category are treated separately, as they involve non-standard structures. In the English editorials, 4 such sentences are observed. One of these sentences includes a direct speech main clause of saying followed by a direct speech main clause, and a direct speech adjunct clause. The other three sentences share similar structures, a main clause followed by appositive coordinated clauses or phrases. In the Arabic editorials, only 1 such sentence is found, in text eight. This sentence consists of an initial adjunct clause and a main clause followed by 3 appositive coordinated clauses with embedded elements. Table 9 below shows the percentage of these sentences in each language.

Table 9. Comparison between occurrences of English and Arabic sentences with non-standard structures

Sentence type	Total number of relevant sentences in English	% of total relevant sentences in all English texts	Total number of relevant sentences in Arabic	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts
sentences with non-standard structures	4	1.4%	1	0.6%

Clearly, the two languages do not tend to use this type of sentence in editorial writing, although English uses it more commonly than Arabic.

8.2 Discussion of Analyses and Results of Sentences which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause, and sentences with phrases (beginning, not beginning, ending, and not ending with a phrase)

Sentences of this category are divided into two types: (1) sentences which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause, and (2) sentences with phrases (beginning, not beginning, ending, and not ending with a phrase). The two types are presented in Table 10 respectively.

Table 10. Comparison between occurrences of sentences without a clause/phrase and sentences with a phrase in English and Arabic

Sentences with One Phrase: all types	English	% of total relevant sentences in all English texts	Arabic	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts
8.2.a Sentences which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause	194	65.8%	73	42 %
8.2.b Sentences which begin with an adjunct phrase	17	5.8%	24	13.8%
8.2.c Sentences which end with an adjunct phrase	22	7.5%	3	1.7%
8.2.d Sentences which begin with a disjunct phrase	7	2.4%	3	1.7%
8.2.e Sentences which end with a disjunct phrase	0	0	0	0
8.2.f Sentences which begin and end with an adjunct phrase	1	0.3%	0	0
8.2.g Sentences which end with two adjunct phrases	1	0.3%	0	0
8.2.h Sentences which end with an appositive phrase	3	1.0%	1	0.6%

The results illustrated by Table 10 are discussed below.

8.2'a Sentences which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause

As indicated by Table 10, there is a significant difference between English and Arabic in the employment of sentences which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause. English scores 194 sentences (65.8%) compared to 73 sentences (42 %) found in Arabic. This type of sentence is thus more commonly used in English editorials than in Arabic ones.

8.2'b Sentences beginning with an adjunct phrase

Sentences which begin with an adjunct phrase are more frequent in Arabic editorials than English ones.

8.2'c Sentences ending with an adjunct phrase

There is a difference between English and Arabic in using sentences which end with an adjunct phrase. English scores 22 sentences compared to only 3 sentences found in Arabic.

8.2.d Sentences beginning with a disjunct phrase

The employment of sentences which begin with a disjunct phrase in English and Arabic is low, with 7 sentences in English and 3 in Arabic. It is striking that all the Arabic sentences of this type are found in one text, namely text six.

8.2.e Sentences ending with a disjunct phrase

The two languages do not show any occurrence of sentences which end with a disjunct phrase.

8.2.f Sentences beginning and ending with an adjunct phrase

The two languages do not tend to employ sentences which begin and end with an adjunct phrase. Only 1 instance is found in English. No sentence of this type is observed in Arabic.

8.2.g Sentences ending with two adjunct phrases

While English scores only 1 sentence which ends with two adjunct phrases, Arabic does not show any occurrence of this type of sentence.

8.2.h Sentences ending with an appositive phrase

As appositive clauses and main clauses have an equal status in terms of dependency to adjuncts and disjuncts, appositive phrases are treated like adjunct and disjunct phrases in the present study. The results indicate that English and Arabic do not tend to use sentences which end with an appositive phrase. Compared to only 1 sentence found in Arabic, 3 English sentences are observed.

8.3 Discussion of Results: all categories

Based on the results above, English editorials tend to use simpler and shorter sentence structures than Arabic editorials. This is demonstrated by the high percentage in English of (1) single sentences which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause, and (2) sentences which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause. The predominantly simple structures in the English data could be attributed to the tendency of the English writer to use more ‘reader-friendly’ language in Westin’s terms (Westin, 2002: 62). This finding about sentence simplicity of the English texts analysed in the present study supports Westin’s study (2002) in which he concludes that there was a considerable decrease in sentence complexity of English upmarket newspaper editorials during the 20th century (ibid.: 81).

As for the Arabic editorials, the Arabic writer tends to use more complex structures. This finding also supports other studies, such as Al-Odadi (1996) in which he notes that Arabic sentences are lengthy compared to English ones (ibid: 272-73). The finding of the current study also accords with Diab (1998). Diab concludes that Arabic editorials use more coordinated clauses than English editorials (Diab, 1998: 336). The present study also, in general terms, supports Abdelfattah’s (1990) study, in which he indicates that the 1989

editorials of Al-Ahrām employ more complex writing than that of 1935 editorials (Abdelfattah, 1990: 87).

Other previous studies, such as Othman (2004) suggest that more subordinate sentences are found in English editorials than in Arabic ones. Othman (ibid: 12-13, 2004) concludes that English prefers subordination to coordination. On the basis of the results of the present study, however, the employment of subordinate clauses is less common in English than in Arabic. Holes (2004) suggests that purpose and reason clauses can precede main clauses, particularly in some Arabic fictional contexts, because of the influence of the European writing style on educated Arab writers (Holes, 2004: 289). The analysis of the Arabic data of the present study shows that the use of such structures is also common in editorial writing. Some instances of this type of sentence taken from my data are given below (Al-Riyadh, January 23, 2008).

لأنه إذا كانت أمريكا تعلن صداقتها، فلا بد أن تكون في صف الحق قبل أن تجامل من تضعهم في صف الأصدقاء.

li-‘annahu ‘idā kānat ‘amrīka tu‘lin ṣadāqataha fa lābudda ‘an takūn fī ṣaffī al-ḥaqq qabla ‘an tujāmil man taḍācahum fī ṣaff al-‘aṣdiqā’.

و لأن الاحتلال تحول إلى قضية أمريكية، فإن هيئة القوة، والمعنى الذي سيتم عليه التساؤل لو انسحبت القوات، والمحاکمات التي ستتأشأ في ظلها، جعلاً الرئيس بوش يفكر جدياً بخلق ملفات التطاحن العراقي الداخلي، وهذه المرة بواسطة قوى الأمن الوطنية.

wa li-‘anna al-iḥtilāl taḥawwala ‘ilā qaḍīyyah ‘amrīkiyyah fa ‘inna haybat al-quwwah, wa-l-ma‘nā alladī sa-yatimm ‘alayhi at-tasā‘ul law insaḥabat al-quwwāt wal-muḥākamāt allatī satanša‘ fī zillihā, ja‘alat ar-ra‘īs būš yufakkir jiddiyyan bi-ḡalq malaffāt at-taṭāḥun al-‘irāqī ad-dāxilī wa-hāḍihi l-marrah bi-wāsiṭat quwā al-‘amn al-waṭaniyyah.

لأنه حتى لو وجدت مثل هذه النوايا ، فعلى الأقل تبقى رهن تصوّر الدولة وحليفتها الكبرى.

li-‘annahū ḥattā law wūjidat miṭl hāḍihi an-nawāya fa-‘alā al-‘aqaḥ tabqā rahna taṣawwur ad-dawlah wa-ḥalīfatihā al-kubrā.

The main clauses in the sentences above are preceded by *li-‘anna* clauses. This style of writing is rare in Classical Arabic (CA), according to Holes (*ibid.*).

The results of the present study also demonstrate that neither English nor Arabic tend to employ sentences which consist of three or four clauses. The percentage of this type of sentence is very low in both languages. This indicates that writers of English and Arabic texts do not use extremely complex clause structures.

The results also show that sentences with non-standard structures are rare in both languages. Furthermore, the results reveal that sentences with final adjunct phrase are more frequent in English editorials than in Arabic ones. The results also demonstrate that appositive phrases are not frequently used in either language.

8.4 Discussion of Analyses and Results of Correlation between Mainness/Subordination, Thematic Structures, and Grounding in English and Arabic

This section discusses the results of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English and Arabic. These three areas of analysis in English and Arabic are first correlated. The results obtained from the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding are then classified into the following three types:

1. Clauses with a ‘yes’ grounding expectation
2. Clauses with a ‘no’ grounding expectation
3. Not relevant clauses (single foregrounded clauses).

The English and Arabic results of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding are discussed below. The two languages are then compared and contrasted.

8.4.1 Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English

The results of the analysis of the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English are illustrated by Table 11 below.

Table 11. Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English

Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding	Total number of relevant clauses/Phrases	% of relevant clauses and phrases
Clauses/Phrases with a 'yes' grounding expectation	313	63.7%
Clauses/Phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation	37	7.5%
Not relevant clauses (clauses not analysed, because they are single foregrounded clauses).	141	28.7%

Table 11 above indicates that there is a significant difference between the clauses and phrases which meet the grounding expectation (foregrounded) and the ones which do not fulfill this expectation. The occurrences of the clauses and phrases which score a 'yes' grounding expectation in all texts are 313 (63.7%) compared to only 37 (7.5%) clauses and phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation. The number of clauses which are not analysed (not relevant clauses), because they are single clauses, and thus are foregrounded, is 141 (28.7%).

8.4.2 Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in Arabic

The Arabic analysis reveals the following results (Table 12) for the correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding.

Table 12. Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in Arabic

Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding	Total number of relevant clauses/Phrases	% of relevant clauses and phrases
Clauses/Phrases with a 'yes' grounding expectation	320	79.4%
Clauses/Phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation	44	10.9%
Not relevant clauses (clauses not analyzed, because they are single foregrounded clauses).	39	9.7%

The total number of clauses and phrases which meet the grounding expectation in Arabic is 320 (79.4%) compared to only 44 (10.9%) for 'no'. 39 (9.7%) clauses and phrases are considered to be 'not relevant'.

8.4.3 Discussion of results of correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English and Arabic

The two languages are compared and contrasted on the basis of the results given in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English and Arabic

Correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding	English	% of relevant clauses and phrases in English	Arabic	% of relevant clauses and phrases in Arabic
Clauses/Phrases with a 'yes' grounding expectation	313	63.7%	320	79.4%
Clauses/Phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation	37	7.5%	44	10.9%
Not relevant clauses (clauses not analyzed, because they are single foregrounded clauses).	141	28.7%	39	9.7%

As Table 13 above shows, there is a difference between English and Arabic editorials in the frequency of clauses and phrases which meet the grounding expectation (foregrounded clauses and phrases). The editorials of the two languages are also different in their use of

clauses/phrases which do not fulfill the grounding expectation (clauses/phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation). However, there is a significant difference between the two languages in employing the ‘not relevant’ clauses. English scores 141 (28.7%) ‘not relevant’ clauses compared to 39 (9.7%) clauses in Arabic. This is attributed to the tendency of English to use single-clause sentences, while Arabic uses complex sentences.

8.4.4 Discussion of results of clauses/phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation in English and Arabic

The English and Arabic analyses reveal that clauses/phrases which do not fulfill the grounding expectation (clauses/phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation) are of various types. They fall into the following categories: part of main clause elements, main coordinate clauses, adjunct clauses, disjunct clauses, adjunct phrases, disjunct phrases, appositive phrases, parenthetical clauses, parenthetical phrases, and relative clauses. Table 14 below shows the frequency of each of these types in English and Arabic.

Table 14. Types of clauses/phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation

Types of clauses/phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation	English	Arabic
Part of main clause element	2	1
Main/coordinate clause	7	9
Appositive Clause	0	1
Adjunct Clause	8	25
Disjunct Clause	1	3
Adjunct Phrase	13	1
Disjunct Phrase	0	1
Appositive Phrase	2	0
Parenthetical Clause	0	1
Parenthetical Phrase	1	0
Relative Clause	3	1

As the results in Table 14 demonstrate, the frequency of clauses/phrases which do not meet the grounding expectation is different in English and Arabic. Adjunct clauses with a 'no' grounding expectation are more frequent in Arabic (25 clauses) than in English (8 clauses). This could be attributed to the large amount of information which Arabic adjunct clauses include. It is found that these clauses include embedded elements which play a role in the immediate subsequent text; thus, they are foregrounded. Main/ coordinate clauses with a 'no' grounding expectation are also observed in both languages, with 7 clauses in English and 9 in Arabic.

The results also show that adjunct phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation are more common in English (13 phrases) than in Arabic (1 phrase). The analysis shows that 11 English adjunct phrases which do not fulfill grounding expectation occur in final positions, and the other two are within final positions. The results also demonstrate that English does not show any occurrence of appositive or parenthetical clauses with a 'no' grounding expectation compared to 1 occurrence for each type in Arabic. While English does not score any disjunct phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation, Arabic shows 1 occurrence of this type of phrase. The frequency of other clauses/phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation is low in both languages.

8.4.5 Discussion of analysis of some English and Arabic clauses/phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation

What follows are some instances of clauses and phrases which do not fulfill the grounding expectation in English and Arabic editorials (cf. Table 14).

8.4.5.a Main/coordinate clauses

Main/coordinate clauses in English and Arabic editorials are expected to be foregrounded, but they are backgrounded in some cases. The analysis shows that 6 out of 7 backgrounded main/coordinate clauses occur initially in English, as in the following sentence:

(^{MCCI 1} The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} the detail matters. ^{MCCI 2})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCCI 1} The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed ^{MCCI 1})	Theme + Rheme 1	Initial	Background	No
(^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} the detail matters. ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2	Final	Foreground	Yes

The first main coordinate clause above does not play any role in the subsequent text; it is, thus, backgrounded. While this type of clause occurs initially in English, 5 out of the 9 Arabic backgrounded main/coordinate clauses appear in final positions. An example is the following sentence, which is taken from my data (Al-Riyadh, July 12, 2008):

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغظ على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} bi-wujūd hāḍihi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^{AP})	Main Theme	Initial	Background	Yes
(^{MCCI 1} yabdū ‘anna al-jamīc yuhāwilūna liḥb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ calā al-‘āxar ^{MCCI 1})	Theme + Rheme 1 within main rheme	Medial	Foreground	Yes
(^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kullun yu‘addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru‘yatihi al-xāṣṣah. ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2 within main rheme	Final	Background	No

The grounding analysis indicates that the second main coordinate clause in the above sentence presents minor information about the first clause. In addition, it does not make any contribution to the subsequent text.

Based on the discussion above, English seems able to place information which does not play a role, or contains supporting details in the first main/coordinate clauses. Arabic, by contrast, seems more able to include minor information in final main/coordinate clauses.

8.4.5.b Adjunct Clauses

Another common type of clauses which does not meet the grounding expectation is adjunct clauses. The English and Arabic grounding analyses demonstrate that the majority of foregrounded adjunct clauses, which are expected to present background information, occur in final positions. These clauses convey information which provides a conclusion to the preceding sentences, plays a role in the immediately subsequent text, or is central to the overall message of the sentence. An example is the following sentence taken from my data (The Guardian, July 18, 2008):

(^{MCI} Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return ^{ACI})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks ^{MCI})	Main Theme	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{ACI} if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return ^{ACI})	Main Rheme	Final	Foreground	No

The notion of ‘concessions’ in the adjunct clause above is picked up and developed in the subsequent text. This rhematic clause is, therefore, foregrounded. A similar Arabic instance is:

أي عاقل من زعماء وسياسيين ومواطنين لا يقبل بحرب على إيران، لأن تداعياتها ستكون مدمرة.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} ‘ayyi cāqil min zu‘amā‘ wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṭinīn lā yaqbal bi-ḥarb ‘alā ‘īrān ^{MCI})	Main Theme	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{ACI} li-‘anna tadā‘iyātihā sa-takūn mudammirah. ^{ACI})	Main Rheme	Final	Foreground	No

The finally positioned adjunct clause in this sentence is foregrounded, as it plays a role in the subsequent text.

In Arabic, a sentence can include initial and final foregrounded adjunct clauses. Two instances are observed. These are found in texts six and ten. The English analysis does not show any occurrence of this type of sentence.

8.4.5.c Adjunct Phrases

As mentioned earlier, adjunct phrases which do not fulfill the grounding expectation are more common in English than in Arabic. The English grounding analysis shows that 11 out of the 13 adjunct phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation occur in final positions, and 2 are in final within final positions. The sentence below is an example of finally positioned adjunct phrase with a ‘no’ grounding expectation:

(^{MCI} This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz ^{MCI}),
(^{AP} in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions. ^{AP})

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz ^{MCI})	Main Theme	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{AP} in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions. ^{AP})	Main Rheme	Final	Foreground	No

The English grounding analysis demonstrates that the finally positioned adjunct phrase in the sentence above plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

The only occurrence of the Arabic adjunct phrase with a ‘no’ grounding expectation appears in an initial position in the following sentence:

و دون إيجاد ضمانات للأمن الداخلي، فإن العراق سيبقى حالة معقدة، وسيدخله أكثر من لاعب، والنتيجة غياب التصورات لأي حل يبرز في الأفق البعيد.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{AP} dūna ‘ijād ḍamānāt li-l-‘amn ad-dāxili ^{AP})	Main Theme	Initial	Foreground	No
(^{SubCICJ} fa ^{SubCICJ}) (^{MCCI} ‘inna al-‘irāq sa-yabqā ḥālah mu‘aqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluhu	Theme + Rheme 1 within	Initial within main final	Foreground	Yes

'aktar min lācīb ^{MCCI 1})	main rheme			
(^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} n-natījah ġiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fī l-'ufuq al-ba'īd. ^{MCCI 2})	Theme + Rheme 2 within main rheme	Final within main final	Foreground	Yes

The initially placed adjunct phrase in the previous sentence is foregrounded, because it is central to the main message, which is given in the two main coordinated clauses.

8.4.5.d Relative Clauses

Although relative clauses are not separately analysed in the three areas of analysis, as they occur outside of the main clause structures, there are instances which show that relative clauses can play a role in the immediately following text. This is illustrated in this sentence:

(^{MCI} It was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington^{MCI}), which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{MCI} It was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington ^{MCI})	Main Theme and Main Rheme	Initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{RCI} which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal. ^{RCI})	Excluded from analysis	Final	Foreground	No

The information in the relative clause above conveys foregrounded information. It advances the immediately subsequent text. All the three relative clauses observed in the English analysis occur in final positions.

8.5 Discussion of Analyses and Results of Thematic Structures of English and Arabic Clauses and Phrases with a 'no' Grounding Expectation

The thematic analysis of both English and Arabic shows that the most frequent clauses and phrases which do not meet the grounding expectation are final rhemes. In some cases, however, these clauses and phrases occur initially as themes, particularly in Arabic, as in:

و إذا كان العراق مداناً للدول الخليجية بمبالغ كبيرة بسبب أضرار حربي غزو الكويت والحرب مع إيران، فهذه المسائل تحدد ضمن سلطة عراقية
تفاوض على هذه القضايا وليس محتلاً يضع نفسه الوسيط المقبول في الوقت الذي نراه من تصرفات أمريكية تنافي ذلك، وتجعلها في حالة خصومة
داخل العراق ومكوناته الاجتماعية.

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding	Grounding expectation fulfilled?
(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{ACI} 'idā kāna al-ċirāq mudānan li-d-dwual al-xalījiyyah bi-mabāliġa kabīrah bi-sabab 'aḍrār ḥarbayy ġazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ḥarb maċa 'īrān ^{ACI})	Main Theme	Initial within main initial	Foreground	No
(^{CICJ} fa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCI} hāḍihi al-masā'il tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ċirāqiyyah tufāwiḍ ċalā hāḍihi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍaċ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl ^{MCI})	Theme within main rheme	Final within main initial	Foreground	Yes
(^{ACI} fī l-waqt allaqī narāhu min taṣarrufāt 'amrīkiyyah tunāfī ḍālika, wa-tajċalahā fī ḥālat xuṣūmah dāxil al-ċirāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimāciyyah. ^{ACI})	Rheme within main rheme	Final	Background	Yes

The initial thematic adjunct clause above presents information which contributes to the development of the subsequent text. The occurrence of these foregrounded clauses and phrases in thematic, rather than rhematic positions, is probably because they are closely attached to main clauses, which are expected to be foregrounded.

The English thematic analysis shows that clauses and phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation fall into various types. They are: main rheme (12 occurrences), part of main rheme (7 occurrences), theme + rheme 1 or 2 (5 occurrences), main theme (2 occurrences), part of main theme (2 occurrences), theme within main rheme (1 occurrence), and rheme within main rheme (3 occurrences).

Similar types are also found in Arabic. They are: main rheme (11 occurrences), main rheme within theme + rheme 1 or 2 (5 occurrences), theme + rheme 1, 2, or 3 (5 occurrences), main theme (3 occurrences), rheme within main rheme (3 occurrences), theme + rheme 1 or 2 within main rheme (2 occurrences), main theme within theme + rheme 1 or 2 (2 occurrences), rheme within theme + rheme 1 within main rheme (2 occurrences), part of rheme within main rheme within theme + rheme 1 (1 occurrence), theme + rheme 1 or 2 within main theme (1 occurrence), theme within main rheme and theme within rheme within main rheme (1 occurrence), theme + rheme b within main rheme within theme + rheme 2 (1 occurrence), theme within main rheme (1 occurrence), and rheme within main rheme within theme + rheme 1 (1 occurrence). It is worth noting that 14 types of these clauses and phrases are observed in Arabic, compared to 7 types in English. This is because more complex sentences are found in Arabic than in English.

Thus, on the basis of the above discussion, clauses and phrases which are foregrounded are final rhemes in many cases. The foregrounding of rhematic final clauses and phrases is similar in both English and Arabic, with the following pattern illustrated by Table 15.

Table 15. Pattern of foregrounding of rhematic final clauses and phrases

Mainness/Subordination	Thematic Structure	Sequencing	Grounding
Clause/phrase	Rheme	final	foreground

8.6 Discussion of Analyses and Results of Nominal and Verbal Sentences and Clauses

In Arabic there are two basic sentence types, the nominal and the verbal, as indicated earlier (see section 3.8). In the nominal sentence, the subject precedes the predicate, whereas in the verbal sentence the verb comes before the subject, or there is no overt subject.

The results below concern Arabic nominal and verbal sentences and clauses only, as English does not make a corresponding distinction. They are divided into two main sub-types: (1) nominal and verbal sentences which consist of one main clause, and (2) other nominal and

verbal clauses. The reason for this division is that it is not possible to subject sentences with two or more clauses to the same fundamental analysis as sentences with one single clause.

The first main sub-type, nominal and verbal sentences which consist of one main clause, is classified into further two sub-types: (1) nominal sentences with one main clause and (2) verbal sentences with one main clause. Each of these types is also classified into other sub-types. Similarly, the second main classification, nominal and verbal clauses, is also classified into sub-types. For the purpose of this analysis, the notion 'clause' is used here to mean complete proposition. Thus, a single sentence with one main clause is treated as one clause, while a sentence can also consist of two or more clauses (cf. section 8.1).

8.6.1 Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause

The results of nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause are given in Table 16 below.

Table 16. Nominal and verbal sentences with one man clause: all types.

Sentences with One Main Clause: all types	Nominal Sentences	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts	Verbal Sentences	% of total relevant sentences in all Arabic texts
8.6.1.a Sentences with one main clause, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the main clause	49	28.2%	11	6.3%
8.6.1.b Sentences with one main clause, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the main clause	25	14.4%	17	9.8%
8.6.1.c Sentences with one main clause, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the main clause	1	0.6%	2	1.1%
8.6.1.d Sentences with one main clause, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the main clause	3	1.7%	1	0.6%
8.6.1.e Sentences with one main clause, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause	0	0	0	0
8.6.1.f Sentences with one main clause, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause	0	0	0	0

The results of the analyses of nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause are compared and contrasted below.

8.6.1.a Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the main clause

The difference between nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and without an adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the main clause is considerable. As Table 16 above illustrates, 49 nominal sentences are found compared to only 11 verbal ones.

8.6.1.b Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the main clause

The results show a fairly large difference between nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with an adjunct clause accompanying the main clause. The nominal sentences observed are 25 compared to 17 verbal ones.

8.6.1.c Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the main clause

Only 1 nominal sentence of this type of sentence is observed, compared to 2 verbal sentences.

8.6.1.d Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the main clause

There is a slight difference between nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with two adjunct clauses accompanying the main clause. The number of nominal sentences observed is 3 compared to only 1 verbal sentence.

8.6.1.e Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause

No nominal or verbal sentences with one main clause, and with two disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause are attested.

8.6.1.f Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause

Like the previous type, there are no occurrences of nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with both adjunct and disjunct clauses accompanying the main clause.

As illustrated by Table 16 above, the percentage of nominal sentences which consist of one main clause, and which do not include any adjunct or disjunct clause is very high compared to verbal ones. In comparison to verbal sentences, nominal sentences also show a relatively high percentage (14.4%) of sentences which consist of one main clause, and include one adjunct clause. Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the main clause are rare in the Arabic data. The analysis does not reveal any occurrence of sentences of types five and six.

8.6.2 Nominal and verbal clauses and phrases

Table 17 below shows the results of the nominal and verbal clauses.

Table 17. Nominal and verbal clauses: all types.

Nominal and verbal clauses: all types	Nominal Clauses	% of total relevant clauses in all Arabic texts	Verbal Clauses	% of total relevant clauses in all Arabic texts
8.6.2.a Clauses which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct clause or phrase	89	51.1 %	20	11.5 %
8.6.2.b Clauses which begin with an adjunct or disjunct clause	7	4.0 %	7	4.0 %
8.6.2.c Clauses which end with an adjunct or disjunct clause	34	19.5 %	8	4.6 %
8.6.2.d Clauses which end with an adjunct or disjunct clause, but begin with single word, (in terms of their Arabic script form), such as qat'can, cumūman, wa hunā etc.	4	2.3 %	2	1.1 %
8.6.2.e Clauses which do not begin or end with an adjunct or disjunct clause, but begin with single words (in their Arabic script form), such as, wa hunā, fa hunā, wa rubbamā, etc.	3	1.7 %	13	7.5 %
8.6.2.f Clauses which begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase	12	6.9 %	19	10.9 %
8.6.2.g Clauses which end with an adjunct or disjunct phrase	1	0.6 %	0	0 %

The results in Table 17 are compared and contrasted below.

8.6.2.a Nominal and verbal clauses which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct clause or phrase

Nominal clauses which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct clause or phrase occur more frequently than verbal clauses. This is demonstrated by the large difference in percentage between the two sentence types.

8.6.2.b Nominal and verbal clauses beginning with an adjunct or disjunct clause

It is striking that the number of nominal and verbal clauses which begin with an adjunct or disjunct clause are the same, with 7 clauses of each type.

8.6.2.c Nominal and verbal clauses ending with an adjunct or disjunct clause

Nominal clauses which end with an adjunct or disjunct clause are more frequent than verbal ones.

8.6.2.d Nominal and verbal clauses which end with an adjunct or disjunct clause, but begin with single words, (in terms of their Arabic script form), such as qaṭʿān, ʿumūman, wa hunā etc.

The frequency of this type of clause is very low; 4 occurrences of nominal clauses are attested compared to 2 verbal ones.

8.6.2.e Nominal and verbal clauses which do not begin or end with an adjunct or disjunct clause, but begin with words (in their Arabic script form) , such as, wa hunā, fa hunā, wa rubbamā, etc.

This type of clause is more frequent in verbal clauses than nominal ones.

8.6.2.f Nominal and verbal clauses beginning with an adjunct or disjunct phrase

The frequency of clauses which begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase is higher in verbal clauses than nominal ones.

8.6.2.g Nominal and verbal clauses ending with an adjunct or disjunct phrase

There is only 1 nominal clause which ends with an adjunct or disjunct phrase. No verbal clauses are found in this category.

The results in Table 17 above show that nominal clauses which do not begin with an adjunct or disjunct clause or phrase are more commonly used in Arabic editorials than verbal clauses. Nominal clauses which end with an adjunct or disjunct clause are also used more frequently than verbal clauses. However, verbal clauses which begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase seem to be used more commonly than nominal clauses.

8.6.3 Discussion of all results of (1) nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and (2) nominal and verbal clauses and phrases

As illustrated by Table 16 and Table 17 above, Arabic editorials tend to use more nominal sentences (SVO sentences) than verbal ones (VSO sentences). The extensive use of this type of sentence could be attributed to the desire of Arabic editorial writer to achieve persuasion. In the present study, many clauses preceded by the particle ‘inna (glossable as ‘truly’) are found. This particle requires a nominal structure after it. The prominence of nominal sentences and clauses in the Arabic editorials examined in this study indicates that theme is used initially followed by either a verb or non-verb predicate.

The high frequency of nominal sentences in the data investigated in the present study supports Abdelfattah’s (1990) study in which he concludes that the 1989 Al-Ahrām editorials employ more nominal structures in relation to verbal ones than the 1935 editorials of the same newspaper (Abdelfattah, 1990: 76-77). This finding is also in accord with Parkinson’s study in which he demonstrates that sentences with SVO word order constitute 39% of the editorials studied (Parkinson, 1981: 28; quoted in Dahlgren, 2009: 726). Another factor for employing SVO sentences in Arabic is to achieve a broader readership (Abdelfattah, 1990: 77, cf. also

Westin 2002: 165). There are instances which show the use of informal language in the Arabic data of the present study. Examples include sentence 9 in text four, sentences 4 and 12 in text five, and sentences 5 and 7 in text nine.

The following has emerged from the thematic analysis.

8.7 Discussion of Analysis and Results of Rhematic Markers

This section concerns specific Arabic markers which signal rhematic clauses and phrases. In the Arabic data some particles have more than one function. For example, ف ('and so', 'and then', yet') can be a sentential or clausal conjunction in some sentences, and here it does not introduce rhematic elements. The markers included in this analysis are those which occur in main rhemes only, and introduce rhematic elements. Those rhematic markers which are embedded within larger elements (minor markers) are excluded from the analysis, as this is beyond the scope of this analysis. The sentence below is an example of the type of markers included in the analysis.

و على إيقاع السلام إذا ما تم وفق تنازلات مرضية، فسوف يفتح أفاقاً جديدة و يحدث نقلة ليست فقط بين طرفي النزاع، وإنما ستعكس آثارها على الدول الإقليمية المحيطة بالمنطقة وخارجها لأن كل الذرائع ستنتهي ليأتي سباق آخر في تحديات العصر ومتطلباته.

(^T wa 'álā 'īqāc as-salām 'idā mā tamma wifqa tanāzulāt murḍiyah ^T), (^R (^{T+Ra}\R (^T\T+Ra\R) ∅
^T\T+Ra\R) (^R\T+Ra\R fa-sawfa yaftaḥu 'āfāqan jadīdah ^R\T+Ra\R) ^{T+Ra}\R) (^{T+Rb}\R (^T\T+Rb\R) ∅ ^T\T+Rb\R)
^R\T+Rb\R) (^T\R\T+Rb\R) wa yuḥdiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna ṭarafayy 'an-nizāc ^T\R\T+Rb\R) (^R\R\T+Rb\R
wa-'innamā sa-tan'ákis ātāruhā 'álā ad-duwal al-'iqlīmiyyah al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-
xārijihā li-'anna kull aḍ-ḍarā'ic sa-tantahi li-ya'ti sibāq āxar fī taḥaddiyāt al-časr wa-
mutaṭallabātih. ^R\R\T+Rb\R) ^R\T+Rb\R) ^{T+Rb}\R) ^R)

The marker 'fa' in the previous sentence introduces the rhematic sawfa-clause. This function is not fulfilled by 'fa' in the sentence below.

لكن الأحداث قلبت التصورات فصارت الثقة بأي نظام لا يركز إلى قواعد نظام ديموقراطي، يجب أن توفقه قوانين القوة عن حيازة هذا السلاح، والاستثناء الوحيد إسرائيل التي تعاون الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي إدخالها هذا النادي الخطير.

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} lākinā l-‘aḥdāt ^{T\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} Ø ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T+R1} qalabat at-taṣawwūrāt
^{R\R\T+R1}) ^{R\T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} faṣārat at-tiqāh bi-‘ayyi nizām lā yartakiz ‘ilā qawā‘id nizām
^{T\T+R2}) (^{R\T+R2} yajib ‘an tūqifuhu qawānin al-quwwah ‘an ḥiyāzat hāda as-silāh
^{R\T+R2}) ^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T\T+R3} wa l-istiṭnā‘ al-waḥīd ^{T\T+R3}) (^{R\T+R3} ‘isrāī‘l allati ta‘āwan al-ḡarb al-
‘urūbbī wa-l-‘amrīkī ‘idxāliha hāda an-nādi al-xaṭīr. ^{R\T+R3}) ^{T+R3})

In the sentence above, ‘fa’ links two coordinate clauses. This type of marker is not included in the analysis.

The markers which are analysed are: ف ‘f’ (‘and so’, ‘and then’, ‘yet’), وإِنَّمَا ‘wa-‘innamā’ ‘but rather’, لَإِنَّ ‘illa ‘anna’ and غَيْرَ أَن (however), إِذْ ‘id’ (‘since’, ‘as’, ‘whereas’, ‘due to the fact that’), and ثُمَّ ‘then’. Table 18 below shows the frequency and percentage of each marker in the Arabic data.

Table 18. Rhematic markers

Rhematic marker	Number in all texts	% of total relevant markers in all Arabic texts
ف ‘fa’: (‘and so’, ‘and then’, ‘yet’)	24	13.8 %
وإِنَّمَا ‘wa-‘innamā’: ‘but rather’	6	3.4 %
لَ ‘la’	2	1.1 %
إِلَّا أَنَّ ‘illa ‘anna’: ‘however’	3	1.7 %
غَيْرَ أَنَّ ‘gayra ‘anna’: ‘however’	1	0.6 %
إِذْ ‘id’: ‘since, as, whereas, due to the fact that’	1	0.6 %
ثُمَّ ‘tamma’: ‘then’	1	0.6 %

These markers will be discussed in more detail below. All the examples provided here are taken from my data.

8.7.a ف ‘fa’: (‘and so’, ‘and then’, ‘yet')

As mentioned in section (3.10.1.a) ف ‘fa’ (‘and so’, ‘and then’, ‘yet’) can take initial or non-initial positions in the sentence. In addition to other functions, ف (‘and so’, ‘and then’, ‘yet’) has sequential, explanatory, and causal functions (Badawi et al., 2004: 555-56). As illustrated by Table 18, ‘fa’ is the most prominent marker which signals rhematic elements, with 24

occurrences. An example which shows the rhematic function of ‘fa’ is the following sentence (Al-Riyadh, May 6, 2008):

خارج كل ذلك فإن من مضاعفات الأزمة وصول الفلسطينيين إلى حائط مسدود بين فتح وحماس.

(^T xārij kull dālika ^T) (^R (^{T\R} fa ‘inna min muḍācafāt al-‘azmah ^{T\R}) (^{R\R} wuṣūl al-filasṭīniyyīn ‘ilā ḥā‘ṭ masdūd bayna faṭḥ wa-ḥamās. ^{R\R}) ^R)

In the sentence above, ‘fa’ which introduces the main rheme is preceded by the adjunct phrase ‘xārij kull dālika’. The use of this initial phrase, which is equivalent to ‘apart from this’ reflects the influence of English on Arabic editorials. The analysis reveals that there are 8 occurrences of the rhematic marker ف ‘fa’ with an initial adjunct/disjunct phrase. In two of these occurrences, ف ‘fa’ signals rhematic elements in combination with the emphatic particle ‘inna’ (e.g. fa-‘inna). The marker ف ‘fa’ can also be combined with other particles, such as ‘sawfa’ to introduce rhematic elements, as in the sentence below (Al-Riyadh, October 25, 2008).

وعلى إيقاع السلام إذا ما تم وفق تنازلات مرضية، فسوف يفتح أفقاً جديدة و يحدث نقلة ليست فقط بين طرفي النزاع، وإنما ستعكس آثارها على الدول الإقليمية المحيطة بالمنطقة وخارجها لأن كل الذرائع ستنتهي ليأتي سباق آخر في تحديات العصر ومتطلباته.

(^T wa ‘alā ‘īqāc as-salām ‘idā mā tamma wifqa tanāzulāt murḍiyah ^T), (^R (^{T+Ra\R} (^{T\T+Ra\R} \emptyset ^{T\T+Ra\R}) (^{R\T+Ra\R} **fa-sawfa** yaftaḥu ‘āfāqan jadīdah ^{R\T+Ra\R}) ^{T+Ra\R}) (^{T+Rb\R} (^{T\T+Rb\R} \emptyset ^{T\T+Rb\R}) (^{R\T+Rb\R} (^{T\R\T+Rb\R} wa yuḥdiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna ṭarafayy ‘an-nizāc ^{T\R\T+Rb\R}) (^{R\R\T+Rb\R} wa-‘innamā sa-tanćakis āṭāruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-‘anna kull aḍ-ḍarā‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḥaddiyāt al-‘aṣr wa-mutaṭallabātih. ^{R\R\T+Rb\R}) ^{R\T+Rb\R}) ^{T+Rb\R}) ^R)

The example above illustrates that ‘fa’ introduces a rhematic clause which is consequent to the event preceding it. The two thematic structures in this sentence are part of a bigger main rheme signalled by ف ‘fa’.

The rhematic marker ف 'fa' also introduces rhematic sentences which include initial adjunct or disjunct clauses. In the Arabic texts analysed, 11 instances of this type of sentence are observed, one of which is the following (Al-Riyadh, April 21: 2008):

و إذا كان العراق مداناً للدول الخليجية بمبالغ كبيرة بسبب أضرار حربي غزو الكويت والحرب مع إيران، فهذه المسائل تحدد ضمن سلطة عراقية
تفاوض على هذه القضايا وليس محتلاً يضع نفسه الوسيط المقبول في الوقت الذي نراه من تصرفات أمريكية تناقني ذلك، وتجعلها في حالة خصومة
داخل العراق ومكوناته الاجتماعية.

(^T (^{T\T} wa 'idā al-ćirāq ^{T\T}) (^{R\T} kāna [...] mudānan li-d-dwual al-xalījiyyah bi-mabāliga
kabīrah bi-sabab 'adrār ḥarbayy ġazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ḥarb maća 'īrān ^{R\T}) ^T) (^R (^{T\T} (^{T\T\T} fa
hāḍihi al-masā'il ^{T\T\T}) (^{R\T\T} (^{T\T\T} Ø ^{T\T\T}) (^{R\T\T\T} tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ćirāqiyyah tufāwiḍ
ćalā hāḍihi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍać nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl ^{R\T\T\T}) ^{R\T\T}) ^{T\T})
(^{R\T} fī l-waqt alladī narāhu min taṣarrufāt 'amrīkiyyah tunāfī ḍālika, wa-tajćalahā fī ḥālat
xuṣūmah dāxil al-ćirāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimāćiyyah. ^{R\T}) ^R)

In the sentence above, the main rheme provides further information about the main theme.

Both ف 'fa' and قد 'qad' play a role in organizing the relationship between meanings conveyed by two sentences (Khalil, 2000: 191, cf also Dickins and Watson, 1999: 448-59). In conjunction with قد 'qad', ف 'fa' can also initiate rhematic elements, as in the sentence below (Al-Riyadh, October 25: 2008).

لكن أن يُبعث هذا المشروع وبما يشبه الاتفاق بين الإسرائيليين فقد يكون السبب المباشر لانتلاف فلسطيني يراعي أن الاتفاق على نتائج واضحة،
سوف يجعلهم أمام خيار السير بالقافلة العربية، إذا ما قبلت إسرائيل بالشروط، أو مواجهة الحل من خلال قناعاتهم.

(^T lākin 'an yubćaṭ ḥāḍā al-mašrūc wa-bi-mā yušbih al-ittifāq bayna al-'isrā'iliyīn ^T) (^R (^{T\T} fa
Ø ^{T\T}) (^{R\T} -qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubāšir li-i'tilāf filastīnī yurāći 'anna al-ittifāq ćalā natā'ij
wāḍiḥah, sawfa yajćaluhum 'amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-ćarabiyyah, 'idā mā qabilt
'isrā'īl bi-š-šurūṭ 'aw muwājahat al-ḥall min xilāl qanāćātihim. ^{R\T}) ^R)

The marker ف 'fa' and قد 'qad' in the previous sentence specify the preceding proposition. The use of 'an-clause followed by fa-clause also suggests a harmonious relation between أن 'an' and ف 'fa'. This structure shows that the rhematic part of the sentence is introduced by ف 'fa'.

Based on the discussion above, the structures in which ف 'fa' introduces rhematic sentences are as follows:

Initial adjunct/disjunct-clause (main theme)	----->	fa + 'inna-clause (main rheme)
Initial adjunct/disjunct-clause (main theme)	----->	fa + main clause (main rheme)
Initial adjunct/disjunct-phrase (main theme)	----->	fa + 'inna-clause (main rheme)
Initial adjunct/disjunct-phrase (main theme)	----->	fa + sawfa-clause (main rheme)
Initial 'an-clause' (main theme)	----->	fa + qad-clause (main rheme)

8.7.b وإنما 'wa-'innamā': 'but rather'

Another rhematic signaling-marker found in the Arabic data is وإنما 'wa-'innamā'. The analysis reveals 6 occurrences of وإنما 'wa-'innamā' which introduce rhematic elements. The sentence below demonstrates the rhematic function of 'wa-'innamā' (Al-Riyadh, January 23, 2008):

لأن ما يجري للفلسطيني ليس أمراً اعتبارياً يمكن أن يعالج بالصددمات السياسية، وإنما تجويع شعب وإعلان الحرب عليه، يدخل في باب الاعتداء التام والشامل مع سبق الإصرار.

(^T (^{T^T} li-'anna mā yajrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī ^{T^T}) (^{R^T} laysa 'amran i'ctibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yu'cālaj bi-ṣ-ṣadamāt as-siyāsiyyah ^{R^T}) ^T) (^R **wa-'innamā** tajwīc ša'cbīn wa-'i'clān al-ḥarb 'alayhi yadxulu fi bāb al-'i'ctidā' at-tām wa-š-šāmil ma'cā sabq al-'iṣrār. ^R)

The main rheme in the sentence above is signalled by 'wa-'innamā. This marker develops the element it introduces. It usually contrasts the element it initiates with the preceding one. The function of 'wa-'innamā' is determined by the particles ليس 'laysa', لا 'lā', لن 'lan', and لم 'lam'. This is illustrated by the following structures:

laysa-clause (main theme)	----->	wa-‘innamā-clause (main rheme)
lā-clause (main theme)	----->	wa-‘innamā-clause (main rheme)
lan-clause (main theme)	----->	wa-‘innamā-clause (main rheme)
lam-clause (main theme)	----->	wa-‘innamā-clause (main rheme)

8.7.c لـ ‘la’

The marker ‘la’, which is not really glossible in English, also plays a role in introducing rhematic elements. It signals a shift to a new focus of attention, in particular, the main clause after a conditional law-clause. This is illustrated by the following sentence (Al-Riyadh, January 23, 2008):

لا ندري لو تسببت دولة آسيوية أو أوروبية حليفة لأمريكا بمقاطعة إسرائيل وكيف سيكون رد الفعل المساوي للعمل، لرأينا أمريكا تجند جيوشها المادية وضغوطها السياسية وإعلان مقاطعتها بشكل علني ودعوة مجلس الأمن للانعقاد بصورة عاجلة، وربما حصار تلك الدولة حتى تنفذ ذخيرتها المعنوية والسياسية، وتتضرر ماديا.

(^T (^{T\T} ∅ ^{T\T}) (^{R\T} lā nadrī ^{R\T} ^T) (^R (^{T\R} (^{T\T\R} (^{T\T\T\R} law dawlah ‘asyawiyyah ‘aw ‘ūrubbīyyah ḥalīfah li-‘amrīkā ^{T\T\T\R}) (^{R\T\T\R} tasabbabat [..] bi-muqāṭa‘at ‘isrā‘īl ^{R\T\T\R}) ^{T\T\R}) (^{R\T\R} (^{R\T\T\R} kayfa ^{R\T\T\R}) (^{T\R\T\R} sayakūn radd al-fi‘il al-musāwi li-l-‘amal ^{T\R\T\R}) ^{R\T\R}) ^{T\R}) (^{R\R} (^{T\R\R} ∅ ^{T\R\R}) (^{R\R\R} lara’aynā ‘amrīkā tujannidu juyūšaha al-māddīyyah wa-ḍuġūṭiha as-siyāsiyyah wa ‘i‘lān muqāṭa‘atiha bi-šakl ‘alāni wa da‘wat majlis al-‘amn li-l-in‘iqād bi-šūrah ‘ājilah wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka ad-dawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ ḍaxīratuhā al-ma‘nawīyyah wa-s-siyasiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddīyyan. ^{R\R\R}) ^{R\R}) ^R)

The main rheme in the previous sentence is signalled by ‘la’. Clearly, this marker develops the ‘ra’aynā- clause’ in subsequent propositions. It shifts from the initial ‘law-clause’ to a different focus of attention. The following structure represents the rhematic function of ‘la’:

Conditional law-clause (theme) -----> la-clause (main rheme)

8.7.d 'illa 'anna' and 'gayra 'anna': 'however'

Although 'lākin' (but) is similar to 'illa 'anna' and 'gayra 'anna' (however) in terms of meaning, it is not included in the analysis, because it does not signal a shift to a new focus of attention. This function is fulfilled by 'illa 'anna' and 'gayra 'anna' (however), which can both initiate rhematic elements. As illustrated by Table 18 above, 3 occurrences of 'illa 'anna' are found, compared to 1 occurrence of 'gayra 'anna'. The following sentences illustrate the rhematic function of these markers (Al-Riyadh, July 12 and March 17, 2008).

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاء للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^T (^{TVT} wa ma'á 'anna al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-mu'ādalāt al-muta'āraf 'alayhā ^{TVT}), (^{RVT} 'akbar wa-'aktar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān ^{RVT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} 'illā 'anna dālika ^{TR}) (^{RIR} (^{TRIR} Ø ^{TRIR}) (^{RIRIR} lā yaxḍāc liman yakūn al-'aktar 'īdā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-maḥdūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{RIRIR}) ^{RIR}) ^R)

و المنطق يرفض أيّاً من الأسلوبين للحكم، غير أن قدر هذا الوطن أن يقف على حافة الهاوية في مجرى التاريخ الحديث، رغم الإمكانيات التي تجعله العراق السعيد.

(^T (^{TVT} wa l-mantiq ^{TVT}) (^{RVT} (^{TRVT} Ø ^{TRVT}) (^{RIRVT} yarfud 'ayyan min al-'uslūbayn li-l-ḥukm ^{RIRVT}) ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} 'gayra 'anna qadar hādā al-waṭan ^{TR}) (^{RIR} 'an yaqif 'alā ḥāffat al-hāwiyah fī majrā at-tārīx al-ḥadīt, ruḡmā al-imkānāt allatī taj'aluhu al-ḥirāq as-sa'īd. ^{RIR}) ^R)

The main rhemes in the two sentences above are introduced by 'illa 'anna' and 'gayra 'anna' (however) respectively. The two markers show the following structures:

Adjunct clause (main theme)	----->	'illā 'anna-clause	(main rheme)
Main clause (main theme)	----->	'illā 'anna-clause	(main rheme)
Main clause (main theme)	----->	'gayra 'anna-clause	(main rheme)

8.7.e إذ 'id': 'since', 'as', 'whereas', 'due to the fact that'

Another marker which introduces rhematic elements is إذ 'id' ('since, as, whereas, due to the fact that'). The analysis reveals 1 occurrence of this marker. The rhematic function of إذ 'id' is illustrated by the following sentence (Al-Riyadh, June 9, 2008):

ويبقى موضوع السلاح النووي عقدة تتجاوز المسائل العامة، كالحصول على تقنيات سلمية لهذه الطاقة، إذ يمكن السماح بها إذا كانت تحت مظلة الرقابة الدولية، وبشروط أمريكية.

(^T (^{T\T} (^{T\T\T} wa mawḍūc as-silāḥ an-nawawī ^{T\T\T}) (^{R\T\T} yabqā [...] ḥuḍrah tatajāwaz al-masā'il al-ċāmmah ^{R\T\T} ^{T\T}), (^{R\T} ka-l-ḥuṣūl ʿalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-hādihi aṭ-ṭāqah ^{R\T} ^T) (^R (^{T\R} (^{T\T\R} 'id as-samāḥ bihā ^{T\T\R}) (^{R\T\R} yumkin [...] ^{R\T\R} ^{T\R}) (^{R\R} (^{T\R\R} 'idā Ø ^{T\R\R}) (^{R\R\R} kānat taḥtā maḥallat ar-raqābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-ṣurūṭ 'amrīkiyyah. ^{R\R\R} ^{R\R}) ^R)

The above sentence shows that 'id' develops the rhematic 'yumkin-clause', which further explains the first coordinate main clause. The relation between the main theme and the main rheme is organized by 'id' without any combination with other particles, such as 'inna.

8.7.f ثم 'tamma': 'then'

The only instance of 'tamma' which plays a rhematic role is found in the sentence below (Al-Riyadh, March 17, 2008).

أما السلام مع إسرائيل فهو الخط المتعرج الذي لا تريد أمريكا أن يستقيم على اتجاه واضح لأنها المستفيد الأول من نتائج الخمسين عاماً التي مضت، والكاسب الأكبر من هذا العداء، وإلا كيف تضع نفسها خصماً للعرب والعالم الإسلامي، وحليفاً متلاحماً مع الشأن الإسرائيلي حتى لو أخرجت مخزونها النووي ودمرت به كل المنطقة، إذا كان ذلك يضمن سلامتها ومحافظة على القوة المطلقة على دول المنطقة مجتمعة ثم تطلب سلاماً يفرض بواسطتها وحليفتها؟

(^{T+R1} (^{T\T+R1} (^{T\T\T+R1} 'ammā as-salām maʿa 'isrā'īl ^{T\T\T+R1}) (^{R\T\T+R1} (^{T\R\T\T+R1} fa-huwa ^{T\R\T\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T\T+R1} al-xaṭ al-mutaʿrrij alladī lā turīd 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm ʿalā ittijāḥ wādiḥ ^{R\R\T\T+R1}) (^{R\T\T+R1} ^{T\T+R1}), (^{R\T+R1} (^{T\R\T+R1} li-'annahā ^{T\R\T+R1}) (^{R\R\T+R1} al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ʿāman allatī maḍat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min hādā al-ʿadā' ^{R\R\T+R1}) (^{R\T+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T\T+R2} (^{T\T\T+R2} wa-'illā ^{T\T\T+R2}) (^{R\T\T+R2} (^{R\R\T\T+R2} kayfa ^{R\R\T\T+R2}) (^{T\R\T\T+R2}) (^{T\T\R\T\T+R2} Ø ^{T\T\R\T\T+R2}) (^{R\T\R\T\T+R2} taḍaʿ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ʿarab wa-l-ʿālam al-'islāmī wa-

ḥalīfan mutalāḥiman maʿa aš-šaʿan al-ʿisrāʿīlī ḥattā law ʿaxrajat maxxūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, ʿidā kāna dālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā ʿalā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah ʿalā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiʿatan $(R\backslash T\backslash T+R2) \quad T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) \quad R\backslash T\backslash T+R2) \quad T\backslash T+R2)$, $(R\backslash T+R2) \quad (T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) \quad \text{tamma } \emptyset \quad T\backslash R\backslash T+R2) \quad (R\backslash R\backslash T+R2) \quad \text{taṭlub salāman yuḥraḍu bi-wāsiṭatihā wa-ḥalifatihā.} \quad R\backslash R\backslash T+R2) \quad R\backslash T+R2) \quad T+R2)$

The previous sentence shows that ‘tamma’ provides a rhematic conclusion in the clause it precedes. This marker introduces rhematic elements in combination with كيف ‘kayfa’, as illustrated by the following structure:

kayfa-clause (rheme within main theme) -----> ‘tamma-clause (main rheme)

To conclude, the analysis of the Arabic data shows that there are markers which signal the start of the rheme. Of these markers, ف ‘fa’ (‘and so’, ‘and then’, ‘yet’) is the most prominent. The markers analysed here can be divided into two types. The first type includes markers which introduce rhematic elements in combination other particles, such as إِنَّ ‘inna’, سوف ‘sawfa’, ليس ‘laysa’, etc. The rhematic function of وإنما ‘wa-‘innamā’, for example, is determined by the occurrence of ليس ‘laysa’, لا ‘lā’, لن ‘lan’, and لم ‘lam’. The second type of marker signals rhematic elements even though such particles are absent from the sentence. Their rhematic function is not determined by the occurrence of any particles found in the first type.

CHAPTER NINE

CONCLUSION

9.0 Introduction

This chapter draws some general conclusions in terms of the questions that were posited at the beginning of this thesis. It then discusses the implications for specific areas of research. Further, it deals with the limitations of the present study.

9.1 Summary of the study

The aim of the present study has been to examine aspects of the discourse structure of English and Arabic in general and political editorial argumentative texts in particular. For the purposes of this study, 'text' was used to mean 'a piece of writing which has the function of fulfilling a communicative task and consists of one or more than one sentence'. Here sentence was viewed in terms of grammar, semantics, and intonation/punctuation. As sentence boundaries were not clear in the Arabic texts, unlike the English ones, Arabic texts were divided into sentences, on the basis of how they would be uttered in speech.

The corpus texts, the English and Arabic editorials, have been investigated and compared at three main levels: syntactic, thematic, and grounding (foreground and background). Arabic nominal and verbal sentences (and clauses) have also been examined and compared. The three major notions (coordination and subordination, thematic structure, and grounding), and Arabic nominal and verbal sentences and clauses have been qualitatively and quantitatively analysed.

At the syntactic level, the English and Arabic texts were analysed in terms of the employment of (1) sentences which contained one, two, three, and four clauses, (2) sentences with non-standard structures, (3) sentences which did not begin with an adjunct or disjunct

phrase and which did not include any adjunct or disjunct clause, and (4) sentences with phrases which began with, did not begin, ended with, and did not end with a phrase.

The two languages displayed syntactic differences and similarities. There were differences between English and Arabic editorials in terms of sentence complexity. English editorials had predominantly simple structures compared to Arabic ones. This was demonstrated by the high percentage of English single-clause sentences which did not include any adjunct or disjunct clause, and sentences which did not begin with an adjunct or disjunct phrase, and which did not include any adjunct or disjunct clause. The use of the simple structures in the English texts could be attributed to the tendency of the writer to make the language of the editorial more 'reader-friendly' (Westin, 2002: 62). Arabic editorials, by contrast, had complex structures. Lengthy sentences were very common.

In terms of coordination, the study showed that the Arabic editorials employed more coordinated clauses than their English counterparts. For example, sentences which contained two main clauses, and which did not include an adjunct or disjunct clause were more frequent in the Arabic editorials than in the English ones. Sentences which comprised two main clauses, and which contained one adjunct clause were also used in Arabic editorials. This type of clause was not employed in the English editorials.

Unlike other findings in some previous studies (e.g. Othman, 2004), the syntactic analysis of the present study demonstrated that the Arabic editorials made greater use of subordination than the English ones. For instance, purpose and reason sentences were frequently used in the Arabic editorials. As noted above, the English editorials made more use of single-clause sentences.

Despite these differences, the editorials of the two languages showed some similarities. For example, neither English nor Arabic editorials showed any tendency to use extremely complex clause structures. Neither English nor Arabic tended to use sentences which contained four main clauses with one adjunct or disjunct clause accompanying the four clauses.

In addition, sentences with non-standard structures were rare in both languages. As in English editorials, purpose and reason clauses sometimes preceded main clauses in Arabic editorials. This can be attributed to the influence of the English writing style on Arabic.

Further, the two languages did not tend to employ sentences which ended with an appositive phrase.

At the thematic level, the study showed that Halliday's description of theme as 'the point of departure of the message' (semantically) and the 'initial element in the message' (formally), which was used by some previous studies, does not yield insightful results for Arabic. The reason is that the element which is the 'semantic theme' (point of departure of the message) is not always formally the initial element in an Arabic sentence. This is particularly obviously the case in V – S sentences where the subject is definite (and therefore semantically clearly the theme). To solve the problem, theme was defined in semantic rather than formal terms: the theme is the element which expresses the new *or* unpredictable *or* relatively unpredictable information regardless of its position in the sentence.

It was also argued in opposition to some previous studies that the *المسند إليه* cannot be coherently identified with 'theme' or the *المسند* with rheme. Rather the *المسند إليه* is a grammatical-type notion covering the subject of a verbal sentence/clause and the predicand of a nominal sentence/clause, while the *المسند* is a grammatical-type notion covering the verb phrase of a verbal sentence/clause and the predicate of nominal sentence/clause. The term the *المسند إليه* can thus be appropriately translated as 'subject/predicand' and the *المسند* as 'verb phrase/ predicate'.

An approach which made use of only the single pair of notions Theme and Rheme (as in the Prague model) rather than the two pairs of notions (Theme and Rheme, and Given and New) was used for the analysis of the thematic structures of both English and Arabic, partly on the basis that Halliday's distinction between Theme and Given is unclear semantically. The Arabic texts also dictated the use of some more specific notions. The use of 'zero' theme in the additional model used for Arabic thematic analysis also solved the problem of distinguishing in terms of thematic structure verbal clauses from nominal clauses with a verbal predicate.

The study showed that Arabic had more complex thematic structures than English. This is because of the complexity of the Arabic sentences. Further, the study demonstrated that clauses and phrases which were foregrounded were final rhemes in many cases. In some cases, however, foregrounded clauses and phrases occurred in thematic positions, probably because

they were closely attached to their main clauses. The clauses and phrases with a 'no' grounding expectation fell into various thematic positions, such as main theme, part of main theme, theme within main rheme, and rheme within main rheme.

One of the novel features of the analysis of thematic structure, for both English and Arabic was that it made detailed and consistent use of recursion throughout. For instance, an element was globally a theme or a rheme, might consist of further theme and rheme, etc. Unlike English, Arabic showed more recursive elements, because of its complex thematic structure. Although recursion in thematic structure has been discussed in theory by a number of scholars, this is the first study in either English or Arabic to apply recursive thematic model to a significant amount of text. The fact that the thematic model proposed here was able to be coherently applied to a large amount of fairly complex naturally occurring text supports the coherence of this model.

There was also one entirely novel analytical point which emerged from the Arabic thematic analysis, namely the existence in Arabic of rhematic signaling- markers. The study showed that there were specific markers which played a role in signaling rhematic clauses and phrases, such as *ف* 'fa' (and so', 'and then', 'yet'), *وإنما* 'wa-'innamā' 'but rather', *إلا أن* (however). While some of these markers introduced rhematic clauses and phrases in combination with other particles (e.g., *وإنما* 'wa-'innamā' 'but rather') other markers functioned without these particles (e.g., *إذ* 'id' 'since, as, whereas, due to the fact that'). These markers developed the rhematic clauses, signaled a shift to a new focus of attention, contrasted the elements they initiated with the preceding ones, and provided rhematic conclusion.

A 'narrow' view of foreground and background was adopted; foregrounded elements are those which play a role in the subsequent text, while backgrounded elements are those that do not.

At the grounding level (foreground and background), the study indicated that the translation of the Arabic terms *التقديم* and *التأخير* by some scholars as 'foreground' and 'background' respectively was confusing. The reason is that the terms 'foreground' and 'background' are meaning-oriented, whereas the *التقديم* and *التأخير* are form-oriented. In other words, the *التقديم* and *التأخير* refer to the preposing and postposing of individual elements within a sentence for particular purposes.

On the basis of previous studies (Sekine 1996, and Dickins 2010), a ‘grounding expectation’ was established: this is that a main clause/phrase will be foregrounded and a subordinate clause/phrase will be backgrounded.

The study showed that clauses/phrases which did not fulfill the grounding expectation (clauses/phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation) were of various types in English and Arabic, such as parts of main clause elements, main coordinate clauses, adjunct clauses, disjunct clauses, adjunct phrases, disjunct phrases, parenthetical clauses, and relative clauses. The majority of these clauses and phrases were in final position in both English and Arabic. These clauses conveyed information which provided a conclusion to the preceding sentences, played a role in the immediately subsequent texts, or was central to the overall message of the sentence.

The two languages differed in their employment of clauses/phrases which did not meet the grounding expectation. For instance, adjunct clauses with a ‘no’ grounding expectation were more frequent in Arabic than in English. This could be attributed to the large amount of information the Arabic adjunct clauses contained. These Arabic clauses included embedded elements which played a role in the immediate subsequent text; thus, they were foregrounded. The study also showed that adjunct phrases with a ‘no’ grounding expectation were more common in English than in Arabic. The study also demonstrated that English placed information which did not play a role in the subsequent text, or contained minor information in first main/coordinate clauses. In Arabic, however, supporting information was included in final main/coordinate clauses.

The analysis of correlation between mainness/subordination, thematic structure, and grounding in English and Arabic showed that the two languages differed in terms of the frequency of clauses and phrases which met the grounding expectation (foregrounded clauses and phrases). There was a significant difference between the two languages in employing clauses which were ‘not relevant’ to grounding analysis. English scored 141 (28.7%) ‘not relevant’ clauses compared to 39 (9.7%) clauses in Arabic. This could be attributed to the tendency of English to use single-clause sentences, while Arabic employed complex sentences.

The analysis of Arabic nominal and verbal sentences and clauses aimed at investigating (1) the prominence of these two sentence type in the text, and (2) the employment of nominal and verbal sentences of adjunct and disjunct clauses and phrases. The study showed that nominal sentences (SVO sentences) were much more frequent than verbal ones (VSO sentences). This could be attributed to the desire of the Arabic editorial writer to achieve persuasion and a broader readership, given that nominal sentences are traditionally regarded as emphatic and therefore persuasion –oriented in Arabic. The frequent use of the particle ‘inna (glossable as ‘truly’) which required a nominal structure after it also contributed to the prominence of nominal sentence.

The study also showed that nominal clauses which did not begin with an adjunct or disjunct clause or phrase were more commonly used in Arabic editorials than verbal clauses. Nominal clauses which ended with an adjunct or disjunct clause were also used more frequently than verbal clauses. However, verbal clauses which began with an adjunct or disjunct phrase were more commonly employed than nominal clauses. Nominal and verbal sentences with one main clause, and with a disjunct clause accompanying the main clause were rare.

The Arabic data showed some instances of the use of informal language. This was attested in sentence 9 in text four, sentences 4 and 12 in text five, and sentences 5 and 7 in text nine. This is probably because the editorial writer wanted to reach a broader readership (cf. Westin, 2002: 165).

9.2 Implications

The findings of this study have implications for at least three areas of research: contrastive discourse studies, journalism, and translation.

As indicated earlier, the findings of the previous studies which dealt with discourse structures of English and Arabic concerned only one of these languages. The findings of the analyses of three major concepts investigated in the present study, coordination and subordination, thematic structure, and grounding, allow a better understanding of the discourse structures and differences in discourse structure of English and Arabic. They help the discourse analyst explain how English and Arabic are organized in terms of their employment

of coordination and subordination, their presentation of information through thematic structuring, and their presentation of items in terms of their importance to the overall development of the text (grounding). These are discussed in some detail below.

To start with, the findings of the syntactic analyses of the corpus texts provide a detailed and consistent description of how English and Arabic differ in terms of coordination and subordination, particularly in relation to sentence complexity. These findings not only explain which clause types are prominent in each language, but also identify the type of clauses and phrases that involve a preference of coordination over subordination, and vice versa. This helps understand, in contrastive terms, the degree of sentence complexity measured in part by the utilization of adjunct and disjunct clauses and phrases. The syntactic analysis of sentences with one, two, three, and four main clauses in English and Arabic provides a clear illustration of how propositions are related in discourse.

Another beneficial finding for contrastive discourse studies is the explanation of sentences with non-standard structures. The syntactic findings identify the elements which can yield this type of sentence. Further, the results of the analyses of the Arabic nominal and verbal sentences also help to explain (1) the prominence of nominal sentences and clauses in the texts and (2) why this type of sentence and clause is more prominent than verbal sentences.

As demonstrated in Chapter Four, the traditional English view of theme as the first sentence element is not applicable to Arabic. The findings of the English and Arabic thematic analyses help in distinguishing clearly between the notions 'theme' and 'rheme' when conducting a contrastive study.

Another important contribution is the use of recursion in the analysis of thematic structure in both English and Arabic. The thesis has shown that a complex recursive analysis is possible for both English and Arabic, and that this can be applied coherently to sentences in real texts, some of which are of significant complexity. It has also been shown that the notion of a zero theme can provide a coherent means of distinguishing between the thematic structures of nominal and verbal sentences.

The findings of the grounding analysis also contribute to contrastive discourse studies, as they provide a coherent definition of the notions 'foreground' and 'background', showing that they are quite distinct from the Arabic notions the *تقديم* and the *تأخير*. As mentioned in

Chapter Five, 'foreground' and background' are meaning-oriented, whereas the تقديم and the تأخير are form-oriented. The approach used to analyse grounding helps understand the elements that figure in the subsequent development of the text, and is simple to apply: essentially the information is foregrounded when it plays a role in the subsequent text, and is backgrounded when it does not.

The findings of the present study also have implications for research into journalism. The syntactic analysis helps provide answers to questions like 'why do English editorial writers use simple and short sentences, whereas their Arabic counterparts employ fairly lengthy sentences?', 'Why do Arabic writers tend to use nominal sentences more frequently than verbal ones?' 'What is the significance of employing informal language in some editorial contexts?', and 'How do English and Arabic editorial writers negotiate their propositions?'. One answer to the first and second questions is that English writers use simple structures and informal language to reach a broader readership (cf. Westin, 2002: 165). The thematic structure findings of the present study also help explain why many rhematic foregrounded elements occur at the end of sentences.

Finally, the findings of the current study have implications for translation. The analyses of sentences with one, two, three, and four clauses clearly illustrate how English and Arabic sentences are differently structured. Understanding how the text is structured, and knowing the significance of using theme – rheme order rather than rheme – theme order, for example, helps achieve accurate translation. The use of nominal sentences rather than verbal ones is related to particular discourse purposes. The findings of the syntactic analyses give a clear picture of sentence type.

9.3 Recommendations for further research

The present study has a number of limitations. First, there is a need to investigate the theme-rheme model employed in the analysis more thoroughly. Unlike most previous analyses in the area, the thematic analyses of English and Arabic involved recursion. Main themes and rhemes in single-clause sentences were internally analysed as themes and rhemes. Similarly, main coordinate clauses were also analysed as strings of theme-rheme structures. The main theme and main rheme elements in each thematic structure were further analysed internally

when constituting a clause. Internal subordinate elements (adjunct and disjunct clauses) were also analysed in terms of themes and rhemes. Arabic texts involved more recursive elements than English ones, because of the fairly complex nature of the Arabic sentences. As noted, more study is needed to further investigate recursion in the thematic structures of both English and Arabic.

Second, the two languages also need to be examined and compared in terms of thematic progression. This kind of study will show how thematic progression in English and Arabic is constructed from one clause to another throughout the text.

Third, further studies are also needed to examine and compare English and Arabic discourse structures in terms of Bolivar's (1994) model to test its applicability to English and Arabic editorial texts. The internal structure of the 'triad' (lead 'L', follow 'F', and valuate 'V') needs to be analysed in English and Arabic to test the universality of this model.

Fourth, the Arabic data included some words and structures which show the influence of English. Such words and structures need to be extensively examined. Unlike Arabic editorials, English editorials also involved direct quotations. This type of writing strategy needs to be further investigated.

Finally, zero theme was used to distinguish in theme-rheme terms between VSO sentences from SVO sentences in the present study. For example, sentences like 'Zaid yudarrisu hind' and 'yudarrisu hind' involve a theme – rheme analysis. In the first sentence, the theme is 'Zaid', but it is filled with a zero theme in the second. This type of structure needs to be thoroughly examined.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER

English and Arabic Texts

This supplementary chapter presents the English and Arabic texts which were used for the data analysis in this thesis.

A. English Texts

Text 1

The Guardian

Editorial

Monday 29 December 2008

· Killing a two-state solution

We do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday, because Israel prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip. But we do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years: more than 230 Palestinians. The death toll by last night had climbed to nearly 290, with more than 700 wounded. This in reply to hundreds of rockets from Hamas militants which killed one Israeli in six months. But the equation is always like this.

We also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning, when the streets of this impoverished enclave were full, showed the same indifference to human life that Israel charges its enemies with. When the suicide bombers reply in cafes and shops, as they inevitably will, Israel will reel in horror. But it will shut out of its mind the blood its warplanes have caused to flow in Gaza this weekend. The foreign minister, Tzipi Livni, warned loudly of her government's intention to topple Hamas if it did not stop the rocket fire. But both she and the

defence minister, Ehud Barak, are responsible for dropping over 100 tonnes of explosives on up to 100 targets in a strip of land crowded with 1.5 million people. A hammer blow is intended to terrorise and that is exactly what Israel did yesterday. Dr Haidar Eid, a Gazan academic who saw the bodies and children with amputated limbs, told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass: "To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM], to bomb in the hearts of cities, this is terrible. This choice was intended to cause as large a massacre as possible." The targets were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing, which were empty when the jets struck, but rather police stations. The raids were intended to destroy the infrastructure on which Hamas builds its administrative as much as its military hold over Gaza. But that means killing policemen, not just the militants who assemble and fire the rockets. Presumably it also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too.

Ms Livni has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank and she has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state. If she thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population, she is sorely mistaken. There has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it, and support for Hamas may well rise as a result of these airstrikes. The Palestinians have always had a rejectionist wing, which for so long was represented by Fatah. Israel, too, has those who reject a Palestinian state, including many settlers. To think a solution can be found by killing rejectionists is to deny the entire course of the history of the Middle East. There is no military solution to Hamas's rockets, which continued to rain down on Israel yesterday. Nor is a ground invasion is likely to stop the rockets. It could displace them, perhaps. But if that happened, Hamas's next tactic could be to use the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to wield the launch tubes.

Hamas's leadership also now has the conditions for which it has strived. They boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November, built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post, and fired hundreds of rockets into Israel. Their tactic and their strategy is no more and no less than resistance. But this will not unite the Palestinians or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. It can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership, for the truth is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone. While splits deepen, the prospect of a viable Palestinian state recedes. Shock and awe, Israeli-style, have done nothing more than paralyse the very processes which both Israelis and Palestinians need in order to survive in peace.

Text 2

The Guardian

The dangers of drift

Editorial

Friday 1 August 2008

Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months is deluding themselves, dangerously. The list of threats to the status quo grows, almost by the week. The feud between Fatah and Hamas only deepens, with tit-for-tat arrests and reports of torture in Palestinian detention. A year after the military takeover in Gaza, Hamas is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before. Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem is rising, after the bulldozer attacks on buses and cars. Talks with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, are mired and have yet to produce results. As if that is not enough, Iran looms large over the horizon. If negotiations or sanctions fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium, Israel's F-16s will - or at least that is the threat.

So Ehud Olmert's announcement that he will not run in his party's leadership contest on September 17, and will resign to allow his successor to form a new government, is not just business as usual. If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership, she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak. But it is not clear that she will be able to form the next government. Her challenger for the leadership of Kadima, the hardline transport minister Shaul Mofaz (who said that an Israeli attack on Iran was inevitable), could equally well form a coalition with the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu. If neither proved possible and an early election were called, Mr Netanyahu would win. He regards Hamas and Hizbullah as satellites of the mother ship Iran.

By no means a dove, Ms Livni is at least a pragmatist. She is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution before that plan withers on the vine. She has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad, and - more than most Israelis - she is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords. An end to occupation, to settlements, a release of prisoners? None of these. On the contrary, the number of settlers in the West Bank has nearly doubled in a decade. Include the settlements in East Jerusalem and it has more than tripled. As yet Mr Abbas has little to show for his talks, and his political stock, even in the cities that Fatah controls, is falling.

As Israel enters a turbulent leadership contest, it should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm, refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza. The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one have a difficult enough job as it is.

Text 3

The Guardian

Israeli-Palestinian talks

At the eleventh hour

Editorial

Monday 24 November 2008

If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president, is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis, the next president's foreign policy advisers are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks. The omens were never good, but the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, was they had not collapsed. Now, not even that is certain.

A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months has begun to unravel after an Israeli raid killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel. There was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas, with Mr Abbas threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks. If that were not enough, consider the implications for a Palestinian state of a return to power of the Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu, a politician who wants to retain large parts of the West Bank, rejects the return of refugees and the division of Jerusalem - the three issues on which current talks are based. Which is why he speaks only of a plan for economic development for the West Bank.

The return of the Likud leader as prime minister in Israel's elections on February 10 now looks more likely. A pair of polls last week found him sailing past his Kadima rival Tzipi Livni, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian talks. Not only that - there was a strong surge of support for the religious right, which would put the Likud leader in a position to put together a coalition that would end the talks with Mr Abbas in their current form. As a communicator, the earnest but awkward foreign minister is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu.

Perhaps it was with that thought in mind that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks. In London last week Mr Peres praised the Arab League's peace plan, which was originally

proposed by King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia in 2002, but has recently regained currency. Israel would get full recognition from the Arab world in return for a full withdrawal from the territory it captured in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and a solution to the refugee problem. Mr Olmert, who belatedly declared that anyone who still believes in Greater Israel was deluding themselves, is on a similar mission in Washington today.

Reports in Israel said Mr Olmert hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years. Whether Mr Obama should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon, in which he supported Israel's aim of holding onto the major settlement blocs inside the West Bank, is another matter. In our view, if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough, Mr Obama should tear this letter up, as it is contrary to the spirit of the road map. A settlement based on the 1967 borders should be exactly that, with as little deviation as possible. If the Palestinians concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem (an area which extends into the heart of Bethlehem) in return for a land swap in the Negev, that is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give.

But another way of looking at the visits of Mr Peres and Mr Olmert is that they are trying to shape an environment that the Likud leader will inherit, a world in which the Saudi initiative and the talks with Mr Abbas remain political facts. As Zbigniew Brzezinski warned in London last week, the two state solution is at its eleventh hour. If he has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor, Mr Obama should be engaged from day one.

Text 4

The Guardian

Fast forward to the past

Editorial

Friday 16 May 2008

"I direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say, 'How can you?' How can you celebrate [the 60th anniversary of Israel when] the Palestinian people are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?" The speaker is no member of Hamas. He is Salam Fayyad, the Palestinian prime minister, the linchpin of Israel's negotiations with the Palestinian Authority and for this reason regarded by Hamas as a Palestinian Uncle Tom. The angry words of the former World Bank economist and current Washington pet are a measure of the frustration felt even by Palestinians who recognise Israel's existence.

It is only too easy to groan in disbelief as George Bush tours the Middle East for his last time as president, treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters. In Israel, the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis is all but dead. In Lebanon, the government on which his administration pinned its hopes has just caved in to Hizbullah, by revoking the two decisions - the removal of the head of airport security and the declaration that the movement's private communications network was illegal - that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war. The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas, are stronger than ever before, while their sponsor Iran crows in delight off stage. Hamas's popularity has increased as a result of the siege of 1.4 million Gazans. Nor is Mr Bush's ally Tony Blair exempt from the responsibility. On Tuesday he announced what he considered an achievement: the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints, which he thought would bolster his plans to regenerate jobs in the West Bank. That is four out of a total of more than 600 roadblocks and gates that paralyse movement in the West Bank. If this is success, what is failure?

But nor is despondency a policy. Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993 should consider the alternatives: a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance; another war, which is where the logic of rejecting ceasefire offers from Hamas

is taking Israel; or simply a continuation of the status quo, which allows one state to expand at the expense of another which has yet to be formed.

There exist, even now, concrete alternatives. For the Palestinians, there must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas. Saudi Arabia is ready to restart the Mecca process. The idea that a workable deal can be achieved with one half of the Palestinian people and then imposed on the other is fatally flawed. The risk of failure is enormous, and an already weakened Fatah will pay a heavy price for it. Hamas, for its part, has to declare and implement a ceasefire. There is growing support across Europe for the idea that the boycott of Gaza and Hamas has to be lifted. A ceasefire would make it difficult for those who resist the idea that Hamas has to be brought in some way into the political process. It would also be a way of bringing Syria and Iran into the fold.

Engagement does not mean surrendering to Hamas's vision. Nor does it mean rewarding force with talks. The current impasse is leading nowhere except to another - bigger - war. As things stand, the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60 is indistinguishable from Israel's. Even the symbols are the same. Yesterday Mr Bush sat on top of Masada, the fortress overlooking the Dead Sea, where 1,000 Jews besieged by the Romans allegedly committed mass suicide, a taboo of Judaism, rather than be captured alive. Masada, Mr Bush said, will never fall again. That is not going back 60 years, but over two millennia.

Text 5

The Guardian

A shot in the dark

Editorial

Thursday 26 June 2008

Efforts to persuade Iran to freeze its programme of uranium enrichment are entering a dangerous new phase. Viewed from Tehran, the west is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop. The good cop, the EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana, tells them that a package of incentives is still on the table if they halt enrichment. The bad cop, Israel, sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz) for an exercise designed to show military readiness for a long-range attack.

Not only warplanes are deployed by Israel. Well-informed analysts are being dispatched to refine the warnings from Israeli ministers about Iran's alleged covert nuclear bomb programme. The refinements are these: that Syria was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from al-Kibar, the site Israel bombed in September; that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material North Korea (Syria's adviser in the construction of al-Kibar) declared and the amount it could have produced, drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb; that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme is now 2010; and that, yes, there would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities, but that these would be the lesser of two evils. Even if an Israeli PM was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence, it would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button.

These claims are contentious, not least in Washington's intelligence circles. But the Israeli message is clear: if you are not prepared to act, we will and soon. Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, responded yesterday with the obvious: a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme. In other words, a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb. Israel would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites, but not enough to forestall the eventual outcome.

Any US president would think long and hard about the power of Iran's revolutionary guards to undo the tenuous progress achieved in Iraq, for which he, as commander in chief, has paid with the lives of 4,106 of his troops. There is also Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz through which 90% of Gulf oil passes. And that is before you even get to Hizbullah's long-range rockets. A ball of fire, the phrase of Mohamed El Baradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, would not even begin to describe the fallout from an Israeli attack.

Text 6

The Guardian

Missiles with a message

Editorial

Friday 11 July 2008

Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired, by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.

But much of it is not bluster. If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb, Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war, from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems.

Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved but more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. If the economic screw is tightened on Iran, the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. But the inverse equally applies. What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself.

Iran is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship. As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article, the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme: why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon; and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers.

If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is, it should produce the evidence for this and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold. Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting.

Text 7

The Guardian

Talks are back on

Editorial

Friday 18 July 2008

America's decision to send a senior official to international talks with Iran in Geneva tomorrow marks a major, and long overdue, policy change. It could be at least as significant as the U-turn the country performed about talking to North Korea. It was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington, which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal. They claimed the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy, that it was a one-off, and that he would be a witness to talks, not a participant in negotiation.

But try as they might, there was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney, who has pushed hard for an air strike on Iran, had been defeated. As a result, America is now on a different track. First, Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike. Then, the decision to go to Geneva was made public, and yesterday the Guardian revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran. This falls short of setting up an embassy, but it still would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened.

None of these moves are one-off. The US military rightly decided that the regional consequences of an air strike outweigh the temporary benefits of delaying Iran's nuclear enrichment programme. On the diplomatic front, the US abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended. Does this mean that the US administration has rolled over, and is about to let Iran get the bomb? Not yet. Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return. These may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium. One idea floated is that Iran runs centrifuges emptied of uranium hexafluoride gas.

The gap between Iran and the six countries involved in the talks - France, Britain, Germany, Russia, China and the US - is narrowing on one point. This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz, in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions. This would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb, but it would allow negotiations to restart. The risk is that Iran drags out the talks, while its scientists acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb. Hardliners in Tehran are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness, but they would be wrong. This is an opportunity that Iran must now seize.

Text 8

The Guardian

Dangerous delaying tactics

Editorial

Wednesday 6 August 2008

The exact terms of Iran's reply yesterday to the package of incentives it was offered to stop enriching uranium are not known. But the general drift is. An Iranian official told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue, a freeze of sanctions in return for a freeze on uranium enrichment. Until Iran addresses this, it is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time.

A diplomatic white paper that Iran produced recently set out a labyrinthine process of preliminary talks followed by talks and then negotiations, none of which could take place before sanctions were lifted. On Saturday President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights, and on Monday the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores. Put all this together and Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions - is painfully clear. It will talk, but keep on building its gas centrifuges. This is equipment which experts say is too small to fuel a nuclear reactor, but enough to create about 100 bombs.

Tehran may have calculated that the refusal of US military commanders to cope with more than two wars at once, Afghanistan and Iraq, leave it in a good position to reject the offer of substantive talks. Or it may be merely trying to drive the price of peace up higher. Either way, the letter, if indeed it contains nothing new, only paves the way for a fourth round of sanctions. It also gives heart to a whole echelon of generals and politicians in Israel who say that an airstrike against Iran's nuclear facilities is only a matter of time.

The offer on the table, presented at the Geneva talks last month, is generous. It recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel. It would reopen trade, renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields, help agriculture, replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft. The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran was translated into Farsi to get the point across to a wider audience in Iran. But this is not a humiliating package in any language, least of all for a country which is on its knees economically and which insists its nuclear programme is for civilian purposes only.

The immediate future will be dominated by further sanctions. The EU has already agreed to them, but agreement at the UN security council will be harder to achieve. Beyond that, the hardline regime in Iran is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship, with a clock ticking behind them. Iran should start talking now.

Text 9

The Guardian

The conflict continues

Editorial

Wednesday 17 September 2008

The departure of General David Petraeus from Iraq yesterday was accompanied by little of the triumphalism that marked previous attempts by the Bush administration to claim that a corner had been turned in this bitter war. Gen Petraeus's departing words were not sotto voce - they rarely are - but his assessment of the Iraq he leaves was cautious and sober. Having noted when he took command of US troops at the height of the civil war in February 2007 that he had described the situation then as "hard but not hopeless", Gen Petraeus yesterday amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful".

The surge of US troops has worked in cutting the numbers of civilian deaths over the last 18 months. According to figures compiled by the Brookings Institution, 3,500 Iraqis died violently in January 2007. This compares with 490 in June this year. But to claim as the Republican presidential candidate John McCain did that "there are neighbourhoods in Baghdad where you and I could walk ... today" is far from the truth and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013. Barack Obama's critique of the surge is closer to the mark - that it failed to produce the anticipated political gains. But the bald fact is that the next US president will still have a major problem coping with the aftermath of a war that should never have been waged.

Gen Petraeus can claim three achievements for his third and final tour. He recognised the significance of the Sunni al-Sahwa, the so-called Awakening movement, which developed autonomously and before the surge swung into action. The US general saw that it could be used productively. His policy of creating outposts of US troops reduced sectarian tension. And finally he recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq. All that could be achieved was to prepare the ground for a political solution.

But this has yet to be done, and there are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's government. The first is that government's manifest concern with al-Sahwa, which the US funds. As the Guardian reported this week, the Iraqi government is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces. The arrests of dozens of al-Sahwa leaders in Diyala province is cause for particular concern. The second is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power becomes, the more he may be tempted to forge his own course, irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders. This conflict is far from over.

Text 10

The Guardian

Mission unaccomplished

Editorial

Thursday 11 December 2008

Words rarely reflect the reality of life in Iraq. What is true for the outgoing Bush administration's litany of errors, miscalculations and distortions applies in no lesser measure to Britain's six-year occupation of southern Iraq, which will end in June next year. For years we were told our troops would only leave when the job was done. If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces has been done, why will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces? In what sense is the job in Basra done?

There is no straightforward answer to this second question. Security in Basra is undoubtedly better after the operation in March that saw the routing of the Shia militias by Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki. But the so-called "Charge of the Knights" was hardly a British affair. Mr Maliki ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army, having privately accused Britain of abdicating its responsibility. A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre left Basra prey to cut-throat militias, or that at least was Baghdad's charge.

British commanders say they were formulating their own plan for ousting the militia, but could not execute it without US firepower. The fact that the British army could no longer conduct large-scale operations on its own, one commander argued, did not mean that it had failed. But one thing is clear. The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra was launched in spite of, not because of, the British military presence. The whole saga must have been the final straw for an army whose reputation has been sorely bruised by the experience of Iraq.

The Basra that Britain is leaving behind is rubbish-strewn, divided and impoverished. Its open sewers and sporadic power supply are beyond the capacity of local authorities to deal with. The provincial governor is at war with Baghdad. Women are as vulnerable to attack for not wearing the hijab as they ever were. Iran has turned off the tap of the violence, because it wants to see what Washington will offer. But Tehran could just as easily turn it on again and Basra, only kilometres away from the Iranian border, would be the first to feel it. This is not to deny that much has changed. Both the Mahdi army's leadership and much of its rank and file have been weakened. The question is how sustainable these improvements are.

So when British forces leave next year it will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission. It will be with their fingers crossed that they can leave with their military reputation intact.

Text 11

The Guardian

Time for a full inquiry

Editorial

Wednesday 19 November 2008

More than five years after the event, how much does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful? From one perspective the answer is: not very much. Seen from 2008, after all, the Iraq war is history. With the Iraqi government's backing this week, the troops will soon be on the way out. Chastened by the whole experience, no western leader is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon. Like it or not, the original advice was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on. And Lord Bingham is in any case no longer a lord of appeal. In short, his Grotius lecture this week may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning. But it is a footnote to a decision that cannot now be reversed.

Some of this scepticism is well-founded. But not all of it. In the first place, Lord Bingham is not just any old lawyer. He is the most senior judge of the modern era. He is regarded by many as its finest legal mind. Though Lord Bingham only retired a few weeks ago, he has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years. It may raise some eyebrows that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench - but if the issue is so important, why not? The simple fact is that, when Lord Bingham speaks on the law, it is always a good idea to listen.

Just because it is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful, it does not follow that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003. It is hard to think of a more serious decision than one to go to war. Particularly in circumstances other than national self-defence, it is essential to know what is lawful and what is not. In a world increasingly and rightly regulated by international law, all nations need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law.

Lord Bingham's conclusion that the Iraq invasion was "a serious violation of international law and the rule of law" - which ministers are required to uphold - has already been vigorously challenged by Lord Goldsmith and Jack Straw. Yet this is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing, that the argument cannot be allowed to rest there. When such senior figures of the legal establishment are at odds in this way, it enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war. That inquiry should have been established long ago. But when someone of Lord Bingham's stature says the war was unlawful, the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling, becomes irresistible.

Text 12

The Guardian

Disorderly withdrawal

Editorial

Monday 22 December 2008

Britain's managed withdrawal from Iraq, announced by the prime minister in Baghdad and Basra last week, is a much more fragile thing than the government chooses to admit. At least three factors could throw it off course: a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra, perhaps linked to the provincial elections in February; growing dispute with the US, which fears Britain lacks the will or ability to maintain order, and is sending forces of its own to fill the boots of British troops; and, most pressingly of all, the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires. Without this agreement, British personnel in Iraq will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time and the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait. Privately, British forces have been planning for this extreme contingency for some time. They still expect to avoid it, although the deadline is now frighteningly close.

The future status of American forces from January 2009 was secured in a deal at the start of the month, after a year of negotiation. Britain's 4,100 servicemen and women are part of a second agreement covering all remaining international forces in the country. It has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki, but not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament, which voted on Saturday for a second time to reject it. John Hutton, the defence secretary, described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup", but he knows how high the stakes are. Military commanders do not want the British withdrawal to be tainted by the accusations of illegality that accompanied invasion five years ago.

Today, Iraqi MPs are expected to vote for a third time and signals from Baghdad suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed. The measure has been amended from a draft law to a parliamentary resolution, which does not require unanimous support. That small degradation will allow Mr Maliki to invite Britain to stay in a bilateral deal. But the confusion and delay will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces after 1 January, especially since it is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome. Military lawyers need more than broad permission to remain in Iraq until 31 May, when most British activity is due to cease. They need clarity about what British troops will and will not be allowed to do after 1 January. Will their right of self-defence permit proactive operations - by special forces, or by British marines and soldiers now embedded with the Iraqi army in Basra? The US state of forces agreement - which unlike the proposed British deal has the status of an international agreement - is clearer. The legal status of individual British operations could be murky.

The background to this is the fraught state of Iraqi politics, which last week led to the temporary arrest of 24 interior ministry officers amid rumours of a coup plot. The deal on US forces exhausted much of the Maliki government's political capital. Shia unity is fracturing; Sunnis have played their hand badly. Iraqis know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security and the British deal has suffered amid the intrigue. Mr Maliki, anyway, is much closer to America than to Britain. He remembers imperial history, and the succession of treaties Britain signed with Iraq from 1922 on, each promising full independence but seeking to extend the British military presence. Iraq may not mind causing trouble for its old ruling power.

The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed, but the detail matters. Commanders need to know the terms on which they will be able to operate from the new year. British forces may, in theory at least, be exposed to prosecution if they exceed their powers. Britain's military presence in Iraq is ending, as it began in 2003, in unhappy legal confusion.

B. Arabic Texts

Text 1

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الأربعاء 14 المحرم 1429 هـ - 23 يناير 2008 م - العدد 14457

كلمة الرياض

حرب الحصار والتجويع!!

يوسف الكويليت

ما يحدث في غزة جريمة أخلاقية يجب أن تحاكم عليها إسرائيل، لكن هذه الأمانتي تعزرها وحدة الأهداف بينها وبين كل الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي حتى إن سكرتير الأمم المتحدة المعني أولاً وأخيراً بالدفاع عن حقوق الشعوب صمت ولم يحرك لسانه بكلمة نقد واحدة، أو مطالبة بفتح المعابر وتزويد غزة بالوقود، لأنه وصل لهذا المركز بمباركة أمريكية، وبالتالي لا يلام حين يحاول المحافظة على وهج الوظيفة وفوائدها المادية، وأضوائها الدائمة، واعتباره محامي إسرائيل النافذ ..

إسرائيل واهمة إذا هي اعتقدت أن حصار غزة وضربها، واستعمال كل وسائل الجريمة ضدها سوف يعزلها عن محيطها الفلسطيني والإسلامي، أو يبعدها عن التعاطف الدولي، ولعل إجراءاتها الهمجية بكل ما تعنيه هذه الكلمة ودلالاتها، توحى بأن من يركض نحو سراب السلام يفهم طبيعة هذا البلد القاتم على عداة الشعوب، بدءاً من المراباة الأولى في المال، والمراباة الأخيرة في السياسة ..

دعونا نقل إن حماس أخطأت بإرسال الصواريخ على إسرائيل، وإعلان انقلابها على فتح، لكن قضية حصار مواطنين تعتبر عقاباً لشعب، وليس لأيدلوجية، وحتى من يراهن على فصل تام بين الشعب الفلسطيني لا يقرأ التاريخ والواقع، لأن الخلافات بين القيادات تبقى مرحلية وليست جذرية وبالتالي من غير المنطقي أن ترى فتح عذاب شعبها وتصمت لتستفيد من رهان سلام مستحيل ..

المؤلم أن العرب تحرك منهم من يؤمن بالقضية خارج المزايدات السياسية وتصنيف من هو مع الفلسطينيين بكل تبايناتهم، وبين من يعلن تقسيمهم، وربطهم بعجلة أهدافه الآنية ويضعهم في سلة أهدافه، ومن هنا لا بد من البحث عن المتسبب في رداءة الأداء الفلسطيني والأسباب التي جعلت حالتهم تصل إلى القطيعة بسبب تفسيرات كل يعطيها اتجاهه ومزايداته ..

لا ندري لو تسببت دولة آسيوية أو أوروبية حليفة لأمريكا بمقاطعة إسرائيل وكيف سيكون رد الفعل المساوي للعمل، لرأينا أمريكا تجند جيوشها المادية وضغوطها السياسية وإعلان مقاطعتها بشكل علني ودعوة مجلس الأمن للانعقاد بصورة عاجلة، وربما حصار تلك الدولة حتى تنفذ ذخيرتها المعنوية والسياسية، وتتضرر مادياً ..

غزة تحت الحصار، والموت البطيء والعاجل والأسباب لا تقع على من يختلفون من القيادات مع معظم العرب، لأن هذه الأمة التي تملك قدرة التأثير على الشأن الدولي لم نر من يتقدم الصفوف بإعلان الاحتجاج والذهاب إلى أقصى الأساليب التي تستدعي رفع وعي الشعوب الأخرى بهذه القضية، واستعمال الأسلحة المتاحة ليس من خلال ردود الأفعال السلبية التي لا تتعدى التقاليد المتبعة بثتم تلك الدولة أو غيرها بوسائل الإعلام بينما العلاقات أكثر حميمية، لأنه إذا كانت أمريكا تعلن صداقتها، فلا بد أن تكون في صف الحق قبل أن تجامل من تضعهم في صف الأصدقاء، لأن ما يجري

للفلسطيني ليس أمراً اعتبارياً يمكن أن يعالج بالصدمات السياسية، وإنما تجويع شعب وإعلان الحرب عليه، يدخل في باب الاعتداء التام والشامل مع سبق الإصرار، وأمريكا وأوروبا في الواقع الراهن شريكتان مع إسرائيل بكل ما يجري ..

عموماً المسألة الفلسطينية ستبقى علم الأزمة في علاقة مؤيدي إسرائيل مع العرب، لأن من سينضمون إلى التطرف بكل أشكاله، إنما يأتون من تصرفات تلك الدول، وإلا كيف نمنع من تهان كرامته ويتعمد تجويعه أن يكون مسالماً؟

ك
ل
الرياض
جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الثلاثاء جمادى الأولى 1429 هـ - 6 مايو 2008 م - العدد 14561

كلمة الرياض

معدلات السلام المنخفضة دائماً!!

يوسف الكويليت

قضية فلسطين تبقى الموضوع والعنوان في الثقافة العامة، وعند أكبر المخططين الاستراتيجيين والسياسيين، لأنها الهمة الوحيدة التي جعلت البشرية كلها مدانة بهذه الجريمة عندما يفرغ شعب من أرضه وتراثه وحتى مقدساته، ويبقى عارياً ببقية خيام، وعشش، وبرد وحر، وحرمان تام من أبسط ما يتوفر من مياه وكهرباء ودواء ..

الخدعة الكبرى التي لانزال نعيشها أننا وضعنا أنفسنا في مركز القوة القادرة على إزالة إسرائيل، واسترداد الوطن المغتصب من خلال حناجر المذيعين وتجار الشعارات، وحتى الذين ذهبوا لآخر نقطة في تحويل الانقلابات إلى مبادئ تحرير، ليتحول عاندها إلى عسكرة الوطن وجعل امتلاك الرصاصة أهم من دفتر المدرسة الابتدائية، أو قلم مكافحة الأمية التعليمية والسياسية، مما أفقدنا الشعور بالانتصار أمام الهزائم العسكرية والسياسية والاقتصادية ..

الخدعة الثانية، أن الذين طافوا بالسماء العربية، ووزعوا الابتسامات والوعود، وهجروا فلسفة الحرب إلى السلام، هم المانع النفسي، وحتى العقلي عندما سرنا في الظلام نبحت عن منقذين في القانون الدولي، وحقوق الإنسان، وإعطاء نسبة الحل للرئيس الأمريكي 99%، والبقية تُعطى لإسرائيل، ويكفيها تكرار ما جرى وما زال يجري خلف الوعود عندما وصلنا إلى الكذب على الذات بأن السلام سيتحقق منذ ولاية أيزنهاور، إلى بوش الابن .. ومع كل زيارة عمل نحتفل بأصحابها من الرؤساء ومن دونهم وخلفهم، نجد إسرائيل توسع خرائط قضمها للأرض الفلسطينية، وقد عرفنا كلمات سلام الشجعان، والخطوة خطوة، وخارطة الطريق، وأوسلو ومدريد، ودرنا ألف دورة مع وهم الوعود والأمني، والنتيجة شلل تام للإرادة العربية، وإعاقة سياسية مفتعلة لكل من تطرقوا لوطن قومي فلسطيني، مقابل الوطن القومي الإسرائيلي ..

رايس تدور في المنطقة، ولكنها خرجت من (أولمرت) بعدم التوقيع على فتح أي معبر لأكثر من خمسمائة حاجز تطوق المدن والقرى الفلسطينية، وحتى حياؤها الذي غلبها بأنها ترى أن التوسع بالمستوطنات خطأ، يعتبر مازحة سياسية من دبلوماسية تعرف كيف تختار كلماتها حتى لا تخطئ وتدفع الثمن كغيرها من سابقتها ..

الفلسطينيون لا يطلبون منحاً أو صدقات، إنهم يريدون معرفة شيء ما يفهمون منه حقيقة التسوية، وهل هي ممكنة، أو متعكسة مع الفترة الراهنة لآخر أيام وشهور الرئيس بوش وفريق عمله، أو أنها سترحل إلى العهد القادم، لتدور نفس العجلة على فاتحة أخرى ترسم خطأ لعمل مستحيل؟

لا أحد يتصور أن هناك مشروعاً للسلام سيولد، إلا إذا أدركت إسرائيل أن هناك عوامل جديدة ستغير السياسات وأن عليها أن تبدأ التفكير بواقع مختلف، وهذا لا يوجد في الأفق القريبة، طالما هي من يسر القرار ويعتمده، ولعل التأخي الروحي مع أمريكا يعتبر ارتباطاً مصيرياً، ومن الخطأ تغيير هذه القناعات للذين يملكون بعض الحقيقة ويفكرون بمبدأ المنطق الصادق مع النفس، وخاصة العرب الذين لا يزال لديهم بقية أمل كاذب ..

خارج كل ذلك فإن من مضاعفات الأزمة وصول الفلسطينيين إلى حائط مسدود بين فتح وحماس .. وحتى الذين يلتقون مع فريق ضد آخر، ويحاولون تكيف مواقفهم على ذلك، يدركون أن اللاعب الخارجي شجاع بأقواله، ويختفي تماماً عندما يكون الفعل، والواجب ملزمين، وهذا ضياع آخر في بيئة عربية لا تدعو للوحدة والائتلاف حتى في أبسط الأمور غير المعقدة.

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

السبت 25 شوال 1429 هـ - 25 أكتوبر 2008م - العدد 14733

كلمة الرياض

هل من سلام قادم مع إسرائيل؟!!

يوسف الكويليت

في قاموسنا السياسي العربي؛ الخلاف هو الأساس، والاتفاق هو الاستثناء، وهذه القاعدة العجيبة شاملة من المحيط إلى الخليج، وعندما تعترف الدول بتناقضاتها وتعمل على تسويتها وفق دساتيرها ومبادئ المصلحة الوطنية، لا نجد هذا السلوك يقبل التعميم عربياً، حتى الذين خاضوا حروباً أهلية، أو مع أعداء غالباً ما تأتي تسوياتهم للمشاكل آنية، أي مجرد هدنة قابلة للانفجار بأي سبب، وعندما نرى الحالة الفلسطينية، ونحاول أن نفتتح بمبدأ تمزق القاعدة الداخلية، وهم الأوج من كل العرب للوحدة الوطنية، نجد كل فريق يرفع لائحة اتهامه تجاه الآخر، ويتدقيقها نجدها شخصية أو فئوية، والضحية هي القضية وأهلها ..

في القاهرة صبح مشروع يجمع الفرقاء، وكالعادة جاءت الخلافات واسعة وأحياناً تضيق إذا ما دخل وسيط يعتمد عليه هذا الفصيل، أو ذلك، والاحتمال هو أن الفروض ستأتي من واقع بدأ ينشأ عندما زار بيريز القاهرة، واجتمع إلى الرئيس مبارك في محاولة لإحياء المشروع العربي للسلام، وهذا التحرك لم يأت من باب سد الذرائع السياسية، وإنما من خلال قراءات دقيقة شعرت إسرائيل أن الحروب، وتكديس السلاح، والتحالف مع أكبر قوة في العالم، سوف يواجهها عامل الزمن الضاغط بوسائله المتعددة، وقد تفضل إسرائيل حلاً شاملاً على الاتفاقات الثنائية، لأن مصلحتها تُرسم من خلال دول المنطقة لا من خارجها، وهذا الشعور المتأخر، ربما جاء من إهمال تام للاتفاقات السابقة إلا ما رُبطت بحل شامل مثل التوقيع مع مصر والأردن، لكن أن يُبعث هذا المشروع وبما يشبه الاتفاق بين الإسرائيليين فقد يكون السبب المباشر لانتلاف فلسطيني يراعي أن الاتفاق على نتائج واضحة، سوف يجعلهم أمام خيار السير بالقافلة العربية، إذا ما قبلت إسرائيل بالشروط، أو مواجهة الحل من خلال قناعاتهم ..

قطعاً إسرائيل تعرف أن هناك متغيراً كونياً يحدث الآن، وصحيح أنها داخل الحزام الأمريكي في السلطة الراهنة، أو القادمة، هي الفائزة بالنتيجة، إلا أن الظرف الاقتصادي العالمي، ومؤثراته سيطغيان على الحلول الجزئية، ولا بد بالتالي أن يرافق إغلاق الأزمة سدّ الفجوات التي انطلقت منها الحروب والإرهاب وغيرهما، وإسرائيل أكثر حساسية في قراءة هذه المواقف، لأن أمريكا لن ترهن سياساتها الخارجية للأساليب القديمة، وهي التي دفعت فواتير الخسائر المادية والمعنوية، وعلى هذا الأساس فإن إغلاق ملف إسرائيل مع العرب يعتبر الجائزة الأكبر لأي سياسي يعيش هذا المشهد ويرعاه، ولذلك كان التحول الإسرائيلي استنتاجاً للقادم، وليس للظرف القائم ..

العرب لن تكون لهم حروب شاملة مع إسرائيل، أو غيرها. لأن التجارب مريرة، وعلى إيقاع السلام إذا ما تم وفق تنازلات مرضية، فسوف يفتح آفاقاً جديدة ويُحدث نقلة ليست فقط بين طرفي النزاع، وإنما ستعكس آثارها على الدول الإقليمية المحيطة بالمنطقة وخارجها لأن كل الذرائع ستنتهي ليأتي سباق آخر في تحديات العصر ومتطلباته

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الاربعاء 30 ذي الحجة 1428هـ (أم القرى) - 9 يناير 2008م - العدد 14443

كلمة الرياض

بوش ضيفاً على السلام!!

يوسف الكويليت

دعونا نسمع ما يريد قوله الرئيس الأمريكي بوش في زيارته للمنطقة، لأن غاية التحرك تعتبر وداعاً لكرسي الرئاسة الذي ظل موضع جدل وانتقاد حاد من أوساط دولية وأمريكية، وعداء من العالم الإسلامي، والافتراض أن الرئيس بوش الذي بايع في بداية عهده المحافظين الجدد، يحاول من خلال كوندوليزا رايس، إعطاء بعض القناعات أن مشواره للسلام بين العرب وإسرائيل، هو آخر محطات جهوده في هذه العملية الشائكة، وأن اعتداله جاء بعد تجارب مريرة ..

إسرائيل تجد في هذه الفرصة أن الفلسطينيين، على مستوى القيادة والقاعدة يعيشون وضعاً مأساوياً بسبب الحصار، والانقسامات، وتحول قضيتهم، عربياً، إلى المستوى الثاني أو الثالث من الاهتمام، وأن ثقل الرئيس الأمريكي سيدفع بهم لقبول الواقع مع بعض التحسينات على إيقاف بعض يور الاستيطان مقابل التخلي عن عودة اللاجئين وتعديلات على حدود 1967، لكن من عاشوا الحروب والصدمات وكل التجاوزات لا يزال رصيد نضالهم كبيراً، لأن المعيار الذي يقيسون عليه فوزهم وهزائمهم أن قضيتهم تورث، وتولد مع كل جيل، لكن المصلحة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية في هذا الطرف الزمني تتلاقى، ليس بالقطع واليقين لتحقيق شيء من الرغبات العربية، ولكن خشية تطورات قد تتعدى المنطقة إلى خارجها ..

فالعرب لن يكونوا حلفاء احتياطييين لأمريكا ضد إيران مثلاً، ولا يمكنهم رؤية العراق يوضع على لائحة التقسيم، لأن ذلك جزء من استراتيجيات تحدثت عنها أمريكا وإسرائيل منذ عقود، ولا يمكنهم أن يعيشوا سياسياً، على هاجس الاتهام بالإرهاب، كقضية تم من خلالها إعلان الحروب والعزل، والتجسس، والتعامل مع العرب كأجسام متفجرة عندما تبحث استخبارات السفارات الأمريكية عن نواياهم وما يضمرون ..

لقد جرب الرئيس الأمريكي السابق، كلينتون مساعيه، في آخر ولايته، أن يجعل السلام ختام مرحلة حكمه، ولكنه فشل، لأنه عجز عن أن يجعل إسرائيل تؤمن بالتنازلات المعقولة، وبوش سوف يواجه نفس العقبة، لأن فصيل حكم (أولمرت (يريد التخطيط للتعامل مع الرئيس القادم، وليس المودع الأقل ..

عندما نقول دعونا نجرب، فإننا نريد رفع الستارة عن آخر فصل في التمثيلية المعاد صياغتها وبطولتها بنفس السيناريوهات، ومع ذلك فنحن نرحب بأي حوار له نتيجة معقولة نراها تبرز على الواقع، وليس من خلال الوعود والآمال الكاذبة، والرئيس بوش، وإن كان يأتي للمنطقة بأسلحة دبلوماسية ضعيفة، فإن ما نعلقه على نجاحه مرتبط بقدرته على تجاوز عقدة إسرائيل والخوف منها ..

لقد عشنا رحلة طويلة مع رؤساء أمريكا، وخاصة بعد أن سلخت إسرائيل عنها عباءة فرنسا وبريطانيا، بعد أحداث 1967م، لتلتحق بالركب الأمريكي الأكثر قوة ووجاهة أمام التمدد القومي العربي، وتفاعلاته الانفعالية، ووقوف الاتحاد السوفياتي معه مسانداً وحليفاً، لكن أمريكا ظلت الحليف الأكثر فاعلية حتى إن معظم الحروب بأشكالها العسكرية والسياسية والاقتصادية، جاء نتائج تدخلها المباشر، أو غير المباشر، في المنطقة ..

بوش سيحل ضيفاً لكنه لن يكون آخر الرؤساء الذين يملكون طاقة الحل إلا إذا كان بالفعل لديه شيء مجهول لا نعلمه،، مع أن عصر الخوارق انتهى ومعه أشياء أخرى..

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الثلاثاء 27 جمادى الآخر 1429 هـ - 1 يوليو 2008م - العدد 14617

كلمة الرياض

ضرب إيران.. تشويش أم تصميم؟!

يوسف الكويليت

خيار ضرب إيران تحول إلى مناورة بين أمريكا وإسرائيل، فكل منهما يشحن بطاريات ويبتها بمختلف الدعايات، وحتى نقطع المسافة بين خط اليقين والتهويز، لا بد من وضع كافة الاحتمالات في سياقها الأمني للاقتصاد العالمي، إذ لأول مرة يبرز النفط كحاجز بين احتمال الضربة وإيقافها، لأن أي عمل كهذا يضع أبعاد المغامرة فوق التصورات حتى مع فارق القوة بين من يهدد بالهجوم، ومن يرفع راية الدفاع إلى حدود الضربة الموجهة لوسط إسرائيل ومفاعلاتها النووية .

"السيناريوهات" الموضوعية خطيرة، وأي تدهور في أمن الخليج سوف يضع العالم أمام حشد من المفاجآت، فهذه المنطقة لا يمكن التلاعب بها وفق رغبات ما جرى في غزو العراق عندما نسجت تصورات تحولت إلى أكاذيب، ونحن هنا لا نقول إن إيران ليس لديها التصميم بامتلاك سلاح نووي ولعدم وجود طرف محايد يثبت أو ينفي هذه الأفكار ويبقى الموضوع معلقاً على ذمة الشكوك، وحتى في هذا الموقف، وسواء جاءت الإغراءات لإيران بتعويضات مادية واستراتيجية، فالبواذر تجعل القضية معلقة على ذمة ما سيحدث، لا ما يجري الآن ويضعه البعض في أسلوب المناورة الساخنة لثني إيران الاستمرار بمشروعها .

قطعاً إسرائيل، تدرك أن وجود سلاح نووي في المنطقة، حتى لو كانت الدولة منتجة هذا السلاح خاضعة بسياساتها لأمريكا، فهي لا تأمن أي تحولات في سلطات هذه البلدان من أن تندفع إلى مغامرة حرب نووية، باعتبارها لا تملك الرادع الأخلاقي ولا القانوني. لكن تنسى أن أول من صنع هذه السلاح واستخدمه، وأجبر العالم التسابق على امتلاكه هو أمريكا، وحتى مع القول إن العالم لا تحكمه القوانين الأخلاقية، بل مبادئ القوة فييران زمن الشاه كانت من أوائل الدول التي كانت تحظى من أمريكا بأن تمتلك هذا السلاح مدفوعة بأن تكون خط دفاع أول ضد الاتحاد السوفياتي، لكن الأحداث قلبت التصورات فصارت الثقة بأي نظام لا يركز إلى قواعد نظام ديموقراطي، يجب أن توقفه قوانين القوة عن حيازة هذا السلاح، والاستثناء الوحيد إسرائيل التي تعاون الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي إدخالها هذا النادي الخطير .

دول المنطقة، خليجية أو آسيوية أخرى ليس من مصلحتها انتشار هذه القوة، وإلا اضطرت معظمها إلى الدخول في سباق مع إيران، وهنا سندخل في حسابات المخاطر الأكبر، لكن السيناريو الآخر لا يفترض الضربة، ولا من يهددون بها، وإنما مقايضة ذلك بتحالف تدور حواراته وأسراره تحت طاولة هذه البلدان، وربما تكون النتائج عكس التصورات والتوقعات إذا ما وجدنا شركاء أمس يعودون إلى صياغة اتفاقات تأخ بين الأعداء على مبدأ المصالح المشتركة، حتى لو لم يوجد العدو المشترك أو المفترض مثلما كان الاتحاد السوفياتي .

دول المنطقة عليها أن تفهم أن لا ثوابت بالسياسة، وأن الثقة بدولة صديقة أو عدوة تخضع لمجمل المصالح الأنبي منها والبعيد، ومثلما تنازلت أمريكا عن الشاه ونظامه فهي قد تتقارب مع من تعتبرهم أعداءها ولا يحتاج الأمر إلا لابتسامات تتبعها تواقيع على اتفاقات المصالح قد لا تكون لصالحنا ولا غيرنا .

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الاثنين 5 جمادى الآخر 1429 هـ - 9 يونيو 2008م - العدد 14595

كلمة الرياض

إسرائيل.. لعبة التصريحات الخطيرة!!

يوسف الكويليت

العراق، النفط، السلاح النووي، هي محاور الصراع الإيراني، مع إسرائيل وأمريكا، وحتى زمن التحالف ما بين الشاه والغرب، ورفض العالم الإسلامي للطروحات الماركسية التي تبناها الاتحاد السوفياتي الجار لإيران، لم تكن الاستراتيجية المشتركة الإيرانية - الأمريكية تغفل مفعول الإسلام كنفيس لطروحات الغرب والشرق معاً، غير أن تغير الظروف في الأحوال القائمة مزق تلك العلاقات ووضعها في دوائر التفاعل السلبي الذي يتحرك نحو صدام مسلح ..

إسرائيل، دائماً على خط التماس مع المنطقة، ومع كل دولة إسلامية تحصل على سلاح متقدم أو مدمر، ولذلك عارضت بشدة امتلاك باكستان سلاحاً نووياً، وكادت أن تقوم بمغامرة بضرب مفاعلاتها، لولا الخوف من رد فعل لدولة توضع في مصاف الدول الثانوية عسكرياً، وقد فجرت المفاعل النووي العراقي، وبفضل تصريحات (شاؤول موفاز) وزير الحرب السابق، ووزير المواصلات في حكومة إسرائيل عندما هدد بضرب كل مكونات السلاح النووي الإيراني، وهو الذي ينحدر من أصل فارسي، وضع حكومته، وحتى أمريكا في موقف دبلوماسي صعب، لأنه حتى لو وجدت مثل هذه النويا، فعلى الأقل تبقى رهن تصور الدولة وحليفتها الكبرى، مما جعل النتائج تتعكس سلباً عندما قفز سعر برميل النفط إلى رقم قياسي بسبب هذا التصريح، وفسرته أوساط أوروبية، وعالمية بالتسرع والخطأ، وبصرف النظر عن التصريحات الساخنة التي جرت على لسان (موفاز) فالموضوع يبقى ضمن حسابات دولية دقيقة لا تجعل إسرائيل، هي من يحدد المخاطر على الأمن العالمي، وحتى لو وجد ضوء أخضر من أمريكا بجس النبض بمثل هذا التصريح فالنتائج جاءت معاكسة ..

ومثلما ترفض دول المنطقة تسليح إسرائيل الذي جاء بدعم أوروبي - أمريكي فأيضاً لا يمكن أن تجد المنطقة العربية بسبب تسليح إيران النووي، مدفوعة بامتلاك قوة مماثلة، وإلا غرقنا بمصاريف هائلة، ومعها مخاطر أكبر من تصور أن هذا السلاح رادع فقط ..

ثم إذا افترضنا أن هناك جدلاً حاداً حول اتفاقية أمنية، عراقية - أمريكية تنتظر إليها إيران على أنها تهديد مباشر إذا ما تم تطويق حدودها المهمة بقواعد أمريكية، فإن الأسباب توجبها مسألة هذا التسليح، وسيتم التفريق بين امتلاك إسرائيل قنابلها النووية، وبين إيران، لأن الأخيرة، من المنظور الأمريكي، دولة "ثيوقراطية" راديكالية لا توجد لها الموانع من أن تستخدم سلاحها، في أي حالة ما، أو تنتشر هذه التقنية على مساحات عربية أو إسلامية أخرى ..

وبصرف النظر عن ادعاء كل طرف، فالموضوع حساس جداً لأن أمن المنطقة لا يأتي على أولويات أمريكا وإسرائيل، حتى بوجود القوة الأمريكية المنتشرة على أرض الخليج والمحيط الهندي، والعراق سيظل المعادلة الحادة في ميدان المساومات، وقد تفترض إسرائيل أن حدود أمنها لا تقف على بلدان الجوار، بل كل العالم الإسلامي إذا ما وصلت قدراته العسكرية، إلى ما يوازيها بالقوة والردع ..

فهي لم تستنكر على الهند وجنوب أفريقيا، وحتى الأرجنتين، وكوريا الشمالية أن تمتلك أزرعة نووية، إلا إذا خرجت إلى الأبعاد العربية، والإسلامية، ويبقى موضوع السلاح النووي عقدة تتجاوز المسائل العامة، كالحصول على تقنيات سلمية لهذه الطاقة، إذ يمكن السماح بها إذا كانت تحت مظلة الرقابة الدولية، وبشروط أمريكية، ومن هنا تأتي المخاطر إذا ما أقدمت إسرائيل وحولت تصريحات مسؤوليها الساخنة إلى فعل ستكون آثاره مدمرة على كل العالم..

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

السبت 9 رجب 1429 هـ - 12 يوليو 2008 م - العدد 14628

كلمة الرياض

وللصغار حروبهم الباردة!!

يوسف الكويليت

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقات الفاعلة في أي انجاز مضاد ..

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار، وبوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغظ على الآخر، وكل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة، ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته، وقد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب، لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة، وهنا لا بد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين ولا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة وراعدة، إلى التدمير المباشر ..

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار، وحتى في الحروب وخططها توجد أحياناً أوهام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة، ولعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً، وإسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم، وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير، أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، وهناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، وحتى بحياد دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة ..

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة، لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطل المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهذا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله، ونعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، وراذع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، ومحاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق والخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الأحد 17 رجب 1429 هـ - 20 يوليو 2008 م - العدد 14636

كلمة الرياض

العرب.. وآفاقهم المسدودة!!

يوسف الكويليت

أي عاقل من زعماء وسياسيين ومواطنين لا يقبل بحرب على إيران، لأن تداعياتها ستكون مدمرة، وأياً كان الأمر مناورة ضاغطة، أم نوايا حقيقية خططت لها أمريكا وإسرائيل، فإن العالم كله يرفضها لخطورة نتائجها وكوارثها الصعبة ..

وإذا كان استبدال الدبلوماسية كحل هو الأفضل وأن شراكة أمريكا في المباحثات مع الوفد الأوروبي جاءت بدوافع صعوبة الهجوم العسكري، فأيضاً المكاسب قد تكون كبيرة ومتعددة ومنها ..

1- أن فتح مكتب أمريكي لنواة سفارة في إيران سوف يساعدها على استقرار العراق والبقاء فيه طويلاً، وأيضاً التخاطب مع الشعب الإيراني، وربما تدعيم قوى المعارضة من خلال التقارب معها من داخل تلك الدولة ..

2- إشراك إسرائيل بهذه الخطوات، وإعادة العلاقات القديمة، وربما التحالف بين طرفي النزاع والعداوات، خاصة وأن سورية تعمل على خلق نهايات لحربها مع إسرائيل والتي تمثل الحليف العربي الأهم والمجاور لإسرائيل، وكذلك تحييد حزب الله بإنهاء الخلاف على مزارع شبعا والجلاء عن باقي الأراضي اللبنانية ..

3- دفع العرب إلى سلام مع إسرائيل حتى ولو جاءت بنتازلات صعبة، وخاصة الدول التي ليس لها حدود معها، وكمعادلة للقوة بين إسرائيل وإيران، والأسباب ناتجة من أن الضعف العربي وصل إلى نهاياته، وأصبح قضية ربما تجعلهم الهدف والضحية في أي تطورات جديدة في المنطقة كلها ..

هنا يأتي سؤال ساخن عن المستقبل العربي في ظل هذه التطورات المتسارعة، فأمريكا لا تراهن على الخصومات ولا الصداقات، وإنما تريد تحقيق خططها بعيداً عن العواطف ورهانات الخطأ والصواب إذا كان طريقها يؤدي إلى حسم الأمور بنتائج تحترم مصالحها ..

وإيران تفاوض من منطلق القوة لأنها تدرك كيف تحصل على ما تريد، ونفس الأمر ينطبق على إسرائيل صاحبة المكاسب الأكبر، والمدركة أن كل الشعارات المرفوعة بتدميرها والانتصار للقضية الفلسطينية، ما هي إلا حالات احتقان تزيلها عوامل الواقعية السياسية حتى في الدروب الضيقة ..

ويبقى العرب الذين قد لا يمثلون مراكز للقوة عندما تتوزع اللعبة بين ثلاث قوى، هي إسرائيل، وإيران، وتركيا وهذا الواقع المرعب، قد يكون خيار القوى النافذة في المنطقة، والتي هي من يرسم الخطط ويفرض تنفيذها وفي هذه الحال، هل تعود خطط "سايكس - بيكو" بتقطيع أوصال العرب تحت ذرائع فشل السلطات بالإصلاح الاقتصادي وتطبيق آليات الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان، وأن النوايا بدأت بالعراق، وستزحف إلى السودان، وفي المحفظة خرائط أخرى قد تمكن القوى الثلاث التي ستلعب أدوار أمريكا وأوروبا من أن تضيف تأمين العالم من انتشار ظواهر الإرهاب كبند قابل لأن توضع تحته عشرات الذرائع؟ ..

القوانين والشرائع التي تقرها المؤسسات الدولية، لا تعطي الحجج لحماية الضعفاء والمتخاذلين، ويكفي أن نرى الانقسامات العربية حتى نفهم أن المستقبل لا يسر، وأنهم اليتامى في أرض البخلاء ..

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الأثنين 9 ربيع الأول 1429 هـ - 17 مارس 2008 م - العدد 14511

كلمة الرياض

"تشيني" .. وسلّة المطالب المرفوضة!!

يوسف الكويليت

العراق وضع أمام خيارين، دكتاتورية ظالمة، لكنها حارسة للأمن وإيقاف الفوضى، واحتلال ادعى تعميم الديمقراطية والحرية، والنتائج تمزق داخلي أعاد العراق مائة عام إلى الخلف، والمنطق يرفض أيّاً من الأسلوبين للحكم، غير أن قدر هذا الوطن أن يقف على حافة الهاوية في مجرى التاريخ الحديث، رغم الإمكانيات التي تجعله العراق السعيد ..

صدام انتهى وأصبح في ذمة الزمن الماضي، وتأثيره السلبي وممارساته الدكتاتورية لو عُرِضت في وقتنا الراهن على العراقيين، وطلب منهم الخيار بين وضعهم مع الاحتلال والتمزق، أو قبول حكمه لربما جاءت النتائج لصالحه ليس لأنه مقبول، لكن لأن تقويمه وإصلاحه أسهل من واقع فرض على العراق بقانون أن صدام يملك أسلحة دمار شامل، تهدد الأمن العالمي، وأنه يتعاون مع القاعدة، التي انتشرت كالأشعة في العالم، ومع ذلك كذب الأمريكيون أنفسهم، بأنه لا صحة لتلك الذرائع، وبدلاً من جعل العراق جبهة تخدمهم ضد إيران، صارت الأخيرة واقعاً مرّاً يغذي هواجس الخوف من قوة صاعدة نووياً، وربما اقتصادياً ستكون أهم لاعب في مصير الخليج وآسيا الوسطى ..

(ديك تشيني) نائب الرئيس الأمريكي الذي يحل ضعيفاً على المنطقة، يريد مضاعفة إنتاج النفط وتخفيض أسعاره، إن أمكن، بنفس الوقت يحمل دعوة للوقوف ضد تنامي القوة الإيرانية، والبند الثالث الذي ربما يكون سريراً، هو عقد سلام مع إسرائيل باعتبارها القوة النووية التي قد تدعم العرب كئمن لهذا السلام أمام أسلحة إيران النووية ..

النفط سلعة متداولة في السوق العالمي، وهو ما يحدّد السعر والاستهلاك، إذ لم يعد هناك من يتحكم بهذه النتائج أو يوقفها جرياً على زمن مضى، حين كانت الدول المنتجة خاضعة بكليتها إلى مزاج الغرب المستهلك الأكبر، والمسعر الأهم للنفط، وموضوع قوة إيران ليس مطروحاً لمزادات سياسية أو تحالفات جديدة تُرسم من خلال مصالح الأقوى على الأضعف، مدركين أن أي إخلال بأمن الخليج سيكون كارثة أكبر من واقع العراق الرمز الحقيقي والسيئ للخطوات الأمريكية على الأرض العربية، ومن المستحيل القبول بإملاءات تعرضنا لدمار شامل ..

أما السلام مع إسرائيل فهو الخط المتعرج الذي لا تريد أمريكا أن يستقيم على اتجاه واضح لأنها المستفيد الأول من نتائج الخمسين عاماً التي مضت، والكاسب الأكبر من هذا العداء، وإلا كيف تضع نفسها خصماً للعرب والعالم الإسلامي، وحليفاً متلاحماً مع الشأن الإسرائيلي حتى لو أخرجت مخزونها النووي ودمرت به كل المنطقة، إذا كان ذلك يضمن سلامتها ومحافظتها على القوة المطلقة على دول المنطقة مجتمعة. ثم تطلب سلاماً يفرض بواسطتها وحليفتها؟

العراق اختزل الصورة الأمريكية ليس فقط في محيط المعارك الدائرة الآن، والمنتظرة مع إيران، لأنه النموذج الذي قاد العالم للاحتجاج والرفض لأسلوب الهيمنة بالقوة، وبالتالي إذا كان العراق تخلص من صدام، فمن يخلصه من مأساة الاحتلال والتدخل الخارجي؟ وتلك هي الحقيقة التي لا تستطيع أمريكا خداع دول المنطقة بها، لأن التجارب القائمة هي الشاهد والدليل.

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الاثنين 15 ربيع الآخر 1429 هـ - 21 أبريل 2008 م - العدد 14546

كلمة الرياض

عقدة العراق.. ووصايا كوندوليزا!!!

يوسف الكويليت

مستعدون لأن نقبل دعوة وزيرة الخارجية الأمريكية "كوندوليزا رايس" بالذهاب لأبعد نقطة في تعزيز أمن العراق، وإعادته إلى رحمه العربي، لكن المعالجة لا تأتي بالنصائح لإرسال سفراء عرب لبغداد، ليس لعدم الاعتراف بواحد من أهم الأقطار العربية، تاريخاً، ونضالاً، بل لأن من دهور أمن العراق وأخرج من مواطنيه أكثر من أربعة ملايين لاجئ، وقتل العدد المهول والمروع بسبب تسيب الأمن واعتماد خطة قتل علمائه، أو تفريغهم لملاجئ أخرى، ونهب آثار أهم دولة في العالم في التراث الإنساني، ثم جلب إيران، والقاعدة، وكل متلاعب يحصل على فرصته على أرض العراق، يتم من قبله توجيه الدول الخليجية تحديداً لأن ترسل سفراءها إلى بلد تتعدم فيه وسائل الأمن ..

نعم لخطط متوازنة بفتح آفاق التعاون الأمني والاقتصادي، وكل ما يحفظ للعراق وحدته الوطنية بكل تنوعاته المذهبية والقومية، لكن أن يأتي أساس وخطة الغزو لتدمير بلد عربي بدعاوى ملهمة للرئيس الأمريكي، ومحافظيه الجدد من الرب، فهذا ما يتنافى وأبسط قواعد العلاقات الدولية، وإذا كان العراق مداناً للدول الخليجية بمبالغ كبيرة بسبب أضرار حربيء غزو الكويت والحرب مع إيران، فهذه المسائل تحدد ضمن سلطة عراقية تفاوض على هذه القضايا وليس محتلاً يضع نفسه الوسيط المقبول في الوقت الذي نراه من تصرفات أمريكية تنافي ذلك، وتجعلها في حالة خصومة داخل العراق ومكوناته الاجتماعية ..

لقد تخلص العراق من دكتاتورية صدام، لكن البديل جاء بالأسوأ، ولعل الذين رأوا تطابقاً بين حالة هتلر، وصدام، ضاعت مقاييسهم بما اعتبر تهوراً، لأن ألمانيا التي دفنت كل شرور هزيمتها، لديها القاعدة العلمية والصناعية، ولديها الطاقات البشرية والتجانس الوطني، وزوال هتلر جاء مكسباً حتى لمن آمنوا بعلو العرق الآري على شعوب العالم، لأن الحرب ذاتها فجرت ما اعتبر قناعة مضادة ضد الفكر النازي، لكن في الحالة العراقية يختلف الموقف في المكون الاجتماعي، والثقافي، وحتى الأهداف، وهنا جاء الاعتراف الأمريكي بصعوبة التخلص من كابوس العراق، أن بحثت في النتائج، ولم تبحث الأسباب التي من أجلها تحول العراق إلى بؤرة صراع إقليمي ودولي، فكانت الوصايا الصادرة من كوندوليزا ..

أمريكا قوة عظمى بلا منازع، لكن لم يتواجد في هذه القوة الإدارية الواعية لحقيقة ما يجري في العالم من اختلافات قومية ودينية، أو اختلافات سياسية، ومع أن تجارب حوض الحروب بين الكوريتين، وفيتنام، ثم العراق، ثم التدخل في الصومال ولبنان، لم توضع على قاعدة التحليل السياسي والاقتصادي ووضعها في موازين المكاسب والخسائر، وهنا لا بد، إذا كانت الإدارة الأمريكية جادة في معالجة أوضاع المنطقة، بدون تجزئة للحلول، أن تتساوى الكفة مع الفلسطينيين والعراقيين، وأن تجد مخرجاً أكثر قابلية لتصفية الحسابات مع العالم الإسلامي، بفتح نوافذ تعوض الأفغان عن حروبهم الطويلة التي وظفت بأسوأ أحوالها لمصالح لم تحقق أي نتائج حتى للدول الغازية ..

العراق مسؤولية عربية، لكن هذا الواجب يفقد قيمته إذا كانت الغايات فقط هي تغطية العجز الأمريكي، ودون إيجاد ضمانات للأمن الداخلي، فإن العراق سيبقى حالة معقدة، وسيدخله أكثر من لاعب، والنتيجة غياب التصورات لأي حل يبرز في الأفق البعيد..

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الإمامة الصحفية

الثلاثاء 20 ذي القعدة 1429 هـ - 18 نوفمبر 2008م - العدد 14757

كلمة الرياض

العراق.. مآزق القوة.. وتوقيع الاتفاقية!!

يوسف الكويليت

في العراق اختلطت الأطياف، بفصول السنة، ومع أن هذا الوطن المنكوب يملك القدرة على تجاوز حالاته، إلا أن الجدل حول الاتفاقية الأمنية، ومبرراتها يجعل الحكم للعراقيين وحدهم، وحتى من يجتهدون بالرفض والقبول، تأتي آراؤهم ضمن موقف يصل إلى الحرية المقبولة، عندما يكون تداول الموضوع قائماً على الآراء والأغلبية، غير أن الموقف يضع الأسئلة بعدد الأجوبة من حيث بقاء أو خروج القوات الأمريكية في عام (2011م) ..

الرئيس المنتخب السيد (أوباما) وبنفس التزام لتوقيع الاتفاقية وإقرارها يعلن أنه سيسحب قواته من العراق، وإرسالها إلى أفغانستان، مبرراً أن وجود القاعدة، صار متجذراً هناك وينبغي مطاردتها، ومعنى هذا أن أفكار الرئيسين الأمريكيين لا تلتقي على فكرة البقاء، أو الجلاء، في الوقت الذي يمكن تأكيد أوباما على الآخر بوش، وفقاً لوعده أثناء الانتخابات ..

قطعاً هناك مخاطر من بقاء أو ذهاب القوات الأمريكية، إذ لا يوجد بديل عربي، أو إسلامي يمكنه التعويض عن تلك القوة، وحتى ولو وجدت تلك القوة فهي في أحسن الأحوال ستبقى قوة مراقبة وفصل بين متنازعين، على عكس الجيش الأمريكي الذي يعتبر متشابكاً عسكرياً وسياسياً مع الفصائل العراقية المتنازعة، ويؤدي دوره إن سلباً أو إيجاباً ..

والأمر الآخر أن قوة الأمن العراقي لا تملك القدرة على سد الفراغ حتى لو رفعت بعض القوى شعارات الخروج للقوة الأجنبية طالما الجيش والقوات الأمنية العراقية في مرحلة التكوين، وبقاء القوات سيفتح أكثر من نافذة على احتمالات أن تتضاعف المقاومة أو في أسوأ الظروف يتم التقسيم وإقرار الفيدرالية في المناطق الثلاث ..

أمريكا في حالة مختلفة ما بين زمن الغزو والاحتلال، وما بين الواقع المستجد، عندما شهدت أسوأ ظرف مالي قد يعصف بالكثير من المشاريع والتطلعات، وأكثرها اهتماماً تقلص القوات الخارجية وقواعدها المنتشرة في معظم قارات العالم، وهي دعوة ربما تلتقى تأييداً مطلقاً في توفير تكاليف تلك القوة، وإبعاد أمريكا عن العداوات المتجددة مع شعوب العالم ..

الربط بين أمن العراق في حال بقاء القوات الأمريكية، والفوضى في حال خروجها يظل موضوعاً دقيقاً وحساساً، وفي هذه الحال لا بد من مناقشة الأمر بدقة كشأن عراقي بعيداً عن مزایدات الدول الإقليمية، أو الخارجية إذا ما كانت المصلحة الوطنية تتعالى على غيرها، لكن بشروط ألا تجعل الاحتلال العسكري ذريعة للتخويف من اختلال الأمن، لكن كمرحلة يقررها طرفا العلاقة، ويعاد جلاؤه بعد استنفاد الغرض منه ..

قطعاً الخلاف بين الخلف والسلف، بوش وأوباما، على الوضع العراقي قد يُصاغ كمشروع وقرار في أمريكا، ومثل هذا الاحتمال يجعل المسؤولية على العراقيين أهم وأكثر تحديداً لأي سيناريو قادم، وتبقى مسائل حسم الخلافات بين أطراف النزاع تحدد مسؤوليتها كل طرف، لأن الإغراق بالتنازل من خلال التجزئة، أو الإفراط بالتشاور من خلال عبء الوحدة الوطنية لا يُرسم من خلال وقائع أمس، واليوم، وإنما من صلب المصلحة الوطنية في المستقبل والتي هي القنطرة التي تعبر بالعراق إلى بر الأمان، أو تغرقه بالحروب والتدخلات الأجنبية والإقليمية، وبما أن الفرص سانحة في جو يعتبر أكثر أماناً وتحقيقاً للمصلحة الوطنية، فهل يأتي عقد الوحدة الوطنية بعقد غير قابل للنقض؟! ..

الرياض

جريدة يومية تصدر عن مؤسسة الجمامة الصحفية

الثلاثاء 2 ربيع الآخر 1429 هـ - 8 أبريل 2008 م - العدد 14533

كلمة الرياض

العراق.. مافيا الحرب.. وأزمة الأمن!!

يوسف الكويليت

أمريكا تورطت، وورّطت غيرها بعمل عسكري في العراق، فتكاليف الاحتلال تبني القارة الأفريقية لو جاءت من خلال توجه إنساني، وتنشئ بنكاً دولياً يُطعم ملايين الفقراء، ويحل أزماتهم، لكن العمى السياسي حتى لو جاء من دولة مؤسسات عظمى، فإن الأفكار غالباً ما تسقط أمام الواقع الفعلي للمعارك، وما تدعيه أمريكا من إنجازات وانتصارات، لا يقل، في شكله المبالغ فيه، عن نجاح الحكومات الثورية بانتصاراتها الغارقة بالوهم، والتسطح الفكري والسياسي ..

العراق يمر بمرحلة حرجة جداً، فإما أن تكون الدولة المركزية هي قطار الأمن الذي يقود وحدة الوطن، أو ترتعن للمليشيات والتجمعات العرقية والأثنية، ويبدو أن السيد نور المالكي عرف أن لعبة التهذنة، والكراسي المتحركة، لم تعد صالحة عندما تكون الدولة خارج سلطتها القانونية، وربما كان الأمريكيان أكثر ضيقاً من حالات التثنت وضياح هيبية الدولة، وهنا جاءت ضرورة الحسم مع جيش المهدي أولاً، ثم حل المليشيات التابعة للصدر، وحتى لو اعتبر ذلك تجمعاً لفقراء الشيعة تحت مظلة زعيمهم، إلا أن وجود دول داخل دولة، وأجهزة تواجه الأمن باسم تحرير العراق من المحتل لا يمكن أن يخلقا دولة بقوانين مرعية وثابتة ..

الأخطاء كثيرة، ولعل الهدنة مع القوى التي بدأت سلمية ثم تجذرت فيها تشكيلات مغايرة ومنافسة للحكم لم تسبب إرجاءً فقط للدولة وإنما خرجت عن الخط المسموح به إلى الألوان الحمراء، وهنا ارتهن وجود رئيس الوزراء والدولة، بإنهاء هذه الأزمات، لامتداد المشكلة إلى القوات المتواجدة، واستنزاف أموال لم يعد دافع الضرائب الأمريكي يقبلها وأمامه أسوأ النتائج في إدارة حرب عبثية لا طائل منها، ولا فائدة ..

ولأن الاحتلال تحول إلى قضية أمريكية، فإن هيبية القوة، والمعنى الذي سيتم عليه التساؤل لو انسحبت القوات، والمحاکمات التي ستنشأ في ظلها، جعل الرئيس بوش يفكر جدياً بغلق ملفات التطاحن العراقي الداخلي، وهذه المرة بواسطة قوى الأمن الوطنية، لكن من يقومون بالحالة الداخلية في المدن العراقية، يعتقدون أن الورطة أقوى من مسألة هجوم على مليشيا أو تطهير حي ما، أو القبض على عناصر من القاعدة، طالما الحرب أخلت العراق من مقومات الحياة، ورسمت خطوطاً متعرجة استحلال معها إيجاد وسائل أمنية فاعلة ..

فالنفط ينهب، والفساد الإداري بلغ ذروته، والجيش الأمريكي دخل مزادات اللعبة المادية، والحكومة بلا رافد شعبي يعطيها حق القوة، وهذه العوامل فرضت أسلوب المواجهة وإن لم يكن متكافئاً، لأن مصادر دعم المليشيات ومن يقاومون السنة باسم الشيعة أو العكس، انقسموا من داخل بيئة العمل المصلحي إلى الذاتي، أو شبه التجمعات العائلية والفئوية الصغيرة، وهنا جاءت محاولة المصالحات التي رافقتها بعض التنازلات أن قوّت بعض الشيء، وضع الدولة، لكن الرياح التي تهب من خارج العراق، والتي جعلته ورقة مساومة مع إيران، وقوى عربية أخرى، خلقت مشكلة التدوير السياسي، أي أن الإرادة الوطنية افتقدت صانعها، ومن هنا جاءت المشكلة التي لا تجد الحلول السهلة ..

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THE DISCOURSE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH AND
ARABIC, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
THE SYNTACTIC, THEMATIC, AND GROUNDING
STRUCTURES OF NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS

Vol. 2

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APPENDIX A: Syntactic Analysis of English Texts

Analysis of Text 1

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} We do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} because Israel prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	We do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	because Israel prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip.

Sentence 2

(^{SCJ} But ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} we do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years: more than 230 Palestinians. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	we do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years: more than 230 Palestinians.

Sentence 3

(^{MCI} The death toll by last night had climbed to nearly 290 ^{MCI}), (^{AP} with more than 700 wounded. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The death toll by last night had climbed to nearly 290
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	with more than 700 wounded.

Sentence 4

(^{MCI} This in reply to hundreds of rockets from Hamas militants ^{MCI}) which killed one Israeli in six months.

Main Clause	This in reply to hundreds of rockets from Hamas militants
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Sentence 5

(^{SCJ} But ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} the equation is always like this. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	the equation is always like this.

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} We also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning, when the streets of this impoverished enclave were full, showed the same indifference to human life that Israel charges its enemies with. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	We also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning, when the streets of this impoverished enclave were full, showed the same indifference to human life that Israel charges its enemies with.
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Sentence 7

(^{ACl} When the suicide bombers reply in cafes and shops, as they inevitably will ^{ACl}), (^{MCl} Israel will reel in horror. ^{MCl})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	When the suicide bombers reply in cafes and shops, as they inevitably will
Main Clause	Israel will reel in horror.

Sentence 8

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCl} it will shut out of its mind the blood its warplanes have caused to flow in Gaza this weekend. ^{MCl})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	it will shut out of its mind the blood its warplanes have caused to flow in Gaza this weekend.

Sentence 9

(^{MCl} The foreign minister, Tzipi Livni, warned loudly of her government's intention to topple Hamas if it did not stop the rocket fire. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	The foreign minister, Tzipi Livni, warned loudly of her government's intention to topple Hamas if it did not stop the rocket fire.
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Sentence 10

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCl} both she and the defence minister, Ehud Barak, are responsible for dropping over 100 tonnes of explosives on up to 100 targets in a strip of land crowded with 1.5 million people. ^{MCl})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	both she and the defence minister, Ehud Barak, are responsible for dropping over 100 tonnes of explosives on up to 100 targets in a strip of land crowded with 1.5 million people.

Sentence 11

(^{MCCI 1} A hammer blow is intended to terrorise ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} that is exactly what Israel did yesterday. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	A hammer blow is intended to terrorise
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	that is exactly what Israel did yesterday.

Sentence 12a

(^{MCl} Dr Haidar Eid, a Gazan academic who saw the bodies and children with amputated limbs, told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass: "To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM], to bomb in the hearts of cities, this is terrible. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	Dr Haidar Eid told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass: "To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM], to bomb in the hearts of cities, this is terrible.
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Sentence 12b

(^{MCl} This choice was intended to cause as large a massacre as possible. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	This choice was intended to cause as large a massacre as possible.
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Sentence 13

(^{MCI} The targets were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing, which were empty when the jets struck, but rather police stations. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The targets were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing, which were empty when the jets struck, but rather police stations.
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Sentence 14

(^{MCI} The raids were intended to destroy the infrastructure on which Hamas builds its administrative as much as its military hold over Gaza. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The raids were intended to destroy the infrastructure on which Hamas builds its administrative as much as its military hold over Gaza.
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Sentence 15

(^{SCJ} But ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} that means killing policemen, not just the militants who assemble and fire the rockets. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	that means killing policemen, not just the militants who assemble and fire the rockets.

Sentence 16

(^{MCI} Presumably it also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Presumably it also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too.
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Sentence 17

(^{MCCI 1} Ms Livni has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} she has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Ms Livni has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	she has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state.

Sentence 18

(^{ACI} If she thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} she is sorely mistaken. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If she thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population
Main Clause	she is sorely mistaken.

Sentence 19

(^{MCC1} There has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it ^{MCC1}), (^{CIC} and ^{CIC}) (^{MCC1} support for Hamas may well rise as a result of these airstrikes. ^{MCC1})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	There has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	support for Hamas may well rise as a result of these airstrikes.

Sentence 20

(^{MCI} The Palestinians have always had a rejectionist wing, which for so long was represented by Fatah. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The Palestinians have always had a rejectionist wing, which for so long was represented by Fatah.
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Sentence 21

(^{MCI} Israel, too, has those who reject a Palestinian state ^{MCI}), (^{AP} including many settlers. ^{2 AP})

Main Clause	Israel, too, has those who reject a Palestinian state
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	including many settlers

Sentence 22

(^{MCI} To think a solution can be found by killing rejectionists is to deny the entire course of the history of the Middle East. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	To think a solution can be found by killing rejectionists is to deny the entire course of the history of the Middle East.
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Sentence 23

(^{MCI} There is no military solution to Hamas's rockets, which continued to rain down on Israel yesterday. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	There is no military solution to Hamas's rockets, which continued to rain down on Israel yesterday.
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Sentence 24

(^{MCI} Nor is a ground invasion is likely to stop the rockets. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Nor is a ground invasion is likely to stop the rockets.
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Sentence 25

(^{MCI} It could displace them, perhaps. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It could displace them, perhaps.
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Sentence 26

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{ACl} if that happened ^{ACl}), (^{MCl} Hamas's next tactic could be to use the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to wield the launch tubes. ^{MCl})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	if that happened
Main Clause	Hamas's next tactic could be to use the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to wield the launch tubes.

Sentence 27

(^{MCl} Hamas's leadership also now has the conditions for which it has strived. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	Hamas's leadership also now has the conditions for which it has strived.
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Sentence 28

(^{MCl} They (^{CVP 1} boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November ^{CVP 1}), (^{CVP 2} built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post ^{CVP 2}), (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 3} fired hundreds of rockets into Israel. ^{CVP 3}) ^{MCl})

Main Clause	They boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November, built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post, and fired hundreds of rockets into Israel.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Verb Phrase 3 within main clause	fired hundreds of rockets into Israel.

Sentence 29

(^{MCl} Their tactic and their strategy is no more and no less than resistance. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	Their tactic and their strategy is no more and no less than resistance.
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Sentence 30

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCl} this will not (^{CVP 1} unite the Palestinians ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} or ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization. ^{CVP 2}) ^{MCl})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	this will not unite the Palestinians or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	unite the Palestinians
Clausal Conjunction	or
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

Sentence 31

(^{MCI} It can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership ^{MCI}), (^{DCI} for the truth is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone. ^{DCI})

Main Clause	It can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	for the truth is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone.

Sentence 32

(^{ACI} While splits deepen ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the prospect of a viable Palestinian state recedes. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	While splits deepen
Main Clause	the prospect of a viable Palestinian state recedes.

Sentence 33

(^{MCI} Shock and awe, Israeli-style, have done nothing more than paralyse the very processes which both Israelis and Palestinians need in order to survive in peace. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Shock and awe, Israeli-style, have done nothing more than paralyse the very processes which both Israelis and Palestinians need in order to survive in peace.
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Analysis of Text 2

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months is deluding themselves, dangerously. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months is deluding themselves, dangerously.
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Sentence 2

(^{MCI} The list of threats to the status quo grows ^{MCI}), (^{AP} almost by the week. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The list of threats to the status quo grows
Adjunct phrase attached to main clause	almost by the week

Sentence 3

(^{MCI} The feud between Fatah and Hamas only deepens ^{MCI}), (^{AP} with tit-for-tat arrests and reports of torture in Palestinian detention. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The feud between Fatah and Hamas only deepens
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	with tit-for-tat arrests and reports of torture in Palestinian detention.

Sentence 4

(^{AP} A year after the military takeover in Gaza ^{AP}), (^{MCI} Hamas is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	A year after the military takeover in Gaza
Main Clause	Hamas is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before.

Sentence 5

(^{MCI} Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem is rising ^{MCI}), (^{AP} after the bulldozer attacks on buses and cars. ^{AP})

Main Clause	Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem is rising
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	after the bulldozer attacks on buses and cars.

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} Talks with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, (^{CVP 1} are mired ^{CVP 1}) (^{CLCj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} have yet to produce results ^{CVP 2}). ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Talks with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, are mired and have yet to produce results.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	are mired
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	have yet to produce results

Sentence 7

(^{DCI} As if that is not enough ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} Iran looms large over the horizon. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	As if that is not enough
Main Clause	Iran looms large over the horizon.

Sentence 8

(^{ACI} If negotiations or sanctions fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} (^{ECCI 1} Israel's F-16s will ^{ECCI 1}) - (^{CICj} or ^{CICj}) (^{CCI 2} at least that is the threat. ^{CCI 2}) ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If negotiations or sanctions fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium
Main Clause	Israel's F-16s will - or at least that is the threat.
Elliptical Coordinated Clause 1 within main clause	Israel's F-16 will
Clausal Conjunction	or
Coordinated Clause 2 within main clause	at least that is the threat.

Sentence 9

(^{SCj} So ^{SCI}) (^{MCI} Ehud Olmert's announcement that he will not run in his party's leadership contest on September 17, and will resign to allow his successor to form a new government, is not just business as usual. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	So
Main Clause	So Ehud Olmert's announcement that he will not run in his party's leadership contest on September 17, and will resign to allow his successor to form a new government, is not just business as usual.

Sentence 10

(^{ACI} If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership
Main Clause	she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak.

Sentence 11

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} it is not clear that she will be able to form the next government. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	it is not clear that she will be able to form the next government.

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} Her challenger for the leadership of Kadima, the hardline transport minister Shaul Mofaz (who said that an Israeli attack on Iran was inevitable), could equally well form a coalition with the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Her challenger for the leadership of Kadima, the hardline transport minister Shaul Mofaz (who said that an Israeli attack on Iran was inevitable). could equally well form a coalition with the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu.
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Sentence 13

(^{ACI} If neither proved possible and an early election were called ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} Mr Netanyahu would win. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If neither proved possible and an early election were called
Main Clause	Mr Netanyahu would win.

Sentence 14

(^{MCI} He regards Hamas and Hizbullah as satellites of the mother ship Iran. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	He regards Hamas and Hizbullah as satellites of the mother ship Iran.
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Sentence 15

(^{DP} By no means a dove ^{DP}), (^{MCI} Ms Livni is at least a pragmatist. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Phrase attached to main clause	By no means a dove
Main Clause	Ms Livni is at least a pragmatist.

Sentence 16

(^{MCI} ^{ACI}) She is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution (^{MCI}) (^{ACI} before that plan withers on the vine.

Main Clause	She is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	before that plan withers on the vine.

Sentence 17

(^{MCCI} ¹) She has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad, (^{MCCI} ¹) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) - more than most Israelis - (^{MCCI} ²) she is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords. (^{MCCI} ²)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	She has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	she is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords.

Sentence 18

(^{EVP} 'has been achieved' An end to occupation, to settlements, a release of prisoners? (^{EVP} 'has been achieved')

Ellipsis of Verb Phrase 'has been achieved'	An end to occupation, to settlements, a release of prisoners?
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Sentence 19

(^{EVP} 'has been achieved' None of these. (^{EVP} 'has been achieved')

Ellipsis of Verb Phrase 'has been achieved'	None of these.
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Sentence 20

(^{DP} On the contrary (^{DP}), (^{MCI} the number of settlers in the West Bank has nearly doubled in a decade. (^{MCI})

Disjunct Phrase attached to main clause	On the contrary
Main Clause	the number of settlers in the West Bank has nearly doubled in a decade.

Sentence 21

(^{MCCI} ¹) Include the settlements in East Jerusalem (^{MCCI} ¹) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} ²) it has more than tripled. (^{MCCI} ²)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Include the settlements in East Jerusalem
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	it has more than tripled

Sentence 22

(^{MCCI 1} As yet Mr Abbas has little to show for his talks ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} his political stock, even in the cities that Fatah controls, is falling. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	As yet Mr Abbas has little to show for his talks
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	his political stock, even in the cities that Fatah controls, is falling

Sentence 23

(^{DCI} As Israel enters a turbulent leadership contest ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} it should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza. ^{ACI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	As Israel enters a turbulent leadership contest
Main Clause	it should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza.

Sentence 24

(^{MCI} The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one have a difficult enough job ^{MCI}) (^{DCI} as it is. ^{DCI})

Main Clause	The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one have a difficult enough job
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	as it is.

Analysis of Text 3

Sentence 1

(^{ACI} If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president, is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the next president's foreign policy advisers are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president, is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis
Main Clause	the next president's foreign policy advisers are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks.

Sentence 2

(^{MCCI 1} The omens were never good ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, was they had not collapsed. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	The omens were never good
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, was they had not collapsed.

Sentence 3

(^{MCI} Now, not even that is certain. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Now, not even that is certain.
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Sentence 4

(^{MCI} A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months has begun to unravel ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} after an Israeli raid killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months has begun to unravel
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	after an Israeli raid killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel.

Sentence 5

(^{MCI} There was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} with Mr Abbas threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	There was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	with Mr Abbas threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks.

Sentence 6

(^{ACI} If that were not enough ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} consider the implications for a Palestinian state of a return to power of the Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu, a politician who wants to retain large parts of the West Bank, rejects the return of refugees and the division of Jerusalem - the three issues on which current talks are based. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If that were not enough
Main Clause	consider the implications for a Palestinian state of a return to power of the Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu, a politician who wants to retain large parts of the West Bank, rejects the return of refugees and the division of Jerusalem - the three issues on which current talks are based.

Sentence 7

(^{MCI} Which is why he speaks only of a plan for economic development for the West Bank. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Which is why he speaks only of a plan for economic development for the West Bank.
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Sentence 8

(^{MCI} The return of the Likud leader as prime minister in Israel's elections on February 10 now looks more likely. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The return of the Likud leader as prime minister in Israel's elections on February 10 now looks more likely.
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Sentence 9

(^{MCI} A pair of polls last week found him sailing past his Kadima rival Tzipi Livni, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian talks. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	A pair of polls last week found him sailing past his Kadima rival Tzipi Livni, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian talks.
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Sentence 10

(^{DP} Not only that ^{DP}) – (^{MCI} there was a strong surge of support for the religious right, which would put the Likud leader in a position to put together a coalition that would end the talks with Mr Abbas in their current form. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Phrase attached to main clause	Not only that
Main Clause	there was a strong surge of support for the religious right, which would put the Likud leader in a position to put together a coalition that would end the talks with Mr Abbas in their current form.

Sentence 11

(^{AP} As a communicator ^{AP}), (^{MCI} the earnest but awkward foreign minister is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	As a communicator
Main Clause	the earnest but awkward foreign minister is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu.

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} Perhaps it was with that thought in mind that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Perhaps it was with that thought in mind that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks.
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Sentence 13

(^{AP} In London last week ^{AP}) (^{MCI} Mr Peres praised the Arab League's peace plan, which was originally proposed by King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia in 2002, but has recently regained currency. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	In London last week
Main Clause	Mr Peres praised the Arab League's peace plan, which was originally proposed by King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia in 2002, but has recently regained currency.

Sentence 14

(^{MCI} Israel would get full recognition from the Arab world ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in return for a full withdrawal from the territory it captured in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and solution to the refugee problem. ^{AP})

Main Clause	Israel would get full recognition from the Arab world
Adjunct phrase attached to main clause	in return for a full withdrawal from the territory it captured in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and solution to the refugee problem.

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} Mr Olmert, who belatedly declared that anyone who still believes in Greater Israel was deluding themselves, is on a similar mission in Washington today. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Mr Olmert, who belatedly declared that anyone who still believes in Greater Israel was deluding themselves, is on a similar mission in Washington today.
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Sentence 16

(^{MCI} Reports in Israel said Mr Olmert hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Reports in Israel said Mr Olmert hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years.
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Sentence 17

(^{MCI} Whether Mr Obama should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon, in which he supported Israel's aim of holding onto the major settlement blocs inside the West Bank, is another matter. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Whether Mr Obama should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon, in which he supported Israel's aim of holding onto the major settlement blocs inside the West Bank, is another matter.
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Sentence 18

(^{DP} In our view ^{DP}), (^{ACI} if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} Mr Obama should tear this letter up ^{MCI}), (^{DCI} as it is contrary to the spirit of the road map. ^{DCI})

Disjunct Phrase attached to adjunct clause	In our view
Adjunct clause attached to main clause	if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough
Main Clause	Mr Obama should tear this letter up
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	as it is contrary to the spirit of the road map.

Sentence 19

(^{MCI} A settlement based on the 1967 borders should be exactly that ^{MCI}), (^{AP} with as little deviation as possible. ^{AP})

Main clause	A settlement based on the 1967 borders should be exactly that
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	with as little deviation as possible.

Sentence 20

(^{ACI} If the Palestinians concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem (an area which extends into the heart of Bethlehem) in return for a land swap in the Negev ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} that is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If the Palestinians concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem (an area which extends into the heart of Bethlehem) in return for a land swap in the Negev
Main Clause	that is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give.

Sentence 21

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} another way of looking at the visits of Mr Peres and Mr Olmert is that they are trying to shape an environment that the Likud leader will inherit, a world in which the Saudi initiative and the talks with Mr Abbas remain political facts. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	another way of looking at the visits of Mr Peres and Mr Olmert is that they are trying to shape an environment that the Likud leader will inherit, a world in which the Saudi initiative and the talks with Mr Abbas remain political facts.

Sentence 22

(^{DCI} As Zbigniew Brzezinski warned in London last week ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} the two state solution is at its eleventh hour. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	. As Zbigniew Brzezinski warned in London last week
Main Clause	the two state solution is at its eleventh hour.

Sentence 23

(^{ACI} If he has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} Mr Obama should be engaged from day one. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If he has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor
Main Clause	Mr Obama should be engaged from day one.

Analysis of text 4

Sentence 1

(^{DSMCIS} "I direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say ^{DSMCIS}), (^{DSMCI} 'How can you?' How can you celebrate [the 60th anniversary of Israel] ^{DSMCI}) (^{DSACI} when the Palestinian people are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?" ^{DSACI})

Direct Speech Main Clause of saying	"I direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say
Direct Speech Main Clause	'How can you?' How can you celebrate [the 60th anniversary of Israel]
Direct Speech Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	when the Palestinian people are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?"

Sentence 2

(^{MCI} The speaker is no member of Hamas. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The speaker is no member of Hamas.
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Sentence 3

^(MCI) He is Salam Fayyad, the Palestinian prime minister, the linchpin of Israel's negotiations with the Palestinian Authority and for this reason regarded by Hamas as a Palestinian Uncle Tom. ^(MCI)

Main Clause	He is Salam Fayyad, the Palestinian prime minister, the linchpin of Israel's negotiations with the Palestinian Authority and for this reason regarded by Hamas as a Palestinian Uncle Tom.
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Sentence 4

^(MCI) The angry words of the former World Bank economist and current Washington pet are a measure of the frustration felt even by Palestinians who recognise Israel's existence. ^(MCI)

Main Clause	The angry words of the former World Bank economist and current Washington pet are a measure of the frustration felt even by Palestinians who recognise Israel's existence.
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Sentence 5

^(MCI) It is only too easy to groan in disbelief ^(MCI) ^(ACI) as George Bush tours the Middle East for his last time as president ^(ACI), ^(ACI) treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters. ^(ACI)

Main Clause	It is only too easy to groan in disbelief
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	as George Bush tours the Middle East for his last time as president
Adjunct Clause dependent on the previous adjunct clause	treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters.

Sentence 6

^(AP) In Israel ^(AP), ^(MCI) the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis is all but dead. ^(MCI)

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	In Israel
Main Clause	the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis is all but dead.

Sentence 7

^(AP) In Lebanon ^(AP) ^(MCI) the government on which his administration pinned its hopes has just caved in to Hizbullah ^(MCI), ^(ACI) by revoking the two decisions – the removal of the head of airport security and the declaration that the movement's private communications network was illegal – that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war. ^(ACI)

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	In Lebanon
Main Clause	the government on which his administration pinned its hopes has just caved in to Hizbullah
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	by revoking the two decisions that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war.

Sentence 8

(^{MCI} The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas, are stronger than ever before ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} while their sponsor Iran crows in delight off stage. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas, are stronger than ever before
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	while their sponsor Iran crows in delight off stage.

Sentence 9

(^{MCI} Hamas's popularity has increased ^{MCI}) (^{AP} as a result of the siege of 1.4 million Gazans. ^{AP})

Main Clause	Hamas's popularity has increased
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	as a result of the siege of 1.4 million Gazans.

Sentence 10

(^{MCI} Nor is Mr Bush's ally Tony Blair exempt from the responsibility. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Nor is Mr Bush's ally Tony Blair exempt from the responsibility.
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Sentence 11

(^{AP} On Tuesday ^{AP}) (^{MCI} he announced what he considered an achievement ^{MCI}): (^{AP} the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints, which he thought would bolster his plans to regenerate jobs in the West Bank. ^{AP})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	On Tuesday
Main Clause	he announced what he considered an achievement
A Phrase Appositive to main clause	the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints, which he thought would bolster his plans to regenerate jobs in the West Bank.

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} That is four out of a total of more than 600 roadblocks and gates that paralyse movement in the West Bank. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	That is four out of a total of more than 600 roadblocks and gates that paralyse movement in the West Bank.
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Sentence 13

(^{ACI} If this is success ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} what is failure? ^{MCI})

Adjunct clause attached to main clause	If this is success
Main Clause	what is failure?

Sentence 14

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} nor is despondency a policy. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	nor is despondency a policy.

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993 should consider the alternatives ^{MCI}): (^{ApCP 1} a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance ^{ApCP 1}); (^{ApCP 2} another war ^{ApCP 2}), which is where the logic of rejecting ceasefire offers from Hamas is taking Israel; (^{ClCj} or ^{ClCj}) (^{ApCP 3} simply a continuation of the status quo ^{ApCP 3}), which allows one state to expand at the expense of another which has yet to be formed.

Main Clause	Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993 should consider the alternatives
Coordinated Phrase 1 appositive to main clause	a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance
Coordinated Phrase 2 appositive to main clause	another war
Clausal Conjunction	or
Coordinated Phrase 3 appositive to main clause	simply a continuation of the status quo

Sentence 16

(^{MCI} There exist, even now, concrete alternatives. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	There exist, even now, concrete alternatives.
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Sentence 17

(^{AP} For the Palestinians ^{AP}), (^{MCI} there must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	For the Palestinians
Main Clause	there must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas.

Sentence 18

(^{MCI} Saudi Arabia is ready to restart the Mecca process. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Saudi Arabia is ready to restart the Mecca process.
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Sentence 19

(^{MCI} The idea that a workable deal can be achieved with one half of the Palestinian people and then imposed on the other is fatally flawed. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The idea that a workable deal can be achieved with one half of the Palestinian people and then imposed on the other is fatally flawed.
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Sentence 20

(^{MCCI 1} The risk of failure is enormous ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} an already weakened Fatah will pay a heavy price for it. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	The risk of failure is enormous
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	an already weakened Fatah will pay a heavy price for it

Sentence 21

(^{MCI} Hamas, for its part, has to declare and implement a ceasefire. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Hamas, for its part, has to declare and implement a ceasefire.
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Sentence 22

(^{MCI} There is growing support across Europe for the idea that the boycott of Gaza and Hamas has to be lifted. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	There is growing support across Europe for the idea that the boycott of Gaza and Hamas has to be lifted.
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Sentence 23

(^{MCI} A ceasefire would make it difficult for those who resist the idea that Hamas has to be brought in some way into the political process. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	A ceasefire would make it difficult for those who resist the idea that Hamas has to be brought in some way into the political process.
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Sentence 24

(^{MCI} It would also be a way of bringing Syria and Iran into the fold. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It would also be a way of bringing Syria and Iran into the fold.
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Sentence 25

(^{MCI} Engagement does not mean surrendering to Hamas's vision. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Engagement does not mean surrendering to Hamas's vision.
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Sentence 26

(^{MCI} Nor does it mean rewarding force with talks. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Nor does it mean rewarding force with talks.
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Sentence 27

(^{MCI} The current impasse is leading nowhere except to another - bigger - war. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The current impasse is leading nowhere except to another - bigger - war.
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Sentence 28

(^{DCI} As things stand ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60 is indistinguishable from Israel's. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	As things stand
Main Clause	the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60 is indistinguishable from Israel's.

Sentence 29

(^{MCI} Even the symbols are the same. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Even the symbols are the same.
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Sentence 30

(^{MCI} Yesterday Mr Bush sat on top of Masada ^{MCI}), the fortress overlooking the Dead Sea, where 1,000 Jews besieged by the Romans allegedly committed mass suicide, a taboo of Judaism, rather than be captured alive.

Main Clause	Yesterday Mr Bush sat on top of Masada.
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Sentence 31

(^{MCI} Masada, Mr Bush said, will never fall again. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Masada, Mr Bush said, will never fall again.
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Sentence 32

(^{MCI} That is not going back 60 years, but over two millennia. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	That is not going back 60 years, but over two millennia.
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Analysis of Text 5

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} Efforts to persuade Iran to freeze its programme of uranium enrichment are entering a dangerous new phase. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Efforts to persuade Iran to freeze its programme of uranium enrichment are entering a dangerous new phase.
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Sentence 2

(^{ACI} Viewed from Tehran ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the west is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	Viewed from Tehran
Main Clause	the west is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop.

Sentence 3

(^{MCI} The good cop, the EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana, tells them that a package of incentives is still on the table if they halt enrichment. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The good cop, the EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana, tells them that a package of incentives is still on the table if they halt enrichment.
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Sentence 4

(^{MCI} The bad cop, Israel, sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz) ^{MCI}) (^{AP} for an exercise designed to show military readiness for a long-range attack. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The bad cop, Israel, sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz)
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	for an exercise designed to show military readiness for a long-range attack.

Sentence 5

(^{MCI} Not only warplanes are deployed by Israel. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Not only warplanes are deployed by Israel.
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Sentence 6

(^{MCI} Well-informed analysts are being dispatched to refine the warnings from Israeli ministers about Iran's alleged covert nuclear bomb programme. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Well-informed analysts are being dispatched to refine the warnings from Israeli ministers about Iran's alleged covert nuclear bomb programme.
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Sentence 7

(^{MCI} The refinements are these ^{MCI}): (^{APCCI} 1 that Syria was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from al-Kibar, the site Israel bombed in September ^{APCCI} 1); (^{APCCI} 2 that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material North Korea (Syria's adviser in the construction of al-Kibar) declared and the amount it could have produced, drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb ^{APCCI} 2); (^{APCCI} 3 that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme is now 2010 ^{APCCI} 3); (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{APCCI} 4 that, yes, there would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities ^{APCCI} 4), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{EmCCI} that these would be the lesser of two evils. ^{EmCCI})

Main Clause	The refinements are these
Coordinated Clause 1 appositive to main clause	that Syria was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from al-Kibar, the site Israel bombed in September
Coordinated Clause 2 appositive to main clause	that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material North Korea (Syria's adviser in the construction of al-Kibar) declared and the amount it could have produced, drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb
Coordinated Clause 3 appositive to main clause	that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme is now 2010
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Clause 4 appositive to main clause	that, yes, there would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities
Clausal Conjunction	but
Embedded Coordinated Clause	that these would be the lesser of two evils.

Sentence 8

(^{ACl} Even if an Israeli PM was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence ^{ACl}), (^{MCl} it would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button. ^{MCl})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	Even if an Israeli PM was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence
Main Clause	it would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button.

Sentence 9

(^{MCl} These claims are contentious ^{MCl}), (^{AP} not least in Washington's intelligence circles. ^{AP})

Main Clause	These claims are contentious
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	not least in Washington's intelligence circles.

Sentence 10

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCl} the Israeli message is clear ^{MCl}): (^{APCl} (^{ACl} if you are not prepared to act ^{ACl}), (^{ECCl 1} we will ^{ECCl 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{ECCl 2} soon. ^{ECCl 2}) ^{ACl})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	the Israeli message is clear
A Clause appositive to main clause	if you are not prepared to act, we will and soon.
Adjunct Clause within appositive clause	if you are not prepared to act
Elliptical Coordinated Clause 1 within appositive clause	we will
Clausal Conjunction	and
Elliptical Coordinated Clause 2 within appositive clause	soon

Sentence 11

(^{MCl} Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, responded yesterday with the obvious ^{MCl}): (^{APCl} a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme. ^{APCl})

Main Clause	Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, responded yesterday with the obvious
A Clause appositive to main clause	a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme.

Sentence 12

(^{DP} In other words ^{DP}), (^{MCl} a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb. ^{MCl})

Disjunct Phrase attached to main clause	In other words
Main Clause	a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb.

Sentence 13

(^{MCCI 1} Israel would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) – (^{EMCCI 2} not enough to forestall the eventual outcome. ^{EMCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Israel would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites
Clausal Conjunction	but
Elliptical Main Coordinated Clause 2	not enough to forestall the eventual outcome.

Sentence 14

(^{MCI} Any US president would think long and hard about the power of Iran's revolutionary guards to undo the tenuous progress achieved in Iraq, for which he, as commander in chief, has paid with the lives of 4,106 of his troops. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Any US president would think long and hard about the power of Iran's revolutionary guards to undo the tenuous progress achieved in Iraq, for which he, as commander in chief, has paid with the lives of 4,106 of his troops.
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Sentence 15

(^{MCI} There is also Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz through which 90% of Gulf oil passes. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	There is also Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz through which 90% of Gulf oil passes.
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Sentence 16

(^{SCj} And ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} that is before you even get to Hizbullah's long-range rockets. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	And
Main Clause	that is before you even get to Hizbullah's long-range rockets.

Sentence 17

(^{MCI} A ball of fire, the phrase of Mohamed El Baradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, would not even begin to describe the fallout from an Israeli attack. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	A ball of fire, the phrase of Mohamed El Baradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, would not even begin to describe the fallout from an Israeli attack.
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Analysis of Text 6

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster.
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Sentence 2

(^{MCI} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range.
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Sentence 3

(^{MCI} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.

Sentence 4

(^{SCJ} But ^{CJ}) (^{MCI} much of it is not bluster. ^{MCI})

Sentential Clause	But
Main Clause	much of it is not bluster.

Sentence 5

(^{ACI} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{MCI}), (^{AP} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{AP})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Main Clause	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems.
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Sentence 7

(^{MCI} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles.
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Sentence 8

(^{MCCI 1} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}), (^{3 MCCI 2} month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause1	Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking.

Sentence 9

(^{MCI} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved but more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy.
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Sentence 10

(^{ACI} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If the economic screw is tightened on Iran
Main clause	the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly.

Sentence 11

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the inverse equally applies. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	the inverse equally applies.

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself.
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Sentence 13

(^{MCI} Iran is not an innocent bystander ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in this game of brinkmanship. ^{AP})

Main Clause	Iran is not an innocent bystander
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	in this game of brinkmanship.

Sentence 14

(^{DCI} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{MCI}); (^{ApCCI} ¹ why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal ^{ApCCI 1}) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^{ApCCI 2} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{ApCCI 2}); (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{ApCCI 3} why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{ApCCI 3})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article
Main Clause	the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme
Coordinated Clause 1 appositive to main clause	why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal
Coordinated Clause 2 appositive to main clause	why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Clause 3 appositive to main clause	why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers.
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Sentence 16

(^{ACI} If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} it should (^{CVP1} produce the evidence for this ^{CVP1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold ^{CVP2}). ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Main Clause	it should produce the evidence for this and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	produce the evidence for this
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.

Sentence 17

(^{MCI} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq.
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Sentence 18

(^{MCI} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting.
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Analysis of Text 7

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} America's decision to send a senior official to international talks with Iran in Geneva tomorrow marks a major, and long overdue, policy change. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	America's decision to send a senior official to international talks with Iran in Geneva tomorrow marks a major, and long overdue, policy change.
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Sentence 2

(^{MCI} It could be at least as significant as the U-turn the country performed about talking to North Korea. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It could be at least as significant as the U-turn the country performed about talking to North Korea.
-------------	---

Sentence 3

(^{MCI} It was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington ^{MCI}), which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal.

Main Clause	It was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington, which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal.
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Sentence 4

(^{MCI} They claimed (^{CCI 1} the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy ^{CCI 1}), (^{CCI 2} that it was a one-off ^{CCI 2}), (^{CCJ} and ^{CCJ}) (^{CCI 3} that he would be a witness to talks not a participant in negotiation. ^{CCI 3}) ^{MCI})

Main Clause	They claimed the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy, that it was a one-off, and that he would be a witness to talks, not a participant in negotiation.
Coordinated Clause 1 within main clause	the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy
Coordinated Clause 2 within main clause	that it was a one-off
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Clause 3 within main clause	that he would be a witness to talks, not a participant in negotiation.

Sentence 5

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{DCI} try as they might ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} there was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney, who has pushed hard for an air strike on Iran, had been defeated. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	try as they might
Main Clause	there was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney, who has pushed hard for an air strike on Iran, had been defeated.

Sentence 6

(^{AP} As a result ^{AP}), (^{MCI} America is now on a different track. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	As a result
Main Clause	America is now on a different track.

Sentence 7

(^A First ^A), (^{MCI} Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike. ^{MCI})

Adjunct	First
Main Clause	Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike.

Sentence 8

(^A Then ^A), (^{MCCI 1} the decision to go to Geneva was made public ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} yesterday the Guardian revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran. ^{MCCI 2})

Adjunct	Then
Main Coordinated Clause 1	the decision to go to Geneva was made public
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	yesterday the Guardian revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran.

Sentence 9

(^{MCCI 1} This falls short of setting up an embassy ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} it still would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	This falls short of setting up an embassy
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	it still would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened.

Sentence 10

(^{MCI} None of these moves are one-off. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	None of these moves are one-off.
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Sentence 11

(^{MCI} The US military rightly decided that the regional consequences of an air strike outweigh the temporary benefits of delaying Iran's nuclear enrichment programme. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The US military rightly decided that the regional consequences of an air strike outweigh the temporary benefits of delaying Iran's nuclear enrichment programme.
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Sentence 12

(^{AP} On the diplomatic front ^{AP}), (^{MCI} the US abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	On the diplomatic front
Main Clause	the US abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended.

Sentence 13

(^{MCI} Does this mean that the US administration (^{CVP 1} has rolled over ^{CVP 1}), (^{CLCj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} is about to let Iran get the bomb? ^{CVP 2}) ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Does this mean that the US administration has rolled over, and is about to let Iran get the bomb?
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	has rolled over
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	is about to let Iran get the bomb.

Sentence 14

(^{EMCI} Not yet. ^{EMCI})

Elliptical Main Clause	Not yet.
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Sentence 15

(^{MCI} Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return ^{ACI})

Main Clause	Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return.

Sentence 16

(^{MCI} These may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	These may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium.
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Sentence 17

(^{MCI} One idea floated is that Iran runs centrifuges emptied of uranium hexafluoride gas. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	One idea floated is that Iran runs centrifuges emptied of uranium hexafluoride gas.
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Sentence 18

(^{MCI} The gap between Iran and the six countries involved in the talks - France, Britain, Germany, Russia, China and the US - is narrowing ^{MCI}) (^{AP} on one point. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The gap between Iran and the six countries involved in the talks - France, Britain, Germany, Russia, China and the US - is narrowing
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	on one point.

Sentence 19

(^{MCI} This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz ^{MCI}), (^{AP} in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions. ^{AP})

Main Clause	This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions.

Sentence 20

(^{MCCI 1} This would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} it would allow negotiations to restart. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	This would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	it would allow negotiations to restart.

Sentence 21

(^{MCI} The risk is that Iran drags out the talks, while its scientists acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The risk is that Iran drags out the talks, while its scientists acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb.
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Sentence 22

(^{MCCI 1} Hardliners in Tehran are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} they would be wrong. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Hardliners in Tehran are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	they would be wrong.

Sentence 23

(^{MCI} This is an opportunity that Iran must now seize. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	This is an opportunity that Iran must now seize.
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Analysis of Text 8

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} The exact terms of Iran's reply yesterday to the package of incentives it was offered to stop enriching uranium are not known. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The exact terms of Iran's reply yesterday to the package of incentives it was offered to stop enriching uranium are not known.
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Sentence 2

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the general drift (^{ECI} is. ^{ECI}) ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	the general drift is.
Elliptical Clause within main clause	is

Sentence 3

(^{MCI} An Iranian official told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue ^{MCI}), (^{APp} a freeze of sanctions in return for a freeze on uranium enrichment. ^{APp})

Main Clause	An Iranian official told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue
A Phrase appositive to main clause	a freeze of sanctions in return for a freeze on uranium enrichment.

Sentence 4

(^{ACI} Until Iran addresses this ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} it is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	Until Iran addresses this
Main Clause	it is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time.

Sentence 5

(^{MCI} A diplomatic white paper that Iran produced recently set out a labyrinthine process of preliminary talks followed by talks and then negotiations ^{MCI}), none of which could take place before sanctions were lifted.

Main Clause	A diplomatic white paper that Iran produced recently set out a labyrinthine process of preliminary talks followed by talks and then negotiations
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Sentence 6

(^{MCCI 1} On Saturday President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} on Monday the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	On Saturday President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	on Monday the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores.

Sentence 7

(^{MCCI 1} Put all this together ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions - is painfully clear. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Put all this together
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions - is painfully clear.

Sentence 8

(^{MCI} It will (^{CVP 1} talk ^{CVP 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} keep on building its gas centrifuges. ^{MC})

Main Clause	It will talk, but keep on building its gas centrifuges.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	talk
Clausal Conjunction	but
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	keep on building its gas centrifuges.

Sentence 9

(^{MCI} This is equipment which experts say is too small to fuel a nuclear reactor, but enough to create about 100 bombs. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	This is equipment which experts say is too small to fuel a nuclear reactor, but enough to create about 100 bombs.
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Sentence 10

(^{MCI} Tehran may have calculated that the refusal of US military commanders to cope with more than two wars at once, Afghanistan and Iraq, leave it in a good position to reject the offer of substantive talks. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Tehran may have calculated that the refusal of US military commanders to cope with more than two wars at once, Afghanistan and Iraq, leave it in a good position to reject the offer of substantive talks.
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Sentence 11

(^{SCj} Or ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} it may be merely trying to drive the price of peace up higher. ^{MCI})

Sentimental Conjunction	Or
Main Clause	it may be merely trying to drive the price of peace up higher.

Sentence 12

(^{AP} Either way ^{AP}), (^{MCI} the letter, if indeed it contains nothing new, only paves the way for a fourth round of sanctions. ^{MCI})

Adjunct phrase attached to main clause	Either way
Main Clause	the letter only paves the way for a fourth round of sanctions.

Sentence 13

(^{MCI} It also gives heart to a whole echelon of generals and politicians in Israel who say that an airstrike against Iran's nuclear facilities is only a matter of time. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It also gives heart to a whole echelon of generals and politicians in Israel who say that an airstrike against Iran's nuclear facilities is only a matter of time.
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Sentence 14

(^{MCI} The offer on the table, presented at the Geneva talks last month, is generous. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The offer on the table is generous.
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Sentence 15

(^{MCI} It (^{CVP 1} recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel. ^{CVP 2}) ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel.

Sentence 16

(^{MCI} It would (^{CVP 1} reopen trade ^{CVP 1}), (^{CVP 2} renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields ^{CVP 2}), (^{CVP 3} help agriculture ^{CVP 3}), (^{CVP 4} replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft. ^{CVP 4}) ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It would reopen trade, renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields, help agriculture, replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	reopen trade
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields
Coordinated Verb Phrase 3 within main clause	help agriculture
Coordinated Verb Phrase 4 within main clause	replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft.

Sentence 17

(^{MCI} The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran was translated into Farsi ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} to get the point across to a wider audience in Iran. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran was translated into Farsi
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	to get the point across to a wider audience in Iran.

Sentence 18

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} this is not a humiliating package in any language ^{MCI}), (^{AP} least of all for a country which is on its knees economically and which insists its nuclear programme is for civilian purposes only. ^{AP})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	this is not a humiliating package in any language
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	least of all for a country which is on its knees economically and which insists its nuclear programme is for civilian purposes only.

Sentence 19

(^{MCI} The immediate future will be dominated by further sanctions. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The immediate future will be dominated by further sanctions.
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Sentence 20

(^{MCCI 1} The EU has already agreed to them ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} agreement at the UN security council will be harder to achieve. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	The EU has already agreed to them
Clausal conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	agreement at the UN security council will be harder to achieve.

Sentence 21

(^{AP} Beyond that ^{AP}), (^{MCI} the hardline regime in Iran is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} with a clock ticking behind them. ^{ACI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	Beyond that
Main Clause	the hardline regime in Iran is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	with a clock ticking behind them.

Sentence 22

(^{MCI} Iran should start talking now. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Iran should start talking now
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Analysis of Text 9

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} The departure of General David Petraeus from Iraq yesterday was accompanied by little of the triumphalism that marked previous attempts by the Bush administration to claim that a corner had been turned in this bitter war.^{MCI})

Main Clause	The departure of General David Petraeus from Iraq yesterday was accompanied by little of the triumphalism that marked previous attempts by the Bush administration to claim that a corner had been turned in this bitter war.
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Sentence 2

(^{MCCI 1} Gen Petraeus's departing words were not sotto voce^{MCCI 1}) - they rarely are - (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} his assessment of the Iraq he leaves was cautious and sober.^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Gen Petraeus's departing words were not sotto voce
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	his assessment of the Iraq he leaves was cautious and sober.

Sentence 3

(^{ACI} Having noted when he took command of US troops at the height of the civil war in February 2007 that he had described the situation then as "hard but not hopeless"^{ACI}), (^{MCI} Gen Petraeus yesterday amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful"^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	Having noted when he took command of US troops at the height of the civil war in February 2007 that he had described the situation then as "hard but not hopeless"
Main Clause	Gen Petraeus yesterday amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful".

Sentence 4

(^{MCI} The surge of US troops has worked in cutting the numbers of civilian deaths^{MCI}) (^{AP} over the last 18 months.^{AP})

Main Clause	The surge of US troops has worked in cutting the numbers of civilian deaths
Adjunct Phrase	over the last 18 months.

Sentence 5

(^{AP} According to figures compiled by the Brookings Institution^{AP}), (^{MCI} 3,500 Iraqis died violently^{MCI}) (^{AP} in January 2007.^{AP})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	According to figures compiled by the Brookings Institution
Main Clause	3,500 Iraqis died violently
Adjunct Phrase attached main clause	in January 2007.

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} This compares with 490 in June this year.^{MCI})

Main Clause	This compares with 490 in June this year.
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Sentence 7

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} to claim as the Republican presidential candidate John McCain did that "there are neighbourhoods in Baghdad where you and I could walk ... today" is far from the truth and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013). ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	to claim as the Republican presidential candidate John McCain did that "there are neighbourhoods in Baghdad where you and I could walk ... today" is far from the truth and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013).

Sentence 8

(^{MCI} Barack Obama's critique of the surge is closer to the mark ^{MCI}) – (^{APCI} that it failed to produce the anticipated political gains. ^{APCI})

Main Clause	Barack Obama's critique of the surge is closer to the mark
A Clause appositive to main clause	that it failed to produce the anticipated political gains.

Sentence 9

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the bald fact is that the next US president will still have a major problem coping with the aftermath of a war that should never have been waged. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	the bald fact is that the next US president will still have a major problem coping with the aftermath of a war that should never have been waged.

Sentence 10

(^{MCI} Gen Petraeus can claim three achievements for his third and final tour. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Gen Petraeus can claim three achievements for his third and final tour.
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Sentence 11

(^{MCI} He recognised the significance of the Sunni al-Sahwa, the so-called Awakening movement ^{MCI}), which developed autonomously and before the surge swung into action.

Main Clause	He recognised the significance of the Sunni al-Sahwa, the so-called Awakening movement
-------------	--

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} The US general saw that it could be used productively. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The US general saw that it could be used productively.
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Sentence 13

(^{MCI} His policy of creating outposts of US troops reduced sectarian tension. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	His policy of creating outposts of US troops reduced sectarian tension.
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Sentence 14

(^{SCj} And ^{SCj}) (^ finally ^) (^{MCl} he recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq. ^{MCl})

Sentential conjunction	And
Adjunct	finally
Main Clause	he recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq.

Sentence 15

(^{MCl} All that could be achieved was to prepare the ground for a political solution. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	All that could be achieved was to prepare the ground for a political solution.
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Sentence 16

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} this has yet to be done ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} there are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's government. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Coordinated Clause 1	this has yet to be done
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	there are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's government.

Sentence 17

(^{MCl} The first is that government's manifest concern with al-Sahwa, which the US funds. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	The first is that government's manifest concern with al-Sahwa, which the US funds.
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Sentence 18

(^{DCI} As the Guardian reported this week ^{DCI}), (^{MCl} the Iraqi government is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida ^{MCl}) (^{ACI} by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces. ^{ACI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	As the Guardian reported this week
Main Clause	the Iraqi government is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces.

Sentence 19

(^{MCl} The arrests of dozens of al-Sahwa leaders in Diyala province is cause for particular concern. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	The arrests of dozens of al-Sahwa leaders in Diyala province is cause for particular concern.
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Sentence 20

(^{MCI} The second is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power becomes, the more he may be tempted to forge his own course ^{MCI}), (^{AP} irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The second is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power becomes, the more he may be tempted to forge his own course
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders.

Sentence 21

(^{MCI} This conflict is far from over. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	This conflict is far from over.
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Analysis of Text 10

Sentence 1

(^{MCI} Words rarely reflect the reality of life ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in Iraq. ^{AP})

Main Clause	Words rarely reflect the reality of life
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	in Iraq.

Sentence 2

(^{MCI} What is true for the outgoing Bush administration's litany of errors, miscalculations and distortions applies in no lesser measure to Britain's six-year occupation of southern Iraq, which will end in June next year. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	What is true for the outgoing Bush administration's litany of errors, miscalculations and distortions applies in no lesser measure to Britain's six-year occupation of southern Iraq, which will end in June next year.
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Sentence 3

(^{AP} For years ^{AP}) (^{MCI} we were told our troops would only leave when the job was done. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	For years
Main Clause	we were told our troops would only leave when the job was done.

Sentence 4

(^{ACI} If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces has been done ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} why will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces? ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces has been done
Main Clause	why will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces?

Sentence 5

(^{MCI} In what sense is the job in Basra done? ^{MCI})

Main Clause	In what sense is the job in Basra done?
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Sentence 6

(^{MCI} There is no straightforward answer to this second question. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	There is no straightforward answer to this second question.
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Sentence 7

(^{MCI} Security in Basra is undoubtedly better ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} after the operation in March that saw the routing of the Shia militias by Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	Security in Basra is undoubtedly better
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	after the operation in March that saw the routing of the Shia militias by Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki.

Sentence 8

(^{SCJ} But ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} the so-called "Charge of the Knights" was hardly a British affair. ^{MCI})

Sentential Clause	But
Main Clause	the so-called "Charge of the Knights" was hardly a British affair.

Sentence 9

(^{MCI} Mr Maliki ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} having privately accused Britain of abdicating its responsibility. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	Mr Maliki ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	having privately accused Britain of abdicating its responsibility.

Sentence 10

(^{MCCI 1} A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre left Basra prey to cut-throat militias ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} or ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} that at least was Baghdad's charge. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre left Basra prey to cut-throat militias
Clausal Conjunction	or
Main Coordinated Clause 2	that at least was Baghdad's charge.

Sentence 11

(^{MCI} British commanders say they were formulating their own plan for ousting the militia, but could not execute it without US firepower. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	British commanders say they were formulating their own plan for ousting the militia, but could not execute it without US firepower.
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Sentence 12

(^{MCI} The fact that the British army could no longer conduct large-scale operations on its own, one commander argued, did not mean that it had failed. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The fact that the British army could no longer conduct large-scale operations on its own, one commander argued, did not mean that it had failed.
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Sentence 13

(^{MCI} But one thing is clear. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	But one thing is clear.
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Sentence 14

(^{MCI} The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra was launched ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in spite of, not because of, the British military presence. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra was launched
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	in spite of, not because of, the British military presence.

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} The whole saga must have been the final straw for an army whose reputation has been sorely bruised by the experience of Iraq. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The whole saga must have been the final straw for an army whose reputation has been sorely bruised by the experience of Iraq.
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Sentence 16

(^{MCI} The Basra that Britain is leaving behind is rubbish-strewn, divided and impoverished. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The Basra that Britain is leaving behind is rubbish-strewn, divided and impoverished.
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Sentence 17

(^{MCI} Its open sewers and sporadic power supply are beyond the capacity of local authorities to deal with. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Its open sewers and sporadic power supply are beyond the capacity of local authorities to deal with.
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Sentence 18

(^{MCI} The provincial governor is at war with Baghdad. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The provincial governor is at war with Baghdad.
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Sentence 19

(^{MCI} Women are as vulnerable to attack for not wearing the hijab as they ever were. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Women are as vulnerable to attack for not wearing the hijab as they ever were.
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Sentence 20

(^{MCI} Iran has turned off the tap of the violence ^{MCI}), (^{ACI} because it wants to see what Washington will offer. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	Iran has turned off the tap of the violence
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	because it wants to see what Washington will offer.

Sentence 21

(^{SCJ} But ^{SCJ}) (^{MCCI 1} Tehran could just as easily turn it on again ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICJ} and ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} Basra, only kilometres away from the Iranian border, would be the first to feel it. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Coordinated Clause 1	Tehran could just as easily turn it on again
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	Basra, only kilometres away from the Iranian border, would be the first to feel it.

Sentence 22

(^{MCI} This is not to deny that much has changed. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	This is not to deny that much has changed.
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Sentence 23

(^{MCI} Both the Mahdi army's leadership and much of its rank and file have been weakened. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Both the Mahdi army's leadership and much of its rank and file have been weakened.
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Sentence 24

(^{MCI} The question is how sustainable these improvements are. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The question is how sustainable these improvements are.
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Sentence 25

(^{OCICo} (^{SCj} So ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} when British forces leave next year ^{ACI}) (^{MCI} it will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission. ^{MCI}) ^{OCICo})

Overall Clause Complex	So when British forces leave next year it will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission.
Sentential Conjunction	So
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	when British forces leave next year
Main Clause	it will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission.

Sentence 26

(^{MCI} It will be with their fingers crossed that they can leave with their military reputation intact. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It will be with their fingers crossed that they can leave with their military reputation intact.
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Analysis of Text 11

Sentence 1

(^{AP} More than five years after the event ^{AP}), (^{MCI} how much does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful? ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	More than five years after the event
Main Clause	how much does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful?

Sentence 2

(^{AP} From one perspective ^{AP}) (^{MCI} the answer is: not very much. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	From one perspective
Main Clause	the answer is: not very much.

Sentence 3

(^{ACI} Seen from 2008, after all ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} the Iraq war is history. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	Seen from 2008, after all
Main Clause	the Iraq war is history.

Sentence 4

(^{AP} With the Iraqi government's backing this week ^{AP}), (^{MCI} the troops will soon be on the way out. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	With the Iraqi government's backing this week
Main Clause	the troops will soon be on the way out.

Sentence 5

(^{ACI} Chastened by the whole experience ^{ACI}), (^{MCI} no western leader is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	Chastened by the whole experience
Main Clause	no western leader is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon

Sentence 6

(^{DCI} Like it or not ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} the original advice was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	Like it or not
Main Clause	the original advice was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on.

Sentence 7

(^{SCj} And ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} Lord Bingham is in any case no longer a lord of appeal. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	And
Main Clause	Lord Bingham is in any case no longer a lord of appeal.

Sentence 8

(^{DP} In short ^{DP}), (^{MCI} his Grotius lecture this week may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Phrase attached to main clause	In short
Main Clause	his Grotius lecture this week may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning.

Sentence 9

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} it is a footnote to a decision that cannot now be reversed. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	it is a footnote to a decision that cannot now be reversed.

Sentence 10

(^{MCI} Some of this scepticism is well-founded. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Some of this scepticism is well-founded.
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Sentence 11

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{EMCI} not all of it. ^{EMCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Elliptical Main Clause	not all of it.

Sentence 12

(^{DP} In the first place ^{DP}), (^{MCI} Lord Bingham is not just any old lawyer. ^{MCI}).

Disjunct Phrase attached to main clause	In the first place
Main Clause	Lord Bingham is not just any old lawyer.

Sentence 13

(^{MCI} He is the most senior judge of the modern era. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	He is the most senior judge of the modern era.
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Sentence 14

(^{MCI} He is regarded by many as its finest legal mind ^{MCI})

Main Clause	He is regarded by many as its finest legal mind.
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Sentence 15

(^{DCI} Though Lord Bingham only retired a few weeks ago ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} he (^{CVP 1} has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICJ} and ^{CICJ}) (^{CVP 2} has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years. ^{CVP 2}) ^{MCI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	Though Lord Bingham only retired a few weeks ago
Main Clause	he has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years.

Sentence 16

(^{MCCI 1} It may raise some eyebrows that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench ^{MCCI 1}) – (^{CICJ} but ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} if the issue is so important, why not? ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	It may raise some eyebrows that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	if the issue is so important, why not?

Sentence 17

(^{MCI} The simple fact is that, when Lord Bingham speaks on the law, it is always a good idea to listen. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The simple fact is that, when Lord Bingham speaks on the law, it is always a good idea to listen.
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Sentence 18

(^{DCI} Just because it is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} it does not follow that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003. ^{MCI})

Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	Just because it is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful
Main Clause	it does not follow that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003.

Sentence 19

(^{MCI} It is hard to think of a more serious decision than one to go to war. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	It is hard to think of a more serious decision than one to go to war.
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Sentence 20

(^{AP} Particularly in circumstances other than national self-defence ^{AP}), (^{MCI} it is essential to know what is lawful and what is not. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	Particularly in circumstances other than national self-defence
Main Clause	it is essential to know what is lawful and what is not

Sentence 21

(^{AP} In a world increasingly and rightly regulated by international law ^{AP}), (^{MCI} all nations need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	In a world increasingly and rightly regulated by international law
Main Clause	all nations need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law.

Sentence 22

(^{MCI} Lord Bingham's conclusion that the Iraq invasion was "a serious violation of international law and the rule of law" - which ministers are required to uphold - has already been vigorously challenged by Lord Goldsmith and Jack Straw. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Lord Bingham's conclusion that the Iraq invasion was "a serious violation of international law and the rule of law" - which ministers are required to uphold - has already been vigorously challenged by Lord Goldsmith and Jack Straw.
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Sentence 23

(^{Cjt} Yet ^{Cjt}) (^{MCI} this is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing, that the argument cannot be allowed to rest there. ^{MCI})

Conjunct	Yet
Main Clause	this is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing, that the argument cannot be allowed to rest there.

Sentence 24

(^{ACl} When such senior figures of the legal establishment are at odds in this way ^{ACl}), (^{MCl} it enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war. ^{MCl})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	When such senior figures of the legal establishment are at odds in this way
Main Clause	it enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war.

Sentence 25

(^{MCl} That inquiry should have been established long ago. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	That inquiry should have been established long ago.
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Sentence 26

(^{SCl} But ^{SCl}) (^{ACl} when someone of Lord Bingham's stature says the war was unlawful ^{ACl}), (^{MCl} the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling, becomes irresistible. ^{MCl})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	when someone of Lord Bingham's stature says the war was unlawful
Main Clause	the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling, becomes irresistible.

Analysis of Text 12

Sentence 1

(^{MCl} Britain's managed withdrawal from Iraq, announced by the prime minister in Baghdad and Basra last week, is a much more fragile thing than the government chooses to admit. ^{MCl})

Main Clause	Britain's managed withdrawal from Iraq is a much more fragile thing than the government chooses to admit.
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Sentence 2

(^{MCl} At least three factors could throw it off course ^{MCl}): (^{ApCNP 1} a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra, perhaps linked to the provincial elections in February ^{ApCNP 1}); (^{ApCNP 2} growing dispute with the US, which fears Britain lacks the will or ability to maintain order, and is sending forces of its own to fill the boots of British troops ^{ApCNP 2}); (^{ClCj} and ^{ClCj}), most pressingly of all, (^{ApCNP 3} the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires. ^{ApCNP 3})

Main Clause	At least three factors could throw it off course
Coordinated Noun Phrase 1 appositive to main clause	a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra, perhaps linked to the provincial elections in February
Coordinated Noun Phrase 2 appositive to main clause	growing dispute with the US, which fears Britain lacks the will or ability to maintain order, and is sending forces of its own to fill the boots of British troops
Clausal Conjunction	and
Coordinated Noun Phrase 3 appositive to main clause	the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires.

Sentence 3

(^{AP} Without this agreement ^{AP}), (^{MCCI 1} British personnel in Iraq will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait. ^{MCCI 2})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	Without this agreement
Main Coordinated Clause 1	British personnel in Iraq will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait.

Sentence 4

(^{MCI} Privately, British forces have been planning for this extreme contingency ^{MCI}) (^{AP} for some time. ^{AP})

Main Clause	Privately, British forces have been planning for this extreme contingency
Adjunct phrase attached to main clause	for some time.

Sentence 5

(^{MCI} They still expect to avoid it ^{MCI}), (^{DCI} although the deadline is now frighteningly close. ^{DCI})

Main Clause	They still expect to avoid it
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	although the deadline is now frighteningly close.

Sentence 6

(^{MCI} The future status of American forces from January 2009 was secured ^{MCI}) (^{AP} in a deal at the start of the month ^{AP}), (^{AP} after a year of negotiation. ^{AP})

Main Clause	The future status of American forces from January 2009 was secured
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	in a deal at the start of the month
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	after a year of negotiation.

Sentence 7

(^{MCI} Britain's 4,100 servicemen and women are part of a second agreement covering all remaining international forces in the country. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Britain's 4,100 servicemen and women are part of a second agreement covering all remaining international forces in the country.
-------------	---

Sentence 8

(^{MCCI 1} It has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{EMCCI 2} not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament ^{EMCCI 2}), which voted on Saturday for a second time to reject it.

Main Coordinated Clause 1	It has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki,
Clausal Conjunction	but
Elliptical Main Coordinated Clause 2	not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament

Sentence 9

(^{MCCI 1} John Hutton, the defence secretary, described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup" ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} he knows how high the stakes are. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	John Hutton, the defence secretary, described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup"
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	he knows how high the stakes are.

Sentence 10

(^{MCI} Military commanders do not want the British withdrawal to be tainted by the accusations of illegality that accompanied invasion five years ago. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Military commanders do not want the British withdrawal to be tainted by the accusations of illegality that accompanied invasion five years ago.
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Sentence 11

(^{MCCI 1} Today, Iraqi MPs are expected to vote for a third time ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} signals from Baghdad suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Today, Iraqi MPs are expected to vote for a third time
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	signals from Baghdad suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed.

Sentence 12

(^{MCI} The measure has been amended from a draft law to a parliamentary resolution, which does not require unanimous support. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The measure has been amended from a draft law to a parliamentary resolution, which does not require unanimous support.
-------------	--

Sentence 13

(^{MCI} That small degradation will allow Mr Maliki to invite Britain to stay in a bilateral deal. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	That small degradation will allow Mr Maliki to invite Britain to stay in a bilateral deal.
-------------	--

Sentence 14

(^{SCj} But ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} the confusion and delay will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces ^{MCI}) (^{AP} after 1 January ^{AP}), (^{DCI} especially since it is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome. ^{DCI})

Sentential Conjunction	But
Main Clause	the confusion and delay will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	after 1 January
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	especially since it is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome.

Sentence 15

(^{MCI} Military lawyers need more than broad permission to remain in Iraq until 31 May ^{MCI}), when most British activity is due to cease.

Main Clause	Military lawyers need more than broad permission to remain in Iraq until 31 May
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Sentence 16

(^{MCI} They need clarity about what British troops will and will not be allowed to do after 1 January. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	They need clarity about what British troops will and will not be allowed to do after 1 January.
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Sentence 17

(^{MCI} Will their right of self-defence permit proactive operations - by special forces, or by British marines and soldiers now embedded with the Iraqi army in Basra? ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Will their right of self-defence permit proactive operations - by special forces, or by British marines and soldiers now embedded with the Iraqi army in Basra?
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Sentence 18

(^{MCI} The US state of forces agreement - which unlike the proposed British deal has the status of an international agreement - is clearer. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The US state of forces agreement - which unlike the proposed British deal has the status of an international agreement - is clearer.
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Sentence 19

(^{MCI} The legal status of individual British operations could be murky. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The legal status of individual British operations could be murky.
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Sentence 20

(^{MCI} The background to this is the fraught state of Iraqi politics, which last week led to the temporary arrest of 24 interior ministry officers amid rumours of a coup plot. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The background to this is the fraught state of Iraqi politics, which last week led to the temporary arrest of 24 interior ministry officers amid rumours of a coup plot.
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Sentence 21

(^{MCI} The deal on US forces exhausted much of the Maliki government's political capital. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	The deal on US forces exhausted much of the Maliki government's political capital.
-------------	--

Sentence 22

(^{MCCI 1} Shia unity is fracturing ^{MCCI 1}); (^{MCCI 2} Sunnis have played their hand badly ^{MCCI 2}).

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Shia unity is fracturing
Main Coordinated Clause 2	Sunnis have played their hand badly.

Sentence 23

(^{MCCI 1} Iraqis know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} and ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} the British deal has suffered amid the intrigue. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	Iraqis know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security
Clausal Conjunction	and
Main Coordinated Clause 2	the British deal has suffered amid the intrigue.

Sentence 24

(^{MCI} Mr Maliki, anyway, is much closer to America than to Britain. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Mr Maliki, anyway, is much closer to America than to Britain.
-------------	---

Sentence 25

(^{MCI} He remembers imperial history, and the succession of treaties Britain signed with Iraq from 1922 on ^{MCI}), each promising full independence but seeking to extend the British military presence.

Main Clause	He remembers imperial history, and the succession of treaties Britain signed with Iraq from 1922 on
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Sentence 26

(^{MCI} Iraq may not mind causing trouble for its old ruling power. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Iraq may not mind causing trouble for its old ruling power.
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Sentence 27

(^{MCCI 1} The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed ^{MCCI 1}), (^{CICj} but ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} the detail matters. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed
Clausal Conjunction	but
Main Coordinated Clause 2	the detail matters.

Sentence 28

(^{MCI} Commanders need to know the terms on which they will be able to operate from the new year. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Commanders need to know the terms on which they will be able to operate from the new year.
-------------	--

Sentence 29

(^{MCI} British forces may, in theory at least, be exposed to prosecution ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} if they exceed their powers. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	British forces may, in theory at least, be exposed to prosecution
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	if they exceed their powers.

Sentence 30

(^{MCI} Britain's military presence in Iraq is ending, as it began in 2003, in unhappy legal confusion. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	Britain's military presence in Iraq is ending in unhappy legal confusion.
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APPENDIX B: Syntactic Analysis of Arabic Texts

Analysis of Text 1

Sentence 1

ما يحدث في غزة جريمة أخلاقية يجب أن تحاكم عليها إسرائيل.

(^{MCI} mā yaḥduṭu fī ǧazzah jarīmah ‘axlāqīyyah yajibu ‘an tuḥākam ʿalayhā ‘isrā’īl. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	mā yaḥduṭu fī ǧazzah jarīmah ‘axlāqīyyah yajibu ‘an tuḥākam ʿalayhā ‘isrā’īl
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Sentence 2

لكن هذه الأمانى تعززها وحدة الأهداف بينها وبين كل الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي.

(^{SCj} lākinna ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} hāḍīhi al-‘amānī tuʿazzizuha waḥdat al-‘ahdāf baynaha wa-bayna kull al-ǧarb al-‘ūrubbī wa-l-‘amrīki. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākinna
Main Clause	hāḍīhi al-‘amānī tuʿazzizuha waḥdat al-‘ahdāf baynaha wa-bayna kull al-ǧarb al-‘ūrubbī wa-l-‘amrīki.

Sentence 3

حتى إن سكرتير الأمم المتحدة المعني أولاً وأخيراً بالدفاع عن حقوق الشعوب صمت ولم يحرك لسانه بكلمة نقد واحدة، أو مطالبة بفتح المعابر وتزويد غزة بالوقود، لأنه وصل لهذا المركز بمباركة أمريكية.

(^{MCI} ḥatta ‘inna sikirtayr al-‘umam al-muttaḥidah al-maʿnī ‘awwalan wa-‘axīran bi-d-difāc ʿan ḥuqūq aš-šucūb šamat wa-lam yuḥarrik lisānahu bi-kalimat naqd wāḥidah ‘aw muṭālabah bi-faṭḥ al-maʿābir wa-tazwīd ǧazzah bi-l-waqūd ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-‘annahu wašala li-hāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	ḥatta ‘inna sikirtayr al-‘umam al-muttaḥidah al-maʿnī ‘awwalan wa-‘axīran bi-d-difāc ʿan ḥuqūq aš-šucūb šamat wa-lam yuḥarrik lisānahu bi-kalimat naqd wāḥidah ‘aw muṭālabah bi-faṭḥ al-maʿābir wa-tazwīd ǧazzah bi-l-waqūd
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-‘annahu wašala li-hāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah.

Sentence 4

وبالتالي لا يلام حين يحاول المحافظة على وهج الوظيفة وفوائدها المادية، وأصوانها الدائمة، واعتباره محامي إسرائيل النافذ

(^{AP} wa-bi-t-tālī ^{AP}) (^{MCI} lā yulām ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ḥīna yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ʿalā wahj al-wazīfah wa-fawā’idihā al-mādiyyah wa-‘aḍwā’iha addā’imah wa-iʿtibārihi muḥāmī ‘isrā’īl annāfiḍ. ^{ACI})

Adjunct Phrase	wa-bittālī
Main Clause	lā yulām
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ḥīna yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ʿalā wahj al-wazīfah wa-fawā’idihā al-mādiyyah wa-‘aḍwā’iha addā’imah wa-iʿtibārihi muḥāmī ‘isrā’īl annāfiḍ.

Sentence 5

إسرائيل واهمة إذا هي اعتقدت أن حصار غزة وضربها، واستعمال كل وسائل الجريمة ضدها سوف يعزلها عن محيطها الفلسطيني والإسلامي، أو يبعدها عن التعاطف الدولي.

(^{MCI} ‘isrā’īl wāhimah ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ‘iḍā hiya iʿtaqadat ‘anna ḥiṣār ǧazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiʿmāl kull wasā’il al-jarīmah ḍiddaha sawfa yaʿziluha ʿan muḥīṭiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī ‘aw yubʿiduhā ʿan attaʿāṭuf addawī. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	‘isrā’īl wāhimah
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	‘iḍā hiya iʿtaqadat ‘anna ḥiṣār ǧazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiʿmāl kull wasā’il al-jarīmah ḍiddaha sawfa yaʿziluha ʿan muḥīṭiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī ‘aw yubʿiduhā ʿan attaʿāṭuf addawī.

Sentence 6

و لعل إجراءاتها الهمجية بكل ما تعنيه هذه الكلمة ودلالاتها، توحى بأن من يركض نحو سراب السلام يفهم طبيعة هذا البلد القائم على عداة الشعوب، بدءاً من المراباة الأولى في المال، والمراباة الأخيرة في السياسة.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} laçalla 'ijrā'ātiha al-hamajjiyyah bi-kull mā tačnīh hāđihi al-kalimah wa-dalālātiha tūhī bi-'anna man yarkuđ naħwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīcat hāđa al-balad al-qā'im ėalā ėadā' aš-šuċūb ^{MCI}) (^{AP} bid'an min al-murābāh al-'ulā fi al-māl wa-al-murābāh al-'axīrah fi s-siyāsah. ^{AP})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	laçalla 'ijrā'ātiha al-hamajjiyyah bi-kull mā tačnīh hāđihi al-kalimah wa-dalālātiha tūhī bi-'anna man yarkuđ naħwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīcat hāđa al-balad al-qā'im ėalā ėadā' aš-šuċūb
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	bid'an min al-murābāh al-'ulā fi al-māl wa-al-murābāh al-'axīrah fi s-siyāsah.

Sentence 7

دعونا نقل إن حماس أخطات بإرسال الصواريخ على إسرائيل و بإعلان انقلابها على فتح، لكن قضية حصار مواطنين تعتبر عقاباً لشعب، وليس لأيدولوجية

(^{MCCI} 1 daċūnā naqul 'inna ḥamās 'axṭa'at bi-irsāl aš-šawārīx ėalā 'isrā'il wa-bi-'iċlān inqilābiha ėalā ^{MCCI} 1) (^{CICj} lākinna ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} 2 qađiyyat ḥiṣār muwātinīn tuċtabaru ėiqāban li-šaċb wa-laysa li-aydilujjiyyah. ^{MCCI} 2)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	daċūnā naqul 'inna ḥamās 'axṭa'at bi-irsāl aš-šawārīx ėalā 'isrā'il wa-bi-'iċlān inqilābiha ėalā faṭh
Clausal Conjunction	lākinna
Main Coordinated Clause 2	qađiyyat ḥiṣār muwātinīn tuċtabaru ėiqāban li-šaċb wa-laysa li-aydilujjiyyah.

Sentence 8

وحتى من يراهن على فصل تام بين الشعب الفلسطيني لا يقرأ التاريخ والواقع لأن الخلافات بين القيادات تبقى مرحلية وليست جذرية.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ḥattā man yurāhin ėalā faṣl tāmm bayna aš-šaċb al-filastīnī la yaqra' attārīx wa-l-wāqīċ ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'anna al-xilāfāt bayna al-qiyādāt tabqā marḥaliyyah wa-laysat jađriyyah. ^{ACI})

Sentential Clause	wa
Main Clause	ḥattā man yurāhin ėalā faṣl tāmm bayna aš-šaċb al-filastīnī la yaqra' at-tārīx wa-l-wāqīċ
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'anna al-xilāfāt bayna al-qiyādāt tabqā marḥaliyyah wa-laysat jađriyyah.

Sentence 9

وبالتالي من غير المنطقي أن ترى فتح عذاب شعبها وتصمت لتستفيد من رهان سلام مستحيل.

(^{AP} wa-bi-t-tālī ^{AP}) (^{MCI} min ġayr al-manṭiqī 'an tara faṭh ėađāb šaċbihā wa-tašmut li-tastafīd min rihān salām mustaḥīl. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase	wa-bi-t-tālī
Main Clause	min ġayr al-manṭiqī 'an tara faṭh ėađāb šaċbihā wa-tašmut li-tastafīd min rihān salām mustaḥīl.

Sentence 10

المؤلم أن العرب تحرك منهم من يؤمن بالقضية خارج المزايدات السياسية وتصنيف من هو مع الفلسطينيين بكل تبايناتهم . و بين من يعلن تقسيمهم، وربطهم بعجلة أهدافه الأنية ويضعهم في سلة أهدافه

(^{MCI} al-mu'lim 'anna al-ċarab taḥarraka minhum man yu'min bi-l-qađiyyah xārij al-muzāyadāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-tašnīf man huwa maċā al-filiṣṭīniyyīn bi-kull tabayunātihim wa bayna man yuċlīn taqṣīmahum wa rabṭahum bi-ċajalat 'ahdāfihi al-'āniyyah wa-yadaċuhum fi sallat 'ahdāfihi. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	al-mu'lim 'anna al-ċarab taḥarraka minhum man yu'min bi-l-qađiyyah xārij al-muzāyadāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-tašnīf man huwa maċā al-filiṣṭīniyyīn bi-kull tabayunātihim wa bayna man yuċlīn taqṣīmahum wa rabṭahum bi-ċajalat 'ahdāfihi al-'āniyyah wa-yadaċuhum fi sallat 'ahdāfihi.
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Sentence 11

و من هنا لا بد من البحث عن المتسبب في رداء الأداء الفلسطيني والأسباب التي جعلت حالتهم تصل إلى القطيعة بسبب تفسيرات كل يعطيها اتجاهه ومزاياه.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} min hunā ^{AP}) (^{MCI} lā budda min al-baḥṭi ḥān al-mutasabbib fī radā'at al-'adā' al-fīlāstīnī wa-l-asbāb allatī ja'calat ḥālatahum taṣīl 'ilā al-qaṭī'cah bi-sabab tafsrātīn kullun yu'cīḥā ittījahahu wa-muzāyadātīh. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	min hunā
Main Clause	lā budda min al-baḥṭi ḥān al-mutasabbib fī radā'at al-'adā' al-fīlāstīnī wa-l-asbāb allatī ja'calat ḥālatahum taṣīl 'ilā al-qaṭī'cah bi-sabab tafsrātīn kullun yu'cīḥā ittījahahu wa-muzāyadātīh.

Sentence 12

لا ندري لو تسببت دولة أسيوية أو أوروبية حليفة لأمريكا بمقاطعة إسرائيل وكيف سيكون رد الفعل المساوي للعمل ، لرأينا أمريكا تجند جيوشها المادية وضغوطها السياسية وإعلان مقاطعتها بشكل علني و دعوة مجلس الأمن للانقضاء بصورة عاجلة ، و ربما حصار تلك الدولة حتى تنفذ ذخيرتها المعنوية والسياسية، وتتضرر ماديا

(^{CICo} lā nadrī (^{ACI} law tasababat dawlah 'asyawiyyah 'aw 'ūrubbīyyah ḥālīfah li-'amrīkā bi-muqāṭa'at 'isrā'īl kayfa sayakūn radd al-fī'īl al-musāwī li-l-ḥamal ^{ACI}) (^{MCI} lara'aynā 'amrīkā tujannidu juyūṣaha al-māddīyyah wa-ḍuġūṭīha as-siyāsiyyah wa 'i'clān muqāṭa'atiha bi-ṣakl ḥalāni wa da'wat majlis al-'amn li-l-in'ciqād bi-ṣūrah ḥājīlah wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka ad-dawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ ḍaxīratuhā al-mācnawīyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddīyyan. ^{MCI}) (^{CICo})

Clause Complex	lā nadrī law tasababat dawlah 'asyawiyyah 'aw 'ūrubbīyyah ḥālīfah li-'amrīkā bi-muqāṭa'at 'isrā'īl kayfa sayakūn radd al-fī'īl al-musāwī li-l-ḥamal lara'aynā 'amrīkā tujannidu juyūṣaha al-māddīyyah wa-ḍuġūṭīha as-siyāsiyyah wa 'i'clān muqāṭa'atiha bi-ṣakl ḥalāni wa da'wat majlis al-'amn li-l-in'ciqād bi-ṣūrah ḥājīlah wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka ad-dawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ ḍaxīratuhā al-mācnawīyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddīyyan.
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	law tasababat dawlah 'asyawiyyah 'aw 'ūrubbīyyah bi-muqāṭa'at 'isrā'īl wa-kayfa sayakūn radd al-fī'īl al-musāwī li-l-ḥamal
Main Clause	lara'aynā 'amrīkā tujannidu juyūṣaha al-māddīyyah wa-ḍuġūṭīha as-siyāsiyyah wa 'i'clān muqāṭa'atiha bi-ṣakl ḥalāni wa da'wat majlis al-'amn li-l-in'ciqād bi-ṣūrah ḥājīlah wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka addawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ ḍaxīratuhā al-mācnawīyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddīyyan.

Sentence 13

غزة تحت الحصار ، والموت البطيء والعاجل .

(^{MCI} ḡazzah taḥt al-ḥiṣār wa-l-mawt al-baṭī' wa-l-ḥājīl. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	ḡazzah taḥt al-ḥiṣār wa-l-mawt al-baṭī' wa-l-ḥājīl.
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Sentence 14

و الأسباب لا تقع على من يختلفون من القيادات مع معظم العرب ، لأن هذه الأمة التي تملك قدرة التأثير على الشأن الدولي لم نر من يتقدم الصفوف بإعلان الاحتجاج والذهاب إلى أقصى الأساليب التي تستدعي رفع وعي الشعوب الأخرى بهذه القضية، واستعمال الأسلحة المتاحة ليس من خلال ردود الأفعال السلبية التي لا تتعدى التقاليد المتبعة بشتم تلك الدولة أو غيرها بوسائل الإعلام بينما العلاقات أكثر حميمة.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} al-'asbāb lā taqa' ḥalā man yaxtalifūn min al-qiyādāt ma'ā mu'cẓam al-ḥarab ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'anna ḥāḍīhi al-'ummah allatī tamlik qudrat atta'tīr ḥalā aṣ-ṣa'n addawlī lam narā man yataqaddam aṣ-sufūf bi-'i'clān al-iḥtījāj wa-d-dahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadēt raf' wa'cy aṣ-ṣu'cūb al-'uxrā bi-hāḍīhi al-qaḍīyyah wa-isti'cām al-'asliḥah al-mutāḥah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'af'cāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tatacaddā attaqālīd al-muttba'cah bi-ṣatm tilka addawlah 'aw ḡayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'i'clām baynamā al-ḥalāqāt 'aktar ḥamimyyah. ^{ACI})

Sentential Clause	wa
Main Clause	al-'asbāb lā taqaḥ ḥalā man yaxtalifūn min al-qiyādāt maḥā muḥẓam al-ḥarab
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'anna hādihī al-'ummah allatī tamlik qudrat atta'tīr ḥalā aš-ša'n addawlī lam narā man yataqaddam aš-ṣufūf bi-'iḥlān al-iḥtijāj wa-ḡḡahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadḥī rafḥ waḥy aš-ṣuḥūb al-'uxrā bi-hādihī al-qaḍiyyah wa-istiḥmāl al-'asliḥah al-mutāḥah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'afḥāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tataḥaddā attaqālid al-muttbaḥah bi-ṣatm tilka addawlah 'aw ḡayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'iḥlām baynamā al-ḥalāqāt 'aḡṭar ḥamimiyah.

Sentence 15

لأنه إذا كانت أمريكا تعلن صداقتها، فلا بد أن تكون في صف الحق قبل أن تجامل من تضعهم في صف الأصدقاء.

(^{SSub} li-'annahu ^{SSub}) (^{ACI} 'iḡā kānat 'amrīka tuḥlin ṣadāqataha ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCI} lābuḍḍa 'an takūn fi ṣaffi al-ḥaqq qabla 'an tujāmil man taḍāḥahum fi ṣaff al-'aṣḍiqā'. ^{MCI})

Sentential Subordinator	li-'annahu
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	'iḡā kānat 'amrīka tuḥlin ṣadāqataha
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	lābuḍḍa 'an takūn fi ṣaffi al-ḥaqq qabla 'an tujāmil man taḍāḥahum fi ṣaff al-'aṣḍiqā'.

Sentence 16

لأن ما يجري للفلسطيني ليس أمراً اعتبارياً يمكن أن يعالج بالخدمات السياسية، وإنما تجويع شعب وإعلان الحرب عليه، يدخل في باب الاعتداء التام والشامل مع سبق الإصرار.

(^{SSub} li-'anna ^{SSub}) (^{MCI} mā yajrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī laysa 'amran iḥtibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yuḥālaj bi-ṣ-ṣadamāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-'innamā tajwīc ṣaḥbin wa-'iḥlān al-ḥarb ḥalayhi yadxulu fi bāb al-'iḥtidā' at-tām wa-ṣ-ṣāmil maḥā sabq al-'iṣrār. ^{MCI})

Sentential Subordinator	li-'anna
Main Clause	mā yajrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī laysa 'amran iḥtibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yuḥālaj bi-ṣ-ṣadamāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-'innamā tajwīc ṣaḥbin wa-'iḥlān al-ḥarb ḥalayhi yadxulu fi bāb al-'iḥtidā' at-tām wa-ṣ-ṣāmil maḥā sabq al-'iṣrār.

Sentence 17

و أمريكا وأوروبا في الواقع الراهن شريكتان مع إسرائيل بكل ما يجري.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} 'amrīkā wa-ūrubbā fi al-wāḡiḥ arrāhin ṣarīkān maḥā 'isrā'il bi-kulli mā yajrī. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	'amrīkā wa-ūrubbā fi al-wāḡiḥ arrāhin ṣarīkān maḥā 'isrā'il bi-kulli mā yajrī.

Sentence 18

عموماً المسألة الفلسطينية ستبقى علم الأزمّة في علاقة مؤيدي إسرائيل مع العرب، لأن من سينضمون إلى التطرف بكل أشكاله، إنما يأتون من تصرفات تلك الدول، وإلا كيف نمنع من تهان كرامته ويُعتدّ تجويعه أن يكون مسالماً؟

(^{MCCI} 1) ḥumūman al-mas'alah al-filaṣṭīniyyah satabqā ḥalam al-'azmah fi ḥalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'il maḥā al-ḥarab ^{MCCI} 1) (^{ACI} li-'anna man sayandammūn 'ilā at-taḥarruf bi-kulli 'aškālihi 'innamā ya'tūna min taṣarrufāt tilka adduwal ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} wa-'il-lā ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} 2) kayfa namnaḥ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaḥammad tajwīḥ 'an yakūna musāliman? (^{MCCI} 2)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	ḥumūman al-mas'alah al-filaṣṭīniyyah satabqā ḥalam al-'azmah fi ḥalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'il maḥā al-ḥarab
Adjunct Clause attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	li-'anna man sayandammūn 'ilā at-taḥarruf bi-kulli 'aškālihi 'innamā ya'tūna min taṣarrufāt tilka adduwal
Clausal Conjunction	wa-'il-lā
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kayfa namnaḥ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaḥammad tajwīḥ 'an yakūna musāliman?

Analysis of Text 2

Sentence 1

قضية فلسطين تبقى الموضوع والعنوان في الثقافة العامة، وعند أكبر المخططين الاستراتيجيين والسياسيين، لأنها الهمّ الوحيد الذي جعل البشرية كلها مدانة بهذه الجريمة عندما يفرّغ شعب من أرضه وتراثه وحتى مقدساته، ويبقى عارياً ببقية خيام، وعشش، وبرد وحر، وحرمان تام من أبسط ما يتوفر من مياه وكهرباء ودواء

(^{MCI} qaḍiyyat filastīn tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ḥunwān fī at-ṭaqāfah al-ḥammah wa-ḥinda 'akbar al-muxaṭṭiṭīn al-istrāṭijiyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn (^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'annahā al-hamm al-wahīd alladhī ja'ala al-bašariyyah kullahā mudānah bi-hāḍihī al-jarīmah ḥindamā yufarraḡ šaḥb min 'arḍihī wa-turāṭihī wa-ḥattā muqaddasātihī wa-yabqā ḥariyan bi-baqiyyat xiyām wa-ḥušaš wa-bard wa-ḥarr wa-ḥirmān tām min 'absaṭ mā yatawaffar min miyāh wa-kahrabā' wa-dawā'. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	qaḍiyyat filastīn tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ḥunwān fī at-ṭaqāfah al-ḥammah wa-ḥinda 'akbar al-muxaṭṭiṭīn al-istrāṭijiyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'annahā al-hamm al-wahīd alladhī ja'ala al-bašariyyah kullahā mudānah bi-hāḍihī al-jarīmah ḥindamā yufarraḡ šaḥb min 'arḍihī wa-turāṭihī wa-ḥattā muqaddasātihī wa-yabqā ḥariyan bi-baqiyyat xiyām wa-ḥušaš wa-bard wa-ḥarr wa-ḥirmān tām min 'absaṭ mā yatawaffar min miyāh wa-kahrabā' wa-dawā'.

Sentence 2

الخدعة الكبرى التي لانزال نعيشها أننا وضعنا أنفسنا في مركز القوة القادرة على إزالة إسرائيل، واسترداد الوطن المغتصب من خلال حناجر المذبحين وتجار الشعارات، وحتى الذين ذهبوا لآخر نقطة في تحويل الانقلابات إلى مبادئ تحرير، ليتحول عانداها إلى عسكرة الوطن وجعل امتلاك الرصاصه أهم من دفتر المدرسة الابتدائية، أو قلم مكافحة الأمية التعليمية والسياسية، مما أفقدنا الشعور بالانتصار أمام الهزائم العسكرية والسياسية والاقتصادية

(^{MCCI 1} al-xidḥah al-kubrā allatī lā-nazāl naḥīšahā 'annanā waḍaḥnā 'anfusinā fī markaz al-quwwah ḥalā 'izālat 'isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muḡṭšab min xilāl ḥanājr al-muḡṭīn wa-tujjār aš-šīḥārāt, wa-ḥattā alladhīna ḡahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fī taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ḥā'idahā 'ilā ḥaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaḥl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfahāt al-'ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah (^{MCCI 1}), (^{MCCI 2} mimmā 'afqadanā aš-šūcūr bi-l-intiṣār 'amāma al-ḥazā'im al-ḥaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtisādiyyah. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-xidḥah al-kubrā allatī lā-nazāl naḥīšahā 'annanā waḍaḥnā 'anfusinā fī markaz al-quwwah ḥalā 'izālat 'isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muḡṭšab min xilāl ḥanājr al-muḡṭīn wa-tujjār aš-šīḥārāt, wa-ḥattā alladhīna ḡahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fī taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ḥā'idahā 'ilā ḥaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaḥl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfahāt al-'ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah.
Main Coordinated Clause 2	mimmā 'afqadanā aš-šūcūr bi-l-intiṣār 'amāma al-ḥazā'im al-ḥaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtisādiyyah.

Sentence 3

الخدعة الثانية، أن الذين طافوا بالسماء العربية، ووزعوا الابتسامات والوعود، وهجروا فلسفة الحرب إلى السلام، هم المانع النفسي، وحتى العقلي عندما سرنا في الظلام نبحث عن منقذين في القانون الدولي، وحقوق الإنسان، وإعطاء نسبة الحل للرئيس الأمريكي 99%، والبقية تُعطى لإسرائيل.

(^{MCI} al-xidḥah at-tāniyah 'anna alladhīna ṭafū bi-s-samā' al-ḥarabiyyah, w-wazzaḥū al-ibtisāmat wa-l-wuḥūd, wa-hajarū falsafat al-ḥarb 'ilā as-salām, hum al-māniḥ an-nafsi wa-ḥattā al-ḥaqīl (^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ḥindamā sirnā fī ḡ-ḡalām nabḥaṭū ḥan munḡiḍīn fī l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ḥuḡuḡ al-'insān, wa-'iḥṭā' al-ḥall li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuḥṭā li-'isrāīl. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	al-xidḥah at-tāniyah 'anna alladhīna ṭafū bi-s-samā' al-ḥarabiyyah, w-wazzaḥū al-ibtisāmat wa-l-wuḥūd, wa-hajarū falsafat al-ḥarb 'ilā as-salām, hum al-māniḥ an-nafsi wa-ḥattā al-ḥaqīl
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ḥindamā sirnā fī ḡ-ḡalām nabḥaṭū ḥan munḡiḍīn fī l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ḥuḡuḡ al-'insān, wa-'iḥṭā' al-ḥall li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuḥṭā li-'isrāīl.

Sentence 4

ويكفينا تكرار ما جرى وما زال يجري خلف الوعود عندما وصلنا إلى الكذب على الذات بأن السلام سيتحقق منذ ولاية أيزنهاور، إلى بوش الابن.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} yakfīnā tikrār mā jara wa-mazāla yajrī xalfa al-wuċūd ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ċindamā waṣalnā 'ilā al-kaḍib ċalā aḍḍāt bi-'anna as-salām s-yataḥaqqaq munḍu wilāyat āzinhawar 'ilā būš al-ibn. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	yakfīnā tikrār mā jara wa-mazāla yajrī xalfa al-wuċūd
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ċindamā waṣalnā 'ilā al-kaḍib ċalā aḍḍāt bi-'anna as-salām s-yataḥaqqaq munḍu wilāyat āzinhawar 'ilā būš al-ibn.

Sentence 5

ومع كل زيارة عمل نحتفل بأصحابها من الرؤساء ومن دونهم وخلفهم، نجد إسرائيل توسع خرائط قضمها للأرض الفلسطينية.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} maċa kulli ziyārat ċamal naḥtafil bi-'ašḥābihā min ar-ru'asā' wa-min dūnihim wa-xalfihim ^{ACI}) (^{MCI} najid 'isrā'īl tuwassiċ xarā'it qadmihā li-l-'arḍ alfilasṭīniyyah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	maċa kulli ziyārat ċamal naḥtafil bi-'ašḥābihā min ar-ru'asā' wa-min dūnihim wa-xalfihim
Main Clause	najid 'isrā'īl tuwassiċ xarā'it qadmihā li-l-'arḍ alfilasṭīniyyah.

Sentence 6

وقد عرفنا كلمات سلام الشجعان، والخطوة خطوة، وخارطة الطريق، وأوسلو ومدريد، ودرنا ألف دورة مع وهم الوعود والأمانى والنتيجة شلال تام للإرادة العربية، وإعاقه سياسية مفتعلة لكل من تطرقوا لوطن قومي فلسطيني، مقابل الوطن القومي الإسرائيلي

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} qad ċarifnā kalimāt salām aš-šujċān, wa-l-xaṭwah xaṭwah, wa-xāriṭat aṭṭarīq, wa-'uslū wa-madrīd, wa-durnā 'alfa dawrah maċa wahm al-wuċūd wa-l-'amānī ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} an-natījah šalal tāmm li-l-'irādah al-ċarabiyyah, wa-'iċāqah siyāsiyyah muftaċalah li-kulli man taṭarraqu li-waṭan qawmī filasṭīni, muqābil al-waṭan al-qawmī 'al-'isrā'īlī. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	qad ċarifnā kalimāt salām aš-šujċān, wa-l-xaṭwah xaṭwah, wa-xāriṭat aṭṭarīq, wa-'uslū wa-madrīd, wa-durnā 'alfa dawrah maċa wahm al-wuċūd wa-l-'amānī
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	an-natījah šalal tāmm li-l-'irādah al-ċarabiyyah, wa-'iċāqah siyāsiyyah muftaċalah li-kulli man taṭarraqu li-waṭan qawmī filasṭīni, muqābil al-waṭan al-qawmī 'al-'isrā'īlī.

Sentence 7

رأيس تدور في المنطقة، ولكنها خرجت من (أولمرت) بعدم التوقيع على فتح أي معبر لأكثر من خمسمائة حاجز تطوق المدن والقرى الفلسطينية.

(^{MCCI 1} rāyis tadūru fī l-miṭṭāqah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa-lākinnahā ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} xarajat min ulmart bi-ċadam at-tawqīċ ċalā fath 'ayyi maċbar li-a'kṭar min xamsūmī'at ḥājiṣ tuṭawwiq al-mudun wa-l-qurā al-filasṭīniyyah. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	rāyis tadūru fī l-miṭṭāqah
Clausal Conjunction	wa-lākinnahā
Main Coordinated Clause 2	xarajat min ulmart bi-ċadam at-tawqīċ ċalā fath 'ayyi maċbar li-a'kṭar min xamsūmī'at ḥājiṣ tuṭawwiq al-mudun wa-l-qurā al-filasṭīniyyah.

Sentence 8

وحتى حياؤها الذي غلبها بأنها ترى أن التوسع بالمستوطنات خطأ، يعتبر مازحة سياسية من دبلوماسية تعرف كيف تختار كلماتها حتى لا تخطئ وتدفع الثمن كغيرها من سابقتها

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ḥattā ḥayā'uha allaqī ḡalabahā bi-'annahā tarā 'anna at-tawassuċ bi-l-mustwṭanāt xaṭa' yuċtabar mumāzahah siyāsiyyah min diblumāsiyyah taċrif kayfa taxtār kalimātihā ḥattā lā tuxṭi' wa-tadfaċ aṭ-taman ka-ḡayrihā min sābiqīhā. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	ḥattā ḥayā‘uha alladī ḡalabahā bi-‘annahā tarā ‘anna at-tawassu‘ bi-l-mustwṭanāt xaṭā’ yu‘tabar mumāzahāh siyāsiyyah min diblumāsiyyah ta‘rif kayfa taxtār kalimātihā ḥattā lā tuxṭī’ wa-tadfa‘ aṭ-ṭaman ka-ḡayrihā min sābiqīha.

Sentence 9

الفلسطينيون لا يطلبون منحاً أو صدقات 'إنهم يريدون معرفة شيء ما يفهمون منه حقيقة التسوية، و هل هي ممكنة، أو متعكسة مع الفترة الراهنة لآخر أيام وشهور الرئيس بوش وفريق عمله، أو أنها سترحل إلى العهد القادم،) لتدور نفس العجلة على فتحة أخرى ترسم خطأ لعمل مستحيل؟

(^{MCCI 1} alfilastiniyyun lā yaṭlubun minahaṅ ‘aw ṣadaqāt ^{MCCI 1}) (^{MCCI 2} ‘innahum yuridūna ma‘rifat šay’ mā yafhamūn minhu ḥaqīqat at-taswiyah, wa-hal hiya mumkinah, ‘aw-muta‘āqisah ma‘a al-fatrah ar-rāhinah li-‘āxir ‘ayyām wa-šuhūr ar-ra‘īs būš wa-farīq ‘amalīhi, ‘aw ‘annahā saturaḥḥal ‘ilā al-‘aḥd al-qādim litadūr nafs al-‘aḡalah ‘alā fātiḥah ‘uxrā tarsum xaṭṭan li‘aṅl mustaḥīl? ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	alfilastiniyyun lā yaṭlubun minahaṅ ‘aw ṣadaqāt
Main Coordinated Clause 2	‘innahum yuridūna ma‘rifat šay’ mā yafhamūn minhu ḥaqīqat at-taswiyah, wa-hal hiya mumkinah, ‘aw-muta‘āqisah ma‘a al-fatrah ar-rāhinah li-‘āxir ‘ayyām wa-šuhūr ar-ra‘īs būš wa-farīq ‘amalīhi, ‘aw ‘annahā saturaḥḥal ‘ilā al-‘aḥd al-qādim litadūr nafs al-‘aḡalah ‘alā fātiḥah ‘uxrā tarsum xaṭṭan li‘aṅl mustaḥīl?

Sentence 10

لا أحد يتصور أن هناك مشروعاً للسلام سيولد ، إلا إذا أدركت اسرائيل أن هناك عوامل جديدة ستغير السياسات و أن عليها أن تبدأ التفكير بواقع مختلف.

(^{MCI} lā ‘aḥad yataṣawwar ‘anna hunāka mašrū‘ li-s-salām sa-yūlad ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ‘illā ‘iḡā ‘adrakat ‘isr-‘āil ‘anna hunāka ‘awāmīl jadīdah sa-tuḡayyir as-siyāsāt wa-‘anna ‘alayhā ‘an tabda’ at-tafkīr bi-wāqī‘ muxtalīf. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	lā ‘aḥad yataṣawwar ‘anna hunāka mašrū‘ li-s-salām sa-yūlad
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	‘illā ‘iḡā ‘adrakat ‘isr-‘āil ‘anna hunāka ‘awāmīl jadīdah sa-tuḡayyir as-siyāsāt wa-‘anna ‘alayhā ‘an tabda’ at-tafkīr bi-wāqī‘ muxtalīf.

Sentence 11

وهذا لا يوجد في الأفق القريبة طالما هي من بسنّ القرار ويعتمده.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} ḥādā lā yujad fi l-āfāq al-qarībah ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ṭalamā hiya man yasunnu al-qarār wa-ya‘tamiduh. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	ḥādā lā yujad fi l-āfāq al-qarībah
Adjunct Clause attached to main Clause	ṭalamā hiya man yasunnu al-qarār wa-ya‘tamiduh.

Sentence 12

ولعل التأخي الروحي مع أمريكا يعتبر ارتباطاً مصيرياً.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} la‘alla at-ta-‘āxī ar-ruḥī ma‘a ‘amrīka yu‘tabar irtibāṭan mašriyyan. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	la‘alla at-ta-‘āxī ar-ruḥī ma‘a ‘amrīka yu‘tabar irtibāṭan mašriyyan.

Sentence 13

و من الخطأ تغيير هذه القناعات للذين يملكون بعض الحقيقة ويفكرون بمبدأ المنطق الصادق مع النفس ، وخاصة العرب الذين لا يزال لديهم بقية أمل كاتب

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} min al-xaṭa' taḡyīr ḥāḍihi al-qanācat li-l-aḡīna yamlikūna baḍḍ al-ḥaqīqah wa-yufakkirūna bi-mabda' al-mantiq aṣ-ṣādiq maḥa an-nafs, wa-xāṣṣah al-ḥarab allaḡīna lāyazāl ladyhim baqiyyat 'amal kāḡib. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	min al-xaṭa' taḡyīr ḥāḍihi al-qanācat li-l-aḡīna yamlikūna baḍḍ al-ḥaqīqah wa-yufakkirūna bi-mabda' al-mantiq aṣ-ṣādiq maḥa annafs, wa-xāṣṣah al-ḥarab allaḡīna lāyazāl ladyhim baqiyyat 'amal kāḡib.

Sentence 14

خارج كل ذلك ، فإن من مضاعفات الأزمة وصول الفلسطينيين إلى حائط مسدود بين فتح وحماس.

(^{AP} xārij kull ḡālika ^{AP}) (^{Sub-CICj} fa ^{Sub-CICj}) (^{MCI} 'inna min muḡācafaṭ al-'azmah wuṣūl al-filasṭīniyyīn 'ilā ḥā'ṭ masdūd bayna faṭḥ wa-ḥamās. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	xārij kull ḡālika
Sub-Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	'inna min muḡācafaṭ al-'azmah wuṣūl al-filasṭīniyyīn 'ilā ḥā'ṭ masdūd bayna faṭḥ wa-ḥamās.

Sentence 15

وحتى الذين يلتقون مع فريق ضد آخر، ويحاولون تكييف مواقفهم على ذلك، يدركون أن اللاعب الخارجي شجاع بأقواله، ويختفي تماماً عندما يكون الفعل، والواجب ملزمين.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ḥattā allaḡīn yaltaqūna maḥa farīq ḡid-da āḡar wa-yuḥawilūna takyīf mawāqifahum ḥalā ḡālik, yudrikūn 'anna al-lāciḥ al-xārijī ṣujāc bi-aḡwālih, wa-yaxtafi tamāman ḥindamā yakun al-fiḥl wa-l-wājib mulzimayin. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	ḥattā allaḡīn yaltaqūna maḥa farīq ḡid-da āḡar wa-yuḥawilūna takyīf mawāqifahum ḥalā ḡālik, yudrikūn 'anna al-lāciḥ al-xārijī ṣujāc bi-aḡwālih, wa-yaxtafi tamāman ḥindamā yakun al-fiḥl wa-l-wājib mulzimayin.

Sentence 16

وهذا ضياع آخر في بيئة عربية لا تدعو للوحدة والائتلاف حتى في أبسط الأمور غير المعقدة.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ḥāḡa ḡayāc āḡar fī bi'ah ḥarabiyyah lā tadcū li-l-waḡdah wa-l-'i'tilāf ḥattā fī 'absaṭ al-'umūr ḡayir al-muḥaqqadah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	ḥāḡa ḡayāc āḡar fī bi'ah ḥarabiyyah lā tadcū li-l-waḡdah wa-l-'i'tilāf ḥattā fī 'absaṭ al-'umūr ḡayir al-muḥaqqadah.

Analysis of Text 3

Sentence 1

في قاموسنا السياسي العربي، الخلاف هو الأساس، والاتفاق هو الاستثناء.

(^{AP} fī qāmusinā as-siyāsi al-‘arabī ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} al-xilāf huwa al-‘asās ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} al-itifāq huwa al-istiṭnā’ ^{MCCI 2})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	fī qāmusinā as-siyāsi al-‘arabī
Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-xilāf huwa al-‘asās
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	al-itifāq huwa al-istiṭnā’

Sentence 2

و هذه القاعدة العجيبة شاملة من المحيط إلى الخليج.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} hāḍihī al-qā‘idah al-‘ajībah šāmilah min al-muḥīt ‘ilā al-xalīj. ^{MCI})

Ssentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	hāḍihī al-qā‘idah al-‘ajībah šāmilah min al-muḥīt ‘ilā al-xalīj.

Sentence 3

وعندما تعترف الدول بتناقضاتها وتعمل على تسويتها وفق دساتيرها ومبادئ المصلحة الوطنية، لا نجد هذا السلوك يقبل التعميم عربياً.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{ACI} ‘indamā ta‘tarif ad-duwal bi-tanāquḍātihā wa-ta‘mal ‘alā taswiyātihā wifqa dasātīrihā wa-mabādī’ al-mašlīḥah al-waṭaniyyah ^{ACI}) (^{MCI} lā najid hāḍā as-sulūk yaqbal at-ta‘mīm ‘arabiyyan. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	‘indamā ta‘tarif ad-duwal bi-tanāquḍātihā wa-ta‘mal ‘alā taswiyātihā wifqa dasātīrihā wa-mabādī’ al-mašlīḥah al-waṭaniyyah
Main Clause	lā najid hāḍā as-sulūk yaqbal at-ta‘mīm ‘arabiyyan.

Sentence 4

حتى الذين خاضوا حروباً أهلية، أو مع أعداء غالباً ما تأتي تسوياتهم للمشاكل أنية، أي مجرد هدنة قابلة للانفجار بأي سبب.

(^{MCI} ḥatta allaḍīna xāḍū ḥurūban ‘ahliyyah, ‘aw ma‘a ‘a‘dā’ gālīban mā ta’tī taswiyātihim li-l-mašākil āniyyah. ^{MCI}) (^{AP} ‘ay mujarrad hudnah qābilah li-l-infiḡār bi-‘ayyī sabab. ^{AP})

Main Clause	ḥatta allaḍīna xāḍū ḥarban ‘ahliyyah, ‘aw ma‘a ‘a‘dā’ gālīban mā ta’tī taswiyātihim li-l-mašākil āniyyah.
A Phrase appositive to main clause	‘ay mujarrad hudnah qābilah li-l-infiḡār bi-‘ayyī sabab.

Sentence 5

وعندما نرى الحالة الفلسطينية، ونحاول أن نتفق بمبدأ تمزق القاعدة الداخلية، وهم الأوج من كل العرب للوحدة الوطنية، نجد كل فريق يرفع لائحة اتهامه تجاه الآخر، ويتديقها نجدها شخصية أو فئوية، والضحية هي القضية وأهلها.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{ACI} ‘indamā narā al-ḥālāh al-filastīniyyah, wa-nuḥāwil ‘an naqtani‘ bi-mabda’ tamazzuq al-qā‘idah ad-dāxiliyyah, wa-hum al-‘aḥwāj min kull al-‘arab li-l-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah ^{ACI}) (^{MCCI 1} najid kull fariq yarfa‘ lā’ihat ittihamihī tijāh al-āḡar, wa-bitadqīqihā najiduhā šaxsiyyah ‘aw fi-‘awiyah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} aḍ-ḡaḥiyyah hiya al-ḡadiyyah wa ‘ahliḥā. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	‘īndamā narā al-ḥālah al-filasṭīniyyah, wa-nuḥāwil ‘an naqtani‘ bi-mabda‘ tamazzuq al-qā‘idah ad-dāxiliyyah, wa-hum al-‘aḥwaj min kull al-‘arab li-l-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah
Main Coordinated Clause 1	najid kull farīq yarfā‘ lā‘iḥat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar, wa-bitadqīqihā najiduhā šaxṣiyyah ‘aw fi‘awiyah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	aḍ-ḍaḥiyyah hiya al-qadiyyah wa ‘ahlihā.

Sentence 6

في القاهرة، صيغ مشروع يجمع الفرقاء.

(^{AP} fi l-qāhirah ^{AP}) (^{MCI} šīga mašrū‘ yajma‘ al-furaqā’. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	fi l-qāhirah
Main Clause	šīga mašrū‘ yajma‘ al-furaqā’.

Sentence 7

وكالعادة، جاءت الخلافات واسعة وأحياناً تضيق إذا ما دخل وسيط يعتمد عليه هذا النصيل، أو ذلك.

(^{AP} wa ka-l-‘ādah ^{AP}) (^{MCI} jā‘at al-xilāfāt wāsi‘ah wa-‘aḥyānan taḍīq ‘idā mā daxala wasīt ya‘tamid ‘alayhi ḥāḍā al-faṣīl ‘aw ḍāk. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	wa ka-l-‘ādah
Main Clause	jā‘at al-xilāfāt wāsi‘ah wa-‘aḥyānan taḍīq ‘idā mā daxala wasīt ya‘tamid ‘alayhi ḥāḍā al-faṣīl ‘aw ḍāk.

Sentence 8

و الاحتمال هو أن الفروض ستأتي من واقع بدأ ينشأ عندما زار بيريز القاهرة، واجتمع إلى الرئيس مبارك في محاولة لإحياء المشروع العربي للسلام.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} al-iḥtimāl huwa ‘anna al-furūḍ sa-t‘atī min wāqī‘ bada‘a yanša‘ ‘īndamā zāra birīz al-qāhirah, wa-‘ijtima‘a ‘ilā ar-ra‘īs mubāarak fi muḥāwalh li-‘iḥyā‘ al-mašrū‘ al-‘arabī li-s-salām. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	al-iḥtimāl huwa ‘anna al-furūḍ sa-t‘atī min wāqī‘ bada‘a yanša‘ ‘īndamā zāra birīz al-qāhirah, wa-‘ijtima‘a ‘ilā ar-ra‘īs mubāarak fi muḥāwalh li-‘iḥyā‘ al-mašrū‘ al-‘arabī li-s-salām.

Sentence 9

وهذا التحرك لم يأت من باب سد الذرائع السياسية، وإنما من خلال قراءات دقيقة شعرت إسرائيل أن الحروب، وتكديس السلاح، والتحالف مع أكبر قوة في العالم، سوف يواجهها عامل الزمن الضاغظ بوسائله المتعددة

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ḥāḍā at-taḥarruk lam ya‘tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā‘‘ as-siyāsiyyah, wa-‘innamā min xilāl qirā‘āt daqīqah ša‘art ‘isrā‘īl ‘anna al-ḥurūb wa-takdīs as-silāh wa-t-taḥaluf ma‘a ‘akbar quwwah fi al-‘ālam, sawfa yuwājihuhā ‘āmil az-zaman aḍ-ḍāgiṭ bi-wasā‘ilihi al-muta‘addidah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	ḥāḍā at-taḥarruk lam ya‘tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā‘‘ as-siyāsiyyah wa-‘innamā min xilāl qirā‘āt daqīqah ša‘art ‘isrā‘īl ‘anna al-ḥurūb wa-takdīs as-silāh wa-t-taḥaluf ma‘a ‘akbar quwwah fi al-‘ālam, sawfa yuwājihuhā ‘āmil az-zaman aḍ-ḍāgiṭ bi-wasā‘ilihi al-muta‘addidah.

Sentence 10

و قد تفضل إسرائيل حلاً شاملاً على الاتفاقات الثنائية، لأن مصلحتها تُرسم من خلال دول المنطقة لا من خارجها.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} qad tufaḍḍil 'isrā'īl ḥallan šāmilan ḥalā al-ittifāqāt at-tunā'iyah ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'anna mašlihatahā tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	qad tufaḍḍil 'isrā'īl ḥallan šāmilan ḥalā al-ittifāqāt at-tunā'iyah
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'anna mašlihatahā tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā.

Sentence 11

و هذا الشعور المتأخر، ربما جاء من إهمال تام للاتفاقات السابقة، إلا ما رُبطت بحل شامل مثل التوقيع مع مصر والأردن.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} hādā aš-šucūr al-muta'axxir rubbamā jā'a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqat as-sābiqah 'illā mā rubiṭat bi-ḥall šāmil miṭil at-tawqīc maća mišr wa-l-'urdun. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	hādā aš-šucūr al-muta'axxir rubbamā jā'a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqat as-sābiqah, 'illā mā rubiṭat bi-ḥall šāmil miṭil at-tawqīc maća mišr wa-l-'urdun.

Sentence 12

لكن أن يُبحث هذا المشروع وبما يشبه الاتفاق بين الإسرائيليين فقد يكون السبب المباشر لانتلاف فلسطيني يراعي أن الاتفاق على نتائج واضحة، سوف يجعلهم أمام خيار السير بالقافلة العربية، إذا ما قبلت إسرائيل بالشروط، أو مواجهة الحل من خلال قناعاتهم.

(^{SCj} lākin ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} 'an yubcaṭ hādā al-mašrūc wa-bi-mā yušbih al-ittifāq bayna al-'isrā'īliyyīn fa-qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubašīr li-i'tilāf filastīnī yurāci 'anna al-ittifāq ḥalā natā'ij wāḍiḥah, sawfa yaj'aluhum 'amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-čarabiyyah, 'iḍā mā qabilt 'isrā'īl bi-š-šurūṭ 'aw muwājahat al-ḥall min xilāl qanācātihim. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākin
Main Clause	'an yubcaṭ hādā al-mašrūc wa-bi-mā yušbih al-ittifāq bayna al-'isrā'īliyyīn fa-qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubašīr li-i'tilāf filastīnī yurāci 'anna al-ittifāq ḥalā natā'ij wāḍiḥah, sawfa yaj'aluhum 'amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-čarabiyyah, 'iḍā mā qabilt 'isrā'īl bi-š-šurūṭ 'aw muwājahat al-ḥall min xilāl qanācātihim.

Sentence 13

قطعاً إسرائيل تعرف أن هناك متغيراً كونياً يحدث الآن، و صحيح أنها داخل الحزام الأمريكي في السلطة الراهنة، أو القادمة، هي الفائزة بالنتيجة، إلا أن الظرف الاقتصادي العالمي، ومؤثراته سيظغيان على الحلول الجزئية.

(^{MCI} (^{CCI 1} qatčan 'isrā'īl tačrif 'anna hunāka mutağayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān ^{CCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{CCI 2} šaḥīṭ 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al-'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah, hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah ^{CCI 2}) (^{MCI}) (^{DCI} 'illā 'anna az-zarf al-iqtisādi al-čālamī wa-mu'atīrātih sa-yatğayān ḥalā al-ḥulūl al-juz'iyyah. ^{DCI})

Main Clause	qatčan 'isrā'īl tačrif 'anna hunāka mutağayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān wa šaḥīṭ 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al-'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah, hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah
Coordinated Clause 1 within main clause	qatčan 'isrā'īl tačrif 'anna hunāka mutağayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Coordinated Clause 2 within main clause	šaḥīṭ 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al-'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah, hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	'illā 'anna az-zarf al-iqtisādi al-čālamī wa-mu'atīrātih sa-yatğayān ḥalā al-ḥulūl al-juz'iyyah.

Sentence 14

ولابد بالتالي أن يرافق إغلاق الأزمة سدّ الفجوات التي انطلقت منها الحروب والإرهاب وغيرهما.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} lābudda bi-t-tāli ‘an yurāfiq ‘iḡlāq al-‘azmah sadd al-fajawāt allatī intalaqat minhā al-ḥurūb wa-l-‘irhāb wa-ḡayrihimā. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	lābudda bi-t-tāli ‘an yurāfiq ‘iḡlāq al-‘azmah sadd al-fajawāt allatī intalaqat minhā al-ḥurūb wa-l-‘irhāb wa-ḡayrihimā.

Sentence 15

وإسرائيل أكثر حساسية في قراءة هذه المواقف، لأن أمريكا لن ترهن سياساتها الخارجية للأساليب القديمة، وهي التي دفعت فوائير الخسائر المادية والمعنوية.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ‘isrā’īl ‘akṭar ḡasāsīyyah fī qirā‘at ḡāḡihī al-mawāqif ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-‘anna ‘amrīkā lan tarhan siyāsātihā al-xārijīyyah li-l-‘asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafa‘at fawātīr al-xasā‘ir al-mādīyyah wa-l-ma‘nawīyyah. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	‘isrā’īl ‘akṭar ḡasāsīyyah fī qirā‘at ḡāḡihī al-mawāqif
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-‘anna ‘amrīkā lan tarhan siyāsātihā al-xārijīyyah li-l-‘asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafa‘at fawātīr al-xasā‘ir al-mādīyyah wa-l-ma‘nawīyyah.

Sentence 16

وعلى هذا الأساس، فإن إغلاق ملف إسرائيل مع العرب يعتبر الجائزة الأكبر لأي سياسي يعيش هذا المشهد ويرعاه.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} ‘alā ḡāḡā al-‘asās ^{AP}) (^{SubCICj} fa ^{SubCICj}) (^{MCI} ‘inna ‘iḡlāq malaff ‘isrā’īl ma‘a al-‘arab yu‘tabar al-jā‘izah al-kubrā li-‘ayyi siyāsī ya‘cīš ḡāḡā al-mašhad wa-yar‘āh. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	‘alā ḡāḡā al-‘asās
Sub-Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	‘inna ‘iḡlāq malaff ‘isrā’īl ma‘a al-‘arab yu‘tabar al-jā‘izah al-kubrā li-‘ayyi siyāsī ya‘cīš ḡāḡā al-mašhad wa-yar‘āh.

Sentence 17

ولذلك، كان التحول الإسرائيلي استنتاجاً للقادم، وليس للظرف القائم.

(^{Cjt} wa liḡālika ^{Cjt}) (^{MCI} kāna at-taḡawwul al-‘isrā’īlī istintājan li-l-qādīm wa-laysa li-zzarf al-qā‘im. ^{MCI})

Conjunct	wa liḡālika
Main Clause	kāna at-taḡawwul al-‘isrā’īlī istintājan li-l-qādīm wa-laysa li-zzarf al-qā‘im.

Sentence 18

العرب لن تكون لهم حروب شاملة مع إسرائيل، أو غيرها لأن التجارب مرير.

(^{MCI} al-‘arab lan takūna lahum ḡurūb šāmilah ma‘a ‘isrā’īl, ‘aw ḡayrihā ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-‘anna at-tajārūb marīrah. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	al-‘arab lan takūna lahum ḡurūb šāmilah ma‘a ‘isrā’īl, ‘aw ḡayrihā
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-‘anna at-tajārūb marīrah.

Sentence 19

وعلى إيقاع السلام إذا ما تم وفق تنازلات مرضية، فسوف يفتح أفاقاً جديدة ويُحدث نقلة ليست فقط بين طرفي النزاع، وإنما ستعكس آثارها على الدول الإقليمية المحيطة بالمنطقة وخارجها لأن كل الذرائع ستنتهي ليأتي سباق آخر في تحديات العصر ومتطلباته.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} ‘alā ‘iḡāc as-salām ‘iḡā mā tamma wifqa tanāzūlat murḡīyah, fa-sawfa ^{CVP 1} yaftaḡu ‘āfāqan jadīdah ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} yuḡḡiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna tarāfayy ‘an-nizāc wa-‘innamā sa-tančakis ātārūhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah al-muḡīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-‘anna kull aḡ-ḡarā‘i‘c sa-tantahi li-ya’ti sibāḡ āxar fī taḡaddiyāt al-‘aṡr wa-mutaṭallabātih. ^{CVP 2}) (^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	ċalā 'iḡāc as-salām 'iḡā mā tamma wifqa tanāzulāt murḡiyah, fa-sawfa yaftaḡu 'āfāqan jadīdah wa yuḡdiḡ naqlah laysat faqaḡ bayna ṡarafayy 'an-nizāc wa-'innamā sa-tanċakis āṡaruhā ċalā ad-duwal al-'iqlīmiyyah al-muḡiṡah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-'anna kull aḡ-ḡarā'ic sa-tantahi li-ya'ti sibāq āxar fī taḡaddiyāt al-ċaṡr wa-mutaṡallabātih.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1	yuḡdiḡ 'āfāqan jadīdah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2	yuḡdiḡ naqlah laysat faqaḡ bayna ṡarafayy 'an-nizāc wa-'innamā sa-tanċakis āṡaruhā ċalā ad-duwal al-'iqlīmiyyah al-muḡiṡah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-'anna kull aḡ-ḡarā'ic sa-tantahi li-ya'ti sibāq āxar fī taḡaddiyāt al-ċaṡr wa-mutaṡallabātih.

Analysis of Text 4

Sentence 1

دعونا نسمع ما يريد قوله الرئيس الأمريكي بوش في زيارته للمنطقة ، لأن غاية التحرك تعتبر وداعاً لكرسي الرئاسة الذي ظل موضع جدل وانتقاد حاد من أوساط دولية وأمريكية، وعداء من العالم الإسلامي .

(^{MCI} daċunā nasmaċ mā yurīd qawluhu ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī būš fī ziyāratihī li-l-mantiqah ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'anna ḡāyat at-taḡarruk tuċtabar wadāċan li-kursī ar-ri'āsah allāḡī ḡalla mawḡiċ jadal wa-intiqād ḡād min 'awsāṡ dawliyyah wa-'amrīkiyyah, wa-ċadā' min al-ċalam al-'islāmi. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	daċunā nasmaċ mā yurīd qawluhu ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī būš fī ziyāratihī li-l-mantiqah
Adjunct Clause attached to main Clause	li-'anna ḡāyat at-taḡarruk tuċtabar wadāċan li-kursī ar-ri'āsah allāḡī ḡalla mawḡiċ jadal wa-intiqād ḡād min 'awsāṡ dawliyyah wa-'amrīkiyyah, wa-ċadā' min al-ċalam al-'islāmi.

Sentence 2

والافتراض أن الرئيس بوش الذي بايع في بداية عهده المحافظين الجدد، يحاول من خلال كوندوليزا رايس ، إعطاء بعض القناعات أن مشواره للسلام بين العرب وإسرائيل، هو آخر محطات جهوده في هذه العملية الشائكة، وأن اعتداله جاء بعد تجارب مريرة.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} l-iftirād 'anna ar-ra'īs būš allāḡī bāyaċa fī bidāyat ċahdih al-muḡāfiṡin al-judud, yuḡḡawil min xilāl kundulīza rāyis 'iċṡā' baċḡ al-qanāċāt 'anna mišwāriḡ li-s-salām bayna al-ċarab wa-'isrā'īl huwa āxir maḡaṡṡāt juḡūdiḡ fī ḡāḡihī al-ċamaliyyah aš-šā'ikah, wa-'anna iċtidālahu jā'a baċda tajārub marīrah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	al-iftirād 'anna ar-ra'īs būš allāḡī bāyaċa fī bidāyat ċahdih al-muḡāfiṡin al-judud, yuḡḡawil min xilāl kundulīza rāyis 'iċṡā' baċḡ al-qanāċāt 'anna mišwāriḡ li-s-salām bayna al-ċarab wa-'isrā'īl huwa āxir maḡaṡṡāt juḡūdiḡ fī ḡāḡihī al-ċamaliyyah aš-šā'ikah, wa-'anna iċtidālahu jā'a baċda tajārub marīrah.

Sentence 3

إسرائيل تجد في هذه الفرصة أن الفلسطينيين، على مستوى القيادة والقاعدة يعيشون وضعاً مأساوياً بسبب الحصار، والانتقاسات، وتحول قضيتهم، عربياً، إلى المستوى الثاني أو الثالث من الاهتمام، وأن نقل الرئيس الأمريكي سيدفع بهم لقبول الواقع مع بعض التحسينات على إيقاف بعض بؤر الاستيطان مقابل التخلي عن عودة اللاجئين وتعديلات على حدود 1967.

(^{MCI} 'isrā'īl tajid fī ḡāḡihī al-furṡah 'anna al-filasṡīniyyīn, ċalā mustawa al-qiyādah wa-l-qāċidah yaċīṡūn waċċan ma'sāwiyyan bi-sababi al-ḡiṡār wa-l-inqisāmāt wa-taḡawwal qaḡiyatatihim ċarabiyyan 'ilā al-mustawā aṡ-ṡāni 'aw 'aṡ-ṡāliṡ min al-iḡtimām, wa-'anna ṡiḡal ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī sa-yadfaċ bihim li-qubūl al-wāḡiċ maċa baċḡ at-taḡsināt ċalā 'iḡāf baċḡ bu'ar al-istiṡān muḡābil at-taxallī ċan ċawdat al-lāji'in wa-taċdīlāt ċalā ḡudūd 1967. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	'isrā'il tajid fī hādihī al-furṣah 'anna al-filasṭīniyyīn, 'alā mustawā al-qiyādah wa-l-qā'idah ya'cīšūn waḍ'ān ma'sāwiyyan bi-sababi al-ḥiṣār wa-l-inqisāmāt wa-taḥawwal qaḍiyatihim 'arabiyyan 'ilā al-mustawā al-ṭāni 'aw 'at-ṭālīt min al-ihtimām, wa-'anna ṭīqal ar-ra'tis al-'amrikī sa-yadfa' bihim li-qubūl al-wāqīc ma'ā ba'ḍ at-taḥsīnāt 'alā 'īqāf ba'ḍ bu'ar al-istiftān muqābil at-taxallī 'ān 'āwdat al-lāji'īn wa-ta'cdīlāt 'alā ḥudūd 1967.
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Sentence 4

لكن من عاشوا الحروب والصدمات وكل التجاوزات لا يزال رصيدهم نضالهم كبيراً، لأن المعيار الذي يقيسون عليه فوزهم وهزائمهم أن قضيتهم تورث، وتولد مع كل جيل.

(^{SCj} lākinna ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} man cāšū al-ḥurūb wa-ṣ-ṣadamāt wa-kull at-tajāwuzāt lā yazāl raṣīd niḍālihm kabīran ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'anna al-mi'cyār allāḍī yaqīsūna 'alayhi fawzahum wa-hazā'imahum 'anna qaḍiyyatihim tuwarraṭ wa-tūlad ma'ā kulli jil. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākinna
Main Clause	man cāšū al-ḥurūb wa-ṣ-ṣadamāt wa-kull at-tajāwuzāt lā yazāl raṣīd niḍālihm kabīran
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'anna al-mi'cyār allāḍī yaqīsūna 'alayhi fawzahum wa-hazā'imahum 'anna qaḍiyyatihim tuwarraṭ wa-tūlad ma'ā kulli jil.

Sentence 5

لكن المصلحة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية في هذا الظرف الزمني تتلاقى، ليس بالقطع واليقين لتحقيق شيء من الرغبات العربية، ولكن خشية تطورات قد تتعدى المنطقة إلى خارجها.

(^{SCj} lākinna ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} l-maṣliḥah al-'amrikiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah fī ḥādā az-zarf az-zamani tatalāqā ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} laysa bi-l-qaṭc wa-l-yaqīn li-taḥqīq ṣay' min ar-raḡabāt al-'arabiyyah, wa-lākin xaṣyata taṭawwurāt qad tatacādā al-mantiqah 'ilā xārijihā. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākinna
Main Clause	l-maṣliḥah al-'amrikiyyah wa-l-'isrā'īliyyah fī ḥādā az-zarf az-zamani tatalāqā
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	laysa bi-l-qaṭc wa-l-yaqīn li-taḥqīq ṣay' min ar-raḡabāt al-'arabiyyah, wa-lākin xaṣyata taṭawwurāt qad tatacādā al-mantiqah 'ilā xārijihā.

Sentence 6

فالعرب لن يكونوا حلفاء احتيابيين لأمريكا ضد إيران مثلاً، و لا يمكنهم رؤية العراق يوضع على لائحة التقسيم، لأن ذلك جزء من استراتيجيات تحدثت عنها أمريكا وإسرائيل منذ عقود، و لا يمكنهم أن يعيشوا سياسياً، على هاجس الاتهام بالإرهاب، كقضية تم من خلالها إعلان الحروب والعزل، والتجسس، والتعامل مع العرب كأجسام متفجرة عندما تبحث استخبارات السفارات الأمريكية عن نوابها وما يضمرون.

(^{SCj} fa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} l-'arab lan yakūnū ḥulafā' iḥtiyāṭiyyīn li-'amrikā ḍidda 'īrān maṭalan ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} lā yumkinuhum ru'yat al-'īrāq yuḍāc 'alā lā'ihat at-taqṣīm, li-'anna ḡālika juz' min istrāṭījiyyāt taḥaddaṭat 'ānhā 'amrikā wa-'isrā'īl munḍu 'ūquḍ ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 3} lā yumkinuhum 'an ya'cīšū siyāsiyyan 'alā ḥājis al-ittihām bi-l-'irḥāb ka-qaḍiyyah tamma min xilāliḥā 'īclān al-ḥurūb wa-l-'āzāl wa-t-tajasus wa-t-ta'āmul ma'ā al-'arab ka-'ajsām mutafajjirah 'īndamā tabḥaṭ istixbārat as-safārat al-'amrikiyyah 'ān nawayāhum wa-mā yaḍmirūn. ^{MCCI 3})

Sentential Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	l-'arab lan yakūnū ḥulafā' iḥtiyāṭiyyīn li-'amrikā ḍidda 'īrān maṭalan
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	lā yumkinuhum ru'yat al-'īrāq yuḍāc 'alā lā'ihat at-taqṣīm, li-'anna ḡālika juz' min istrāṭījiyyāt taḥddat 'ānhā 'amrikā wa-'isrā'īl munḍu 'ūquḍ
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	lā yumkinuhum 'an ya'cīšū siyāsiyyan 'alā ḥājis al-ittihām bi-l-'irḥāb ka-qaḍiyyah tamma min xilāliḥā 'īclān al-ḥurūb wa-l-'āzāl wa-t-tajasus wa-t-ta'āmul ma'ā al-'arab ka-'ajsām mutafajjirah 'īndamā tabḥaṭ istixbārat as-safārat al-'amrikiyyah 'ān nawayāhum wa-mā yaḍmirūn.

Sentence 7

لقد جرب الرئيس الأمريكي السابق، كلينتون مساعيه، في آخر ولايته، أن يجعل السلام ختام مرحلة حكمه، ولكنه فشل ، لأنه عجز عن أن يجعل إسرائيل تؤمن بالتنازلات المعقولة

(^{MCI} (^{CCI 1} laqad jarraba ar-ra'is al-'amrīkī as-sābiq, klintun masācīh fi 'āxir wilāyatih, 'an jācal as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmih (^{CCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa lākinnahu (^{CICj} (^{CCI 2} fašil (^{CCI 2}) (^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-annahu ċajiza ċan 'an yajcal 'isrā'īl tu'min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-mačqūlah. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	laqad jarraba ar-ra'is al-'amrīkī as-sābiq, klintun masācīh fi 'āxir wilāyatih, 'an jācal as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmih wa lākinnahu fašil
Coordinated Clause 1	laqad jarraba ar-ra'is al-'amrīkī as-sābiq, klintun masācīh fi 'āxir wilāyatih, 'an jācal as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmih
Clausal Conjunction	wa lākīn-nahu
Coordinated Clause 2	fašil
Adjunct Clause attached to coordinated clause 2	li-annahu ċajiza ċan 'an yajcal 'isrā'īl tu'min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-mačqūlah.

Sentence 8

و بوش سوف يواجه نفس العقبة، لأن فصيل حكم (أولمرت) يريد التخطيط للتعامل مع الرئيس القادم، وليس المودع الأقل.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} būš sawfa yūwājih nafs al-ċaqabah ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'anna fašil ḥukm 'ūlmart yurīd at-taxṭīṭ li-t-tačāmul mača ar-ra'is al-qādim, wa-laysa al-muwaddīc al-āfil. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	būš sawfa yūwājih nafs al-ċaqabah
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'anna fašil ḥukm 'ūlmart yurīd at-taxṭīṭ li-t-tačāmul mača ar-ra'is al-qādim, wa-laysa al-muwaddīc al-āfil.

Sentence 9

عندما نقول دعونا نجرب، فإننا نريد رفع الستارة عن آخر فصل في التمثيلية المعاد صياغتها وبطولتها بنفس السيناريوهات.

(^{ACI} ċindamā naqūl dačūnā nūjarrib ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCI} 'innanā nūrīd rafc as-sitārah ċan āxir fašl fi at-tamṭīliyyah al-muċād šiyāgatihā wa-biṭūlatihā bi-nafs as-sināryūhāt. ^{MCI})

Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ċindamā naqūl dačūnā nūjarrib
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	'innanā nūrīd rafc as-sitārah ċan āxir fašl fi at-tamṭīliyyah al-muċā šiyāgatihā wa-biṭūlatihā bi-nafs as-sināryūhāt.

Sentence 10

ومع ذلك، فنحن نرحب بأي حوار له نتيجة معقولة نراها تبرز على الواقع، وليس من خلال الوعود والآمال الكاذب.

(^{Cj'} wa-mačā dālik ^{Cj'}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCI} naḥnu nuraḥḥib bi-'ayi ḥiwār lahu natījah mačqūlah narāhā tabruz ċalā al-wāqīc, wa-laysa min xilāl al-wuċūd wa-l-'amāl al-kāḏibah. ^{MCI})

Conjunct	wa-mačā dālik
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	naḥnu nuraḥḥib bi-'ayi ḥiwār lahu natījah mačqūlah narāhā tabruz ċalā al-wāqīc, wa-laysa min xilāl al-wuċūd wa-l-'amāl al-kāḏibah.

Sentence 11

و الرئيس بوش، وإن كان يأتي للمنطقة بأسلحة دبلوماسية ضعيفة، فإن ما نعلقه على نجاحه مرتبط بقدرته على تجاوز عقدة إسرائيل والخوف منها.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} r-ra'īs būš , wa-inkāna ya'tī li-l-mantiqah bi-'asliḥah diblumāsīyyah ḡaḥīfah, fa-'inna mā nuḡalliquhu ḡalā najāḥih murtabiṭ bi-qudratihi ḡalā tajāwuz ḡuqdat 'isrā'īl wa-l-xawf minhā. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	ar-ra'īs būš , wa-inkāna ya'tī li-l-mantiqah bi-'asliḥah diblumāsīyyah ḡaḥīfah, fa-'inna mā nuḡalliquhu ḡalā najāḥih murtabiṭ bi-qudratihi ḡalā tajāwuz ḡuqdat 'isrā'īl wa-l-xawf minhā.

Sentence 12

لقد عشنا رحلة طويلة مع رؤساء أمريكا، وخاصة بعد أن سلخت إسرائيل عنها عباءة فرنسا وبريطانيا، بعد أحداث 1967م، لتلتحق بالركب الأمريكي الأكثر قوة ووجهة أمام التمدد القومي العربي، وتفاعلاته الانفعالية، ووقوف الاتحاد السوفياتي معه مسانداً وحليفاً.

(^{MCI} la-qad ḡišnā riḥlah ṭawīlah maḡa ru'sā' 'amrīkā ^{MCI}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{ACI} xāṣṣatan baḡda 'an salaxat 'isrā'īl ḡanhā ḡabā't faransā wa-biriṭānya, baḡda 'aḡdāt 1967, li-taltaḥiqa bi-r-rakb al-'amrīkī al-'akṭar quwwah wa-wajāḥah 'amāma at-tamadud al-qawmī al-ḡarabī, wa-tafāḡulātih al-infiḡāliyyah, wa-wuqūf al-ittiḡad as-sūfayti maḡahu musānidan wa-ḡalīfan. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	la-qad ḡišnā riḥlah ṭawīlah maḡa ru'sā' 'amrīkā
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	xāṣṣatan baḡda 'an salaxat 'isrā'īl ḡanhā ḡabā't faransā wa-biriṭānya, baḡda 'aḡdāt 1967, li-taltaḥiqa bi-r-rakb al-'amrīkī al-'akṭar quwwah wa-wajāḥah 'amāma at-tamadud al-qawmī al-ḡarabī, wa-tafāḡulātih al-infiḡāliyyah, wa-wuqūf al-ittiḡad as-sūfayti maḡahu musānidan wa-ḡalīfan.

Sentence 13

لكن أمريكا ظلت الحليف الأكثر فاعلية، حتى إن معظم الحروب بأشكالها العسكرية والسياسية والاقتصادية، جاء نتائج تدخلها المباشر، أو غير المباشر، في المنطقة.

(^{SCj} lākinna ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} 'amrīkā ḡallat al-ḡalīf al-'akṭar fāḡiliyyah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{MCCI 2} ḡattā 'inna muḡzam al-ḡurūb bi-'aṣkālīhā al-ḡaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqṭišādiyyah, jā'a natā'ij tadaxulihā al-mubāṣir 'aw ḡayir al-mubāṣir fi l-mantiqah. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	lākinna
Main Coordinated Clause 1	'amrīkā ḡallat al-ḡalīf al-'akṭar fāḡiliyyah
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ḡattā 'inna muḡzam al-ḡurūb bi-'aṣkālīhā al-ḡaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqṭišādiyyah, jā'a natā'ij tadaxulihā al-mubāṣir 'aw ḡayir al-mubāṣir fi l-mantiqah.

Sentence 14

بوش سيحل ضعيفاً، لكنه لن يكون آخر الرؤساء الذين يملكون طاقة الحل إلا إذا كان بالفعل لديه شيء مجهول لا نعلمه، مع أن عصر الخوارق انتهى ومعه أشياء أخرى.

(^{MCCI 1} būš sa-yaḡillu ḡayfan ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākinnaḡu ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} lan yakūn āxir ar-ru'asā' allaḡīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḡall 'illā 'iḡā kāna bil-fiḡl ladayhi ṣay' majḡūl lā naḡlamuh ^{MCCI 2}) (^{DCI} maḡa 'anna ḡaṣr al-xawāriḡ intaha wa-maḡahu 'aṣyā'a 'uxra. ^{DCI})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	būš sa-yaḡillu ḡayfan
Clausal Conjunction	lākinnaḡu
Main Coordinated Clause 2	lan yakūn āxir ar-ru'asā' allaḡīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḡall 'illā 'iḡā kāna bil-fiḡl ladayhi ṣay' majḡūl lā naḡlamuh
Disjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	maḡa 'anna ḡaṣr al-xawāriḡ intaha wa-maḡahu 'aṣyā'a 'uxra.

Analysis of Text 5

Sentence 1

خيار ضرب إيران تحول إلى مناورة بين أمريكا وإسرائيل، فكل منهما يشحن بطاريات ويبتثها بمختلف الدعايات.

(^{MCCI 1} xayār ḍarb ‘īrān taḥawwala ‘ilā munāwarah bayna ‘amrīka wa-‘isrā ‘īl ^{MCCI 1}) (CICj fa CICj) (^{MCCI 2} kullun minhumā yašḥan baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā bi-muxṭalaf ad-dicāyāt. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	xayār ḍarb ‘īrān taḥawwala ‘ilā munāwarah bayna ‘amrīka wa-‘isrā ‘īl
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kullun minhumā yašḥan baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā bi-muxṭalaf ad-dicāyāt.

Sentence 2

و حتى نقطع المسافة بين خط اليقين والتهوئش، لا بد من وضع كافة الاحتمالات في سياقها الأمني للاقتصاد العالمي.

(^{SCj wa SCj}) (^{ACI} ḥattā naqṭa‘ al-masāfah bayna xaṭṭ al-yaqīn wa-t-tahwīš ^{ACI}) (^{MCI} lā budda min waḍ‘ kāffat al-iḥtimālāt fī siyāqihā al-‘amnī li-l-iqtisād al-‘cālami. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ḥattā naqṭa‘ al-masāfah bayna xaṭṭ al-yaqīn wa-t-tahwīš
Main Clause	lā buda min waḍ‘ kāfat al-iḥtimālāt fī siyāqihā al-‘amnī li-l-iqtisād al-‘cālami.

Sentence 3

إذ لأول مرة يبرز النقط كحاجز بين احتمال الضربة وإيقافها، لأن أي عمل كهذا يضع أبعاد المغامرة فوق التصورات حتى مع فارق القوة بين من يهدد بالهجوم، ومن يرفع راية الدفاع إلى حدود الضربة الموجعة لوسط إسرائيل ومفاعلاتها النووية.

(^{Cjt} ‘id ^{Cjt}) (^{MCI} li-‘awwal marrah yabruz an-naft ka-ḥājjiz bayna iḥtimāl aḍ-ḍarbah wa-‘īqāfihā ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-‘anna ‘ayyi ‘amal ka-hādā yaḍa‘ ‘ab‘ād al-muḡāmarah fawqa at-tašawwurāt ḥattā ma‘a fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-hujūm wa-man yarfa‘ rāyat ad-difā‘ ‘ilā ḥudūd aḍ-ḍarbah al-mujīcah li-wasaṭ ‘isrā‘īl wa-mufa‘īlātihā an-nawawiyah. ^{ACI})

Conjunct	‘id
Main Clause	li-‘awwal marrah yabruz an-naft ka-ḥājjiz bayna iḥtimāl aḍ-ḍarbah wa-‘īqāfihā
Adjunct clause attached to the main clause	li-‘anna ‘ayyi ‘amal ka-hādā yaḍa‘ ‘ab‘ād al-muḡāmarah fawqa at-tašawwurāt ḥattā ma‘a fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-hujūm wa-man yarfa‘ rāyat ad-difā‘ ‘ilā ḥudūd aḍ-ḍarbah al-mujīcah li-wasaṭ ‘isrā‘īl wa-mufa‘īlātihā an-nawawiyah.

Sentence 4

"السيناريوهات" الموضوعية خطيرة، و أي تدهور في أمن الخليج سوف يضع العالم أمام حشد من المفاجآت

(^{MCCI 1} as-sīnāryuhāt al-mawḍūcah xaṭīrah ^{MCCI 1}) (CICj wa CICj) (^{MCCI 2} ‘ayyi tadahwur fī ‘amn al-xalīj sawfa yaḍa‘ al-‘cālam ‘amām ḥašd min al-mufa‘ja‘āt. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	as-sīnāryuhāt al-mawḍūcah xaṭīrah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	‘ayyi tadahwur fī ‘amn al-xalīj sawfa yaḍa‘ al-‘cālam ‘amām ḥašd min al-mufa‘ja‘āt.

Sentence 5

فهذه المنطقة لا يمكن التلاعب بها وفق رغبات ما جرى في غزو العراق عندما نسجت تصورات تحولت إلى أكاذيب.

(^{SCj} fa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} hāḍihi al-mantiqah lā yumkin at-talācub bihā wifqa raġabat mā jarā fī ġazu al-ġirāq ġindamā nusijat taṣawwurāt taḥawwalat ‘ilā ‘akādīb. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	hāḍihi al-mantiqah lā yumkin at-talācub bihā wifqa raġabat mā jarā fī ġazu al-ġirāq ġindamā nusijat taṣawwurāt taḥawwalat ‘ilā ‘akādīb.

Sentence 6

و نحن هنا لا نقول إن إيران ليس لديها التصميم بامتلاك سلاح نووي، و لعدم وجود طرف محايد يثبت أو ينفي هذه الأفكار و يبقى الموضوع معلقاً على نمة الشكوك، وحتى في هذا الموقف .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} naḥnu hunā lā naqūl ‘inna ‘īrān laysa ladayhā at-taṣmīm bi-imitlāk silāh nawawi ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{AP} li-ġadam wujūd ṭaraf muḥāyid yuṭbit ‘aw yanfī hāḍihi al-afkār ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 2} yabqā al-mawḍūc muġallaq ġalā ġimmat aš-šukūk, wa-ḥattā fī ḥāḍa al-mawqif. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	naḥnu hunā lā naqūl ‘inna ‘īrān laysa ladayhā at-taṣmīm bi-imitlāk silāh nawawi
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 2	li-ġadam wujūd ṭaraf muḥāyid yuṭbit ‘aw yanfī hāḍihi al-afkār
Main Coordinated Clause 2	yabqā al-mawḍūc muġallaq ġalā ġimmat aš-šukūk, wa-ḥattā fī ḥāḍa al-mawqif.

Sentence 7

وسواء جاءت الإجراءات لإيران بتعويضات مادية واستراتيجية، فالبواحد تجعل القضية معلقة على نمة ما سيحدث، لا ما يجري الآن، و يضعه البعض في أسلوب المناورة الساخنة لثني إيران الاستمرار بمشروعها.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} sawā‘un jā‘at al-iġrāt‘āt li-‘īrān bi-taġwīdāt mādiyyah wa-istrātījīyah ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 1} l-bawādir tajġal al-qaḍīyah muġallaqah ġalā ġimmat mā sa-yahḍū lā mā yajri al-ān ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} yaḍācuhu al-baġḍ fī ‘uslūb al-munāwarah as-sāxīnah li-tānyī ‘īrān al-istimrār bi-mašrūciha. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 1	sawā‘un jā‘at al-iġrāt‘āt li-‘īrān bi-taġwīdāt mādiyyah wa-istrātījīyah
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	l-bawādir tajġal al-qaḍīyah muġallaqah ġalā ġimmat mā sa-yahḍū lā mā yajri al-ān
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	yaḍācuhu al-baġḍ fī ‘uslūb al-munāwarah as-sāxīnah li-tānyī ‘īrān al-istimrār bi-mašrūciha.

Sentence 8

قطعاً إسرائيل، تدرك أن وجود سلاح نووي في المنطقة، حتى لو كانت الدولة منتجة هذا السلاح خاضعة بسياساتها لأمريكا، فهي لا تأمن أي تحولات في سلطات هذه البلدان من أن تندفع إلى مغامرة حرب نووية، باعتبارها لا تملك الرادع الأخلاقي ولا القانوني، لكن تنسى أن أول من صنع هذه السلاح واستخدمه، وأحبر العالم التسابق على امتلاكه هو أمريكا.

(^{MCCI 1} qatġan ‘isrāīl tudrik ‘anna wujūd silāh nawawi fī l-mantiqah, ḥattā law kānat ad-dawlah muntijat ḥāḍa as-silāh xāḍīchah bi-siyāsātiha li-‘amrīkā, fa-hiya lā ta‘man ‘ayyi taḥawwulāt fī soluṭāt hāḍihi al-buldān min ‘an tandafīc ‘ilā muġamarat ḥarb nawawīyah, bi-īctibārihā lā tamlik ar-rādiġ al-‘axlāqi wa-lā al-qānūnī ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} tansā ‘anna ‘awwal man ṣanaġa ḥāḍa as-silāh wa-staxdamahu wa-‘ajbara al-ġalam at-tasābuq ġalā imtilākih huwa ‘amrīkā. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	qaṭcan 'isrāil tudrik 'anna wujūd silāh nawawi fī l-mantiqah, ḥattā law kānt ad-dawlah muntijat ḥaḍa as-silāh xāḍiḥah bi-siyāsātiha li-'amrīkā, fa-hiya lā ta'man 'ayyi taḥawwulāt fī sulūḥāt ḥāḍihi al-buldān min 'an tandafīc 'ilā muḡāmart ḥarb nawawiyyah, bi-icībārihā lā tamlik ar-rādić al-'axlāqi wa-lā al-qānūni
Clausal Conjunction	lākin
Main Coordinated Clause 2	tansā 'anna 'awwal man ṣanaća ḥaḍa as-silāh wa-staxdamahu wa-'ajbara al-ćālam at-tasābuq ćalā imtilākih huwa 'amrīkā.

Sentence 9

و حتى مع القول إن العالم لا تحكمه القوانين الأخلاقية، بل مبادئ القوة، فإيران زمن الشاه كانت من أوائل الدول التي كانت تحظى من أمريكا بأن تمتلك هذا السلاح مدفوعة بأن تكون خط دفاع أول ضد الاتحاد السوفياتي.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{AP} ḥattā maća al-qawl 'inna al-ćālam lā taḥkumuḥu al-qawānīn al-'axlāqiyyah, bal mabādi' al-quwwah ^{AP}) (^{CICJ} fa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCI} 'īrān zaman aš-šāh kānat min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānat taḥzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik ḥaḍa as-silāh madfūćatan bi-'an takūn xaṭṭ difāc 'awwal ḍidd al-ittihād as-sufayti ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	ḥattā maća al-qawl 'inna al-ćālam lā taḥkumuḥu al-qawānīn al-'axlāqiyyah, bal mabādi' al-quwwah
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	'īrān zaman aš-šāh kānt min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānt taḥzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik ḥaḍa as-silāh madfūćatan bi-'an takūn xaṭṭ difāc 'awwal ḍidd al-ittihād as-sufayti

Sentence 10

لكن الأحداث قلبت التصورات، فصارت الثقة بأي نظام لا يرتكز إلى قواعد نظام ديموقراطي، يجب أن توقفه قوانين القوة عن حيازة هذا السلاح، والاستثناء الوحيد إسرائيل التي تعاون الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي بإدخالها هذا النادي الخطير.

(^{SCJ} lākinā ^{SCJ}) (^{MCCI 1} l-'aḥḍāṭ qalabat at-taṣawwurāt ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICJ} fa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} šārat at-tiqah bi-'ayyi niẓām lā yartakiz 'ilā qawācić niẓām dimuqrāṭi yajib 'an tūqifuhu qawānīn al-quwwah ćan ḥiyāzat ḥaḍa as-silāh ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 3} l-istiṭnā' al-waḥīd 'isrā'il allati taćāwan al-ġarb al-'urūbbī wa-l-'amrīkī 'idxāliha ḥaḍa an-nādi al-xaṭīr ^{MCCI 3})

Sentential Conjunction	lākinā
Main Coordinated Clause 1	l-'aḥḍāṭ qalabat at-taṣawwurāt
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	šārat at-tiqah bi-'ayyi niẓām lā yartakiz 'ilā qawācić niẓām dimuqrāṭi yajib 'an tūqifuhu qawānīn al-quwwah ćan ḥiyāzat ḥaḍa as-silāh
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	l-istiṭnā' al-waḥīd 'isrā'il allati taćāwan al-ġarb al-'urūbbī wa-l-'amrīkī 'idxāliha ḥaḍa an-nādi al-xaṭīr

Sentence 11

دول المنطقة، خليجية أو آسيوية أخرى ليس من مصلحتها انتشار هذه القوة، وإلا اضطرت معظمها إلى الدخول في سباق مع إيران، و هنا سندخل في حسابات المخاطر الأكبر.

(^{MCCI 1} duwal al-mantiqah, xalṭiyyah 'aw 'āsyawiyyah 'uxrā laysa min mašliḥtiḥā intišār ḥāḍihi al-quwwah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICJ} wa-'illā ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} iḍṭarrat mućzamuha 'ilā ad-duxūl fī sibāq maća 'īrān ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 3} sa-nadxul fī ḥisābāt al-maxāṭir al-'akbar. ^{MCCI 3})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	duwal al-mantiqah, xalṭiyyah 'aw 'āsyawiyyah 'uxrā laysa min mašliḥtiḥā intišār ḥāḍihi al-quwwah
Clausal Conjunction	wa-'illā
Main Coordinated Clause 2	iḍṭarrat mućzamuha 'ilā ad-duxūl fī sibāq maća 'īrān
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	sa-nadxul fī ḥisābāt al-maxāṭir al-'akbar.

Sentence 12

لكن السيناريو الآخر لا يفترض الضريبة، ولا من يهددون بها، وإنما مقايضة ذلك بتحالف تدور حواراته وأساره تحت طائلة هذه البلدان.

(^{SCj} lākina ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} s-sīnāryu al-‘āxar lā yaftarīd aḍ-ḍarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna bihā, wa-‘innamā muqāyadat ḍālik bi-taḥāluf tadūr ḥiwārātuh wa-‘asrāruh tahta ḥāwilt ḥāḍihi al-buldān. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākina
Main Clause	s-sīnāryu al-‘āxar lā yaftarīd aḍ-ḍarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna bihā, wa-‘innamā muqāyadat ḍālik bi-taḥāluf tadūr ḥiwārātuh wa-‘asrāruh tahta ḥāwilt ḥāḍihi al-buldān.

Sentence 13

و ربما تكون النتائج عكس التصورات والتوقعات، إذا ما وجدنا شركاء الأمس يعودون إلى صياغة اتفاقات تأخ بين الأعداء على مبدأ المصالح المشتركة، حتى لو لم يوجد العدو المشترك أو المفترض مثلما كان الاتحاد السوفياتي.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} rubbamā takūn an-natā‘ij čaks at-taaṣawūrāt wa-t-tawaqūcāt ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ‘iḍā mā wajadnā šurakā‘ al-‘ams yačūdūn ‘ilā šīyāgat ittifāqāt ta‘āxin bayna al-‘ačdā‘ čalā mabd‘ al-mašāliḥ al-muštarakah, ḥatta law lam yūjad al-čadū al-muštarak ‘aw al-muftaraḍ miṭlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	rubbamā takūn an-natā‘ij čaks at-taaṣawūrāt wa-t-tawaqūcāt
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	‘iḍā mā wajadnā šurakā‘ al-‘ams yačūdūn ‘ilā šīyāgat ittifāqāt ta‘āxin bayna al-‘ačdā‘ čalā mabd‘ al-mašāliḥ al-muštarakah, ḥatta law lam yūjad al-čadū al-muštarak ‘aw al-muftaraḍ miṭlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة عليها أن تفهم أن لا ثوابت بالسياسة، و أن الثقة بدولة صديقة أو عدوة تخضع لمجمل المصالح الأني منها والبعيد.

(^{MCI} duwal al-mantiqah čalayhā ‘an tafham ‘an lā ṭawābit bi-s-siyāsah, wa-‘anna a ṭ-ṭiqah bi-dawlah ṣadīqah ‘aw čadwwah taḥḍač li-mujmal al-mašāliḥ al-āniyyi minhā wa-l-bačīd. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	duwal al-mantiqah čalayhā ‘an tafham ‘an lā ṭawābit bi-s-siyāsah, wa-‘anna a ṭ-ṭiqah bi-dawlah ṣadīqah ‘aw čadwwah taḥḍač li-mujmal al-mašāliḥ al-āniyyi minhā wa-l-bačīd.
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Sentence 15

و مثلما تنازلت أمريكا عن الشاه ونظامه فهي قد تتقارب مع من تعتبرهم أعداءها، و لا يحتاج الأمر إلا لابتسامات تتبعها تواقيع على اتفاقات المصالح قد لا تكون لصالحنا ولا غيرنا

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{DCI} miṭlamā tanāzalat ‘amrīkā čan aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi ^{DCI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 1} hiya qad tataqārab mača man tačtabirahum ‘ačdā‘hā ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} lā yahtāj al-‘amr ‘illā li-ibtisāmāt tatbačuḥā tawāqīč čalā ittifāqāt al-mašāliḥ qad lā takūn lišāliḥinā wa-lā ḡayrinā. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	miṭlamā tanāzalat ‘amrīkā čan aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	hiya qad tataqārab mača man tačtabirahum ‘ačdā‘hā
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	lā yahtāj al-‘amr ‘illā li-ibtisāmāt tatbačuḥā tawāqīč čalā ittifāqāt al-mašāliḥ qad lā takūn lišāliḥinā wa-lā ḡayrinā.

Analysis of Text 6

Sentence 1

العراق، النفط، السلاح النووي، هي محاور الصراع الإيراني، مع إسرائيل وأمريكا.

(^{MCI} al-ćirāq, an-naft, as-silāh an-nawawī, hiya maḥāwir aš-širāc al-‘īrānī maća ‘isrā‘īl wa-‘amrīkā ^{MCI})

Main Clause	al-ćirāq, an-naft, as-silāh an-nawawī, hiya maḥāwir aš-širāc al-‘īrānī maća ‘isrā‘īl wa-‘amrīkā
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Sentence 2

وحتى زمن التحالف ما بين الشاه والغرب، ورفض العالم الإسلامي للطروحات الماركسية التي تبناها الاتحاد السوفياتي الجار لإيران، لم تكن الاستراتيجية المشتركة الإيرانية - الأمريكية تغفل مفعول الإسلام كتنقيض لطروحات الغرب والشرق معاً

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} ḥattā zaman at-taḥaluf mā bayna aš-šāh wa-l-ġarb, wa-rafd al-ćālam al-‘islāmī li-ṭ-ṭurūḥāt al-māriksiyah allatī tabannahā al-ittihād as-sūfaytī al-jār li-ī-rān ^{AP}) (^{MCI} lam takun al-istrātījiyyah al-muštarakah al-īrāniyyah al-‘amrīkiyyah taġfal mafcūl al-‘islām ka-naqīd li-ṭurūḥāt al-ġarb wa-š-šarq maćan. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	ḥattā zaman at-taḥaluf mā bayna aš-šāh wa-l-ġarb, wa-rafd al-ćālam al-‘islāmī li-ṭ-ṭurūḥāt al-māriksiyah allatī tabannahā al-ittihād as-sūfaytī al-jār li-ī-rān
Main Clause	lam takun al-istrātījiyyah al-muštarakah al-īrāniyyah al-‘amrīkiyyah taġfal mafcūl al-‘islām ka-naqīd li-ṭurūḥāt al-ġarb wa-š-šarq maćan.

Sentence 3

غير أن تغيير الظروف في الأحوال القائمة مزق تلك العلاقات و وضعها في دوائر التفاعل السلبي الذي يتحرك نحو صدام مسلح .

(^{Cjt} ġayra ‘anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCI} taġayyur az-zurūf fi l-‘aḥwāl al-qā‘imah ^{CVP 1} mazzaqa tilka al-ćalāqāt ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} waḍaćahā fi dawā‘ir at-tafācūl as-silbī alladī yataḥarrak naḥwa šidām musallaḥ ^{CVP 2}) ^{MCI})

Conjunct	ġayra ‘anna
Main Clause	taġayyur az-zurūf fi l-‘aḥwāl al-qā‘imah mazzaqa tilka al-ćalāqāt wa waḍaćahā fi dawā‘ir at-tafācūl as-silbī alladī yataḥarrak naḥwa šidām musallaḥ
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	mazzaqa tilka al-ćilāqāt
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	waḍaćahā fi dawā‘ir at-tafācūl as-silbī alladī yataḥarrak naḥwa šidām musallaḥ

Sentence 4

إسرائيل، دائماً على خط التماس مع المنطقة، ومع كل دولة إسلامية تحصل على سلاح متقدم أو مدمر، و لذلك عارصت بشدة امتلاك باكستان سلاحاً نووياً، و كادت أن تقوم بمغامرة بضرب مفاعلاتها، لولا الخوف من رد فعل لدولة توضع في مصاف الدول الثانوية عسكرياً، و قد فجرت المفاعل النووي العراقي.

(^{MCCI 1} ‘isrā‘īl dā‘iman ćalā xaṭṭ at-tamāss maća al-mantiqah, wa- maća kull dawlah ‘islāmiyyah taḥşal ćalā silāh mutaqaḍdim ‘aw mudammir ^{MCCI 1}) (^{Cjt} wa liġālīka ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 2} ćaraḍat bišiddah imtilāk bākistān silāḥan nawawiyyan ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 3} kādat ‘an taqūm bi-muġāmarah bi-ḍarb muḑācīlātihā, lawlā al-xawf min radd fićlin li-dawlah tūḍaću fi maşāff ad-duwal aṭ-tānawiyyah ćaskariyyan ^{MCCI 3}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 4} qad fajjarat al-muḑācīl an-nawawī al-ćirāqī. ^{MCCI 4})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	'isrā'īl dā'iman ʿalā xaṭṭ at-tamās maʿa al-mantiqah, wa-maʿa kull dawlah 'islāmiyyah taḥṣal ʿalā silāh mutaqaḍdim 'aw mudammir
Conjunct	wa liqālīka
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ʿāraḍat bišiddah imtilāk bākistān silāhan nawawiyyan
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	kādat 'an taqūm bi-muḡāmarah bi-ḍarb mufāfilātihā, lawlā al-xawf min rad fiʿlin li-dawlah tuḍaʿu fi maṣāf ad-duwal at-ʿānawiyyah ʿaskariyyan
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 4	qad fajjarat al-mufāʿil an-nawawī al-ʿirāqī.

Sentence 5

و بفضل تصريحات (شاؤول موفاز) وزير الحرب السابق، ووزير المواصلات في حكومة إسرائيل عندما هدد بضرب كل مكونات السلاح النووي الإيراني، وهو الذي ينحدر من أصل فارسي، وضع حكومته، وحتى أمريكا في موقف دبلوماسي صعب، لأنه حتى لو وجدت مثل هذه النوايا، فعلى الأقل تبقى رهن تصوّر الدولة وحليفتها الكبرى.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{DP} bifaḍl taṣrīḥāt šā'wūl mufāz wazīr al-ḥarb as-sābiq, wa-wazīr al-muwāṣalāt fī ḥukūmat 'isrā'īl ʿindamā haddada bi-ḍarb kull mukawwināt as-silāh an-nawawī al-'irānī, wa-huwa alladī yanḥadirū min 'aṣl fārisī ^{DP}) (^{MCI} waḍaʿa ḥukūmatahuh, wa-ḥatta 'amrīkā fī mawqif dīblumāsī ṣaʿb ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-'annahū ḥattā law wūjidat miṭl ḥādīhi an-nawāya fa-ʿalā al-'aqall tabqā rahna taṣawwur ad-dawlah wa-ḥalīfātihā al-kubrā. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Disunct Phrase attached to main clause	bifaḍl taṣrīḥāt šā'wūl mufāz wazīr al-ḥarb as-sābiq, wa-wazīr al-muwāṣalāt fī ḥukūmat 'isrā'īl ʿindamā haddada bi-ḍarb kull mukawwināt as-silāh an-nawawī al-'irānī, wa-huwa alladī yanḥadirū min 'aṣl fārisī
Main Clause	waḍaʿa ḥukūmatahuh, wa-ḥatta 'amrīkā fī mawqif dīblumāsī ṣaʿb
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'annahū ḥattā law wūjidat miṭl ḥādīhi an-nawāya fa-ʿalā al-'aqall tabqā rahna taṣawwur ad-dawlah wa-ḥalīfātihā al-kubrā.

Sentence 6

مما جعل النتائج تتعكس سلباً، عندما قفز سعر برميل النفط إلى رقم قياسي بسبب هذا التصريح، وفسرته أوساط أوروبية، وعالمية بالتسرع والخطأ.

(^{MCI} mimmā jaʿala an-natā'ij tanʿakis salban ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ʿindamā qafaza siʿr barmīl an-naft 'ilā raqm qiyāsī bi-sabab ḥāda at-taṣrīḥ, wa-fassarathu 'awsāt 'urubbiyyah wa-ʿālamīyyah bi-t-tasarruʿ wa-l-xata'. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	mimmā jaʿala an-natā'ij tanʿakis salban
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ʿindamā qafaza siʿr barmīl an-naft 'ilā raqm qiyāsī bi-sabab ḥāda at-taṣrīḥ, wa-fassarathu 'awsāt 'urubbiyyah wa-ʿālamīyyah bi-t-tasarruʿ wa-l-xata'.

Sentence 7

و بصرف النظر عن التصريحات الساخنة التي جرت على لسان (موفاز) فالموضوع يبقى ضمن حسابات دولية دقيقة لا تجعل إسرائيل، هي من يحدد المخاطر على الأمن العالمي. وحتى لو وجد ضوء أخضر من أمريكا بجس النبض يمثل هذا التصريح فالنتائج جاءت معاكسة.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{DP} biṣarf an-nazar ʿan at-taṣrīḥat as-sāxinah allatī jarat ʿalā lisān mufāz ^{DP}) (^{SubCICj} fa ^{SubCICj}) (^{MCCI 1} l-mawḍūʿ yabqā ḍimna ḥisābāt daqīqah lā tajʿal 'isrā'īl hiya man yuḥaddid al-maxāṭir ʿalā al-'amn al-ʿālamī ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{ACI} ḥattā law wujida ḍaw' 'axaḍar min amrīkā bi-jass an-nabḍ bi-miṭl ḥādā at-taṣrīḥ ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} n-natāij jā'at muʿākisah. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Disjunct Phrase attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	biṣarf an-nazar ʿan at-taṣrīḥat as-sāxinah allatī jarat ʿalā lisān mufāz
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	l-mawḏūc yabqā ʿimna ḥisābāt daqīqah lā tajāl ‘isrā’īl hiya man yuḥaddid al-maxāṭir ʿalā al-‘amn al-ʿālami
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	ḥattā law wujida ʿaw ‘axaḍar min amrīkā bi-jass an-nabḍ bi-miṭil ḥāḍā at-taṣrīḥ,
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	n-natāij jā’ at muʿākisah.

Sentence 8

ومتلما ترفض دول المنطقة تسليح إسرائيل الذي جاء بدعم أوروبي – أمريكي فإيضاً لا يمكن أن تجد المنطقة العربية بسبب تسليح إيران النووي، مدفوعة بامتلاك قوة مماثلة، وإلغرقنا بمصاريف هائلة، ومعها مخاطر أكبر من تصوّر أن هذا السلاح رادع فقط.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} miṭlamā tarfuḍ duwal al-mantiqah tasalluḥ ‘isrā’īl allāḍī jā’a bi-daʿm ‘urūbbī-‘amrīkī ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 1} ‘ayḍan lā yumkin ‘an tajid al-mantiqah al-ʿarabiyyah bi-sabab tasalluḥ ‘irān an-nawawī madfūcatan bi-imtilāk qūwwah mumāṭilah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa-‘illā ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} ʿariqnā bi-maṣārīf ḥā’ilah wa-maʿahā maxāṭir ‘akbar min taṣawwur ‘anna ḥāḍā as-silāḥ rādiʿ faḡaṭ. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	miṭlamā tarfuḍ duwal al-mantiqah tasalluḥ ‘isrā’īl allāḍī jā’a bi-daʿm ‘urūbbī-‘amrīkī
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	‘ayḍan lā yumkin ‘an tajid al-mantiqah al-ʿarabiyyah bi-sabab tasalluḥ ‘irān an-nawawī madfūcatan bi-imtilāk qūwwah mumāṭilah
Clausal Conjunction	wa-‘illā
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ʿariqnā bi-maṣārīf ḥā’ilah wa-maʿahā maxāṭir ‘akbar min taṣawwur ‘anna ḥāḍā as-silāḥ rādiʿ faḡaṭ.

Sentence 9

ثم إذا اقتربنا أن هناك جدلاً حاداً حول اتفاقية أمنية، عراقية - أمريكية تنتظر إليها إيران على أنها تهديد مباشر إذا ما تم تطوير حدودها المهمة بقواعد أمريكية، فإن الأسباب توجبها مسألة هذا التسليح، وسيتم التفريق بين امتلاك إسرائيل قنابلها النووية، وبين إيران ، لأن الأخيرة، من المنظور الأمريكي، دولة "ثيوقراطية" راديكالية لا توجد لها الموانع من أن تستخدم سلاحها، في أي حالة ماء، أو تنشر هذه التقنية على مساحات عربية أو إسلامية أخرى.

(^{SCj} tumma ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} ‘iḡā iftaradnā ‘anna hunāka jadalān ḥaddān ḥaula ittifaqīyyah ‘amnīyyah ʿirāqīyyah-‘amrīkiyyah tanzur ilayhā ‘irān ʿalā ‘annahā tahdīd mubāšir ‘iḡā mā tamma taṭwīq ḥudūdahā al-muhimmah bi-qawāʿid ‘amrīkiyyah ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 1} ‘inna al-‘asbāb tūjibuhā mas‘alat ḥāḍā at-tasalluḥ ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} sa-yatimm at-tafrīq bayna imtilāk ‘isrā’īl qanābiluhā an-nawawīyyah wa-bayna ‘irān ^{MCCI 2}) (^{ACI} li-‘anna al-‘axīrah, min al-manzūr al-‘amrīkī, dawlah ṭiyuqrāṭīyyah rādikāliyyah lā tūjad lahā al-mawāniʿ min ‘an tastaxdim silāḥahā, fī ‘ayyi ḥālatin mā, ‘aw tanšur ḥāḍihī at-tiqaniyyah ʿalā masāḥāt ʿarabiyyah ‘aw ‘islāmiyyah ‘uxrā. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	tumma
Adjunct Clause attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	‘iḡā iftaradnā ‘anna hunāka jadalān ḥaddān ḥaula ittifaqīyyah ‘amnīyyah ʿirāqīyyah-‘amrīkiyyah tanzur ilayhā ‘irān ʿalā ‘annahā tahdīd mubāšir ‘iḡā mā tamma taṭwīq ḥudūdahā al-muhimmah bi-qawāʿid ‘amrīkiyyah
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	‘inna al-‘asbāb tūjibuhā mas‘alat ḥāḍā at-tasalluḥ
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	sa-yatimm at-tafrīq bayna imtilāk ‘isrā’īl qanābiluhā an-nawawīyyah wa-bayna ‘irān
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	li-‘anna al-‘axīrah, min al-manzūr al-‘amrīkī, dawlah ṭiyuqrāṭīyyah rādikāliyyah lā tūjad lahā al-mawāniʿ min ‘an tastaxdim silāḥahā, fī ‘ayyi ḥālatin mā, ‘aw tanšur ḥāḍihī at-tiqaniyyah ʿalā masāḥāt ʿarabiyyah ‘aw ‘islāmiyyah ‘uxrā.

Sentence 10

و بصرف النظر عن ادعاء كل طرف، فالموضوع حساس جداً، لأن أمن المنطقة لا يأتي على أولويات أمريكا وإسرائيل، حتى بوجود القوة الأمريكية المنتشرة على أرض الخليج والمحيط الهندي، والعراق سيظل المعادلة الحادة في ميدان المساومات

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{DP} bi-šarf an-nzar ʿan iddiʿā kull ʿaraf ^{DP}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} 1) l-mawḍūc ḥassās jiddan li-ʿanna ʿaman almanṭiqah lā yʿatī ʿalā ʿawlawayyat ʿamrīkā wa-ʿisrāʿīl, ḥattā bi-wujūd al-qūwwah al-ʿamrīkiyyah al-muntaširah ʿalā ʿarḍ al-xalīj wa-l-muḥīṭ al-hindī (^{MCCI} 1) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} 2) l-ʿirāq sa-yazall al-muʿādalāh al-ḥaddāh fī mīdān al-musāwamāt (^{MCCI} 2)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Disjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	bi-šarf an-nzar ʿan iddiʿā kull ʿaraf
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	l-mawḍūc ḥassās jiddan li-ʿanna ʿaman almanṭiqah lā yʿatī ʿalā ʿawlawayyat ʿamrīkā wa-ʿisrāʿīl, ḥattā bi-wujūd al-qūwwah al-ʿamrīkiyyah al-muntaširah ʿalā ʿarḍ al-xalīj wa-l-muḥīṭ al-hindī
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	l-ʿirāq sa-yazall al-muʿādalāh al-ḥaddāh fī mīdān al-musāwamāt

Sentence 11

و قد تقتض إسرائيل أن حدود أمنها لا تقف على بلدان الجوار، بل كل العالم الإسلامي إذا ما وصلت قدراته العسكرية، إلى ما يوازيها بالقوة والردع.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI}) qad taftariḍ ʿisrāʿīl ʿanna ḥudūd ʿamniḥā lā taqif ʿalā buldān al-jiwār, bal kull-a-l-ʿālam al-ʿislāmī ʿiḍā mā wašalat qudurātihi al-ʿaskariyyah ʿilā mā yuwāzihā bi-l-qūwwah wa-r-radc. (^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	qad taftariḍ ʿisrāʿīl ʿanna ḥudūd ʿamniḥā lā taqif ʿalā buldān al-jiwār, bal kull-a-l-ʿālam al-ʿislāmī ʿiḍā mā wašalat qudurātihi al-ʿaskariyyah ʿilā mā yuwāzihā bi-l-qūwwah wa-r-radc.

Sentence 12

فهي لم تستكر على الهند وجنوب أفريقيا، وحتى الأرجنتين، وكوريا الشمالية أن تمتلك أذرة نووية، إلا إذا خرجت إلى الأبعاد العربية، والإسلامية.

(^{SCj} fa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI}) hiya lam tastankir ʿalā al-hind wa-janūb ʿafrīqiya, wa-ḥattā al-ʿarjantīn wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah ʿan tamtalik ʿaḍriḥā nawawīyyah (^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ʿillā ʿiḍā xarajat ʿilā al-ʿabʿād al-ʿarabiyyah wa-l-ʿislāmiyyah. (^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	hiya lam tastankir ʿalā al-hind wa-janūb ʿafrīqiya, wa-ḥattā al-ʿarjantīn wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah ʿan tamtalik ʿaḍriḥā nawawīyyah
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ʿillā ʿiḍā xarajat ʿilā al-ʿabʿād al-ʿarabiyyah wa-l-ʿislāmiyyah.

Sentence 13

و يبقى موضوع السلاح النووي عقدة تتجاوز المسائل العامة، كالحصول على تقنيات سلمية لهذه الطاقة، إذ يمكن السماح بها إذا كانت تحت مظلة الرقابة الدولية، وبشروط أمريكية.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI}) yabqā mawḍūc as-silāh an-nawawī ʿuqdah tatajāwaz al-masāʿil al-ʿāmmah, ka-l-ḥuṣūl ʿalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-ḥāḍihi aṭ-ṭāqah (^{MCI}) (^{DCI} ʿiḍā yumkin as-samāh bihā ʿiḍā kānat taḥtā maẓallat ar-raqābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūṭ ʿamrīkiyyah. (^{DCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	yabqā mawḍūc as-silāh an-nawawī ʿuqdah tatajāwaz al-masāʿil al-ʿāmmah, ka-l-ḥuṣūl ʿalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-ḥāḍihi aṭ-ṭāqah
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	ʿiḍā yumkin as-samāh bihā ʿiḍā kānat taḥtā maẓallat ar-raqābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūṭ ʿamrīkiyyah.

Sentence 14

ومن هنا تأتي المخاطر إذا ما أقدمت إسرائيل وحولت تصريحات مسؤوليها الساخنة إلى فعلٍ ستكون آثاره مدمرةً على كل العالم.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} min hunā ^{AP}) (^{MCI} t'atī al-maxāṭir ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} 'iḏā mā 'aqdamat 'isrā'īl wa-ḥawwalat taṣrīḥāt mas'ūlīhā as-sāxinah 'ilā fi'clīn sa-takūn āṭāruhu mudammirah ḥalā kull-a-l-ḥālam. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	min hunā
Main Clause	t'atī al-maxāṭir
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	'iḏā mā 'aqdamat 'isrā'īl wa-ḥawwalat taṣrīḥāt mas'ūlīhā as-sāxinah 'ilā fi'clīn sa-takūn āṭāruhu mudammirah ḥalā kull-a-l-ḥālam.

Analysis of Text 7

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفييتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقت الفاعلة في أي انجاز مضاد

(^{MCCI 1} al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{MCCI 1}) (^{ACI} ḥindamā istaṭāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt 'irsāl qamar li-l-faḏā li-tuḥlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri' fī kulli 'amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-'aṭlasī li-dirāsāt 'asbāb taxallufihumā ḥan ḥilf wārsū ^{ACI}) (^{MCCI 2} ḥattā 'inna al-mawḏūc lam yaqtaṣir ḥalā al-istrāṭijiyah al-ḥaskariyyah, wa-'innamā li-tag'yīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihī bi-icṭibārihī maṣḏar al-ḥulama' wa-ṭ-ṭaqāt al-fācīlah fī 'ayyī injāz muḏād. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānt tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār
Adjunct Clause attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	ḥindamā istaṭāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt 'irsāl qamar li-l-faḏā li-tuḥlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri' fī kulli 'amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-'aṭlasī li-dirāsāt 'asbāb taxallufihumā ḥan ḥilf wārsū
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ḥattā 'inna al-mawḏūc lam yaqtaṣir ḥalā al-istrāṭijiyah al-ḥaskariyyah, wa-'innamā li-tag'yīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihī bi-icṭibārihī maṣḏar al-ḥulama' wa-ṭ-ṭaqāt al-fācīlah fī 'ayyī injāz muḏād.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{AP} fī mantiqatinā wa-ḥalā ḥawāffihā ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} al-'ūlā jā'a radduhā ḥalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah ^{MCCI 2}) (^{ACI} li-tarudd 'isrā'īl bi-l-kašf ḥan ṭā'irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{ACI})

Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	fī mantiqatinā wa-ḥalā ḥawāffihā
Main Coordinated Clause 1	yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	al-'ūlā jā'a radduhā ḥalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	li-tarudd 'isrā'īl bi-l-kašf ḥan ṭā'irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة، يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغط على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuhāwilūna li'cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ḥalā al-'āxar ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} kullun yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāṣṣah. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	bi-wujūd hādīhi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah
Main Coordinated Clause 1	yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuhāwilūna li'cb dawr aḍ-ḍāgiṭ ḥalā al-'āxar
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kullun yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāṣṣah.

Sentence 4

ومع ان القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^{Cjt} wa ma'ca 'anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 1} al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-mu'cādalāt al-muta'cāraf ḥalayhā, 'akbar wa-'akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān ^{MCCI 1}) (^{Cjt} 'illā 'anna ^{Cjt}) (^{MCCI 2} ḍālika lā yaxḍa'c liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḍā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-mahḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{MCCI 2})

Conjunct	wa ma'ca 'anna
Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-mu'cādalāt al-muta'cāraf ḥalayhā, 'akbar wa-'akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān
Conjunct (but of type not found in English)	'illā 'anna
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ḍālika lā yaxḍa'c liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḍā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-mahḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi.

Sentence 5

و قد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja'at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'a'czam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'isrār kifāḥ aš-šucūb ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	Wa
Main Clause	qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarāja'at qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'a'czam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'isrār kifāḥ aš-šucūb.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^{SCj} lākin ^{SCj}) (^{AP} fī ḥāl istixdām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^{AP}), wa-hiya mā tušr 'ilayhi 'isrā'īl bi-tadmīr kull 'īrān (^{MCI} yaj'al al-'umūr muxtalifah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākin
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	fī ḥāl istixdām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah [...]
Main Clause	yaj'al al-'umūr muxtalifah.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين .

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI}) lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā’il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyin min hādihī al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaḡu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. (^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā’il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyin min hādihī al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaḡu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة و رادعة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI}) lā naḥtaqīd ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat bi-‘asālīb ḡayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan (^{MCI}) (^{ACI}) ‘iḍā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak hādihī al-‘asliḥah min ḍāḡiṭah wa-rādi‘ah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšīr. (^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	Wa
Main Clause	lā naḥtaqīd ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat bi-‘asālīb ḡayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ‘askariyyan
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	‘iḍā ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-‘ālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak hādihī al-‘asliḥah min ḍāḡiṭah wa-rādi‘ah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšīr.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، ورؤية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^{MCI}) daḥūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yuḍīr al-maḥrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutaḥwwirah wa-ru’yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. (^{MCI})

Main Clause	daḥūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yuḍīr al-maḥrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutaḥwwirah wa-ru’yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār.
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Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخطتها، توجد أحياناً أوهام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP}) ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭaṭihā (^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1}) tujad ‘aḡyānan ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā’ al-fādiḥah (^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2}) laḥalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ḥalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘iḍā mā ṣārat ḥisābāt as-saḥāt ṣuhūran ṭumma sinīnan. (^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	Wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭaṭihā
Main Coordinated Clause 1	tujad ‘aḡyānan ‘awhām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā’ al-fādiḥah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	laḥalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ḥalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘iḍā mā ṣārat ḥisābāt as-saḥāt ṣuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} 'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan, iġtamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā maġa al-ġarab ġalā aġ-ġarabāt as-sarīġah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xaṣm. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan, iġtamadat fī intiṣārihā bi-ḥurūbihā maġa al-ġarab ġalā aġ-ġarabāt as-sarīġah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xaṣm.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تقتض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جريته بضرِب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI} 1 hiya bi-tabāġud al-masāfah maġa 'īrān, rubbamā taftariġ ḥāġa al-'uslūb, wa-l-laġī jarrabathu bi-ġarb tūnis wa-mufaġīl tammūz bi-l-ġirāq ^{MCCI} 1) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} 2 kiltā aġ-ġarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutaġayyir. ^{MCCI} 2)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	hiya bi-tabāġud al-masāfah maġa 'īrān, rubbamā taftariġ ḥāġa al-'uslūb [...]
Clausal Conjunction	lākin
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kiltā aġ-ġarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutaġayyir.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، و حتى بحياذ دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة.

(^{DP} 'ay 'anna ^{DP}) (^{MCCI} 1 'īrān ladayhā ṣawāriḡ taṣtafiġ al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl ^{MCCI} 1) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} 2 hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh allaġī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āḡar ^{MCCI} 2) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{AP} ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā ^{AP}) (^{SubCICj} fa ^{SubCICj}) (^{MCCI} 3 'inna al-muġādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ġalā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufaġja'āt ġayr mutawaqqaġah. ^{MCCI} 3)

Disjunct Phrase attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	'ay 'anna
Main Coordinated Clause 1	'īrān ladayhā ṣawāriḡ taṣtafiġ al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh allaġī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āḡar
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 3	ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā
Sub-Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	'inna al-muġādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ġalā al-waraq, qad tuwājihuhā mufaġja'āt ġayr mutawaqqaġah.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً بالعبء الخطرة.

(^{MCCI} 1 duwal al-mantiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf ^{MCCI} 1) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI} 2 kayfa sa-takūn al-aġrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-maġrakah ḥatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luġbah al-xaṭīrah? ^{MCCI} 2)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	duwal al-mantiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf
Clausal Conjunction	lākin
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kayfa sa-takūn al-aġrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-maġrakah ḥatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luġbah al-xaṭīrah?

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يتدرون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهذا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله

(^{MCCI 1} lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hāḍihi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā’ij wa-maxāṭirahā (^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa (^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} ‘aswa’ al-iḥtimālāt ‘an taṭāl al-maḥrakah maṣāfi wa-wasā’il intāj an-naft fi kull duwal al-xalīj (^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} fa (^{CICj}) hunā (^{MCCI 3} lan ya’tī aḍ-ḍarar faḡaṭ ḡalā hāḍihi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawbaḡah sa-taḡumm al-ḡālam kulluh. (^{MCCI 3})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	lā yabdū ‘anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hāḍihi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā’ij wa-maxāṭirahā
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	‘aswa’ al-iḥtimālāt ‘an taṭāl al-maḥrakah maṣāfi wa-wasā’il intāj an-naft fi kull duwal al-xalīj
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	lan ya’tī aḍ-ḍarar faḡaṭ ḡalā hāḍihi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawbaḡah sa-taḡumm al-ḡālam kulluh.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، و رادع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، و محاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق والخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني .

(^{SCj} wa (^{SCj}) (^{MCI} naḡtaqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḡaliḡ li-‘amrīkā wa-rādiḡ li-‘isrā’īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḡawir maqbūl maḡa ‘īrān, ḡalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-luḡbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā’īl ‘aw baḡā’ ‘amrīkā fi l-ḡīrāḡ wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawīyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iḡtiṣād ḡālamī lan yakūn mustaḡidan li-qabūl miṡl hāḍihi aḍ-ḍarbah, ‘iḡā mā taḡaddat al-‘ahḡāf al-marḡaliyyah ‘ilā ḡarar kawnī. (^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	naḡtaqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḡaliḡ li-‘amrīkā wa-rādiḡ li-‘isrā’īl li-ayyi muḡamarh wa-muḡawir maqbūl maḡa ‘īrān, ḡalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-luḡbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā’īl ‘aw baḡā’ ‘amrīkā fi l-ḡīrāḡ wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawīyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iḡtiṣād ḡālamī lan yakūn mustaḡidan li-qabūl miṡl hāḍihi aḍ-ḍarbah, ‘iḡā mā taḡaddat al-‘ahḡāf al-marḡaliyyah ‘ilā ḡarar kawnī.

Analysis of Text 8

Sentence 1

أي عاقل من زعماء وسياسيين ومواطنين لا يقبل بحرب على إيران، لأن تداعياتها ستكون مدمرة

(^{MCI} ‘ayyi ḡāqil min zuḡamā’ wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṡinīn lā yaqbal bi-ḡarb ḡalā ‘īrān (^{MCI}) (^{ACI} li-‘anna tadāḡiyātihā sa-takūn mudammīrah. (^{ACI})

Main Clause	‘ayyi ḡāqil min zuḡamā’ wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṡinīn lā yaqbal bi-ḡarb ḡalā ‘īrān
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-‘anna tadāḡiyātihā sa-takūn mudammīrah.

Sentence 2

و أياً كان الأمر مناورة ضاغطة، أم نوايا حقيقية خطت لها أمريكا وإسرائيل، فإن العالم كله يرفضها لخطورة نتائجها وكوارثها الصعبة

(^{SCj} wa (^{SCj}) (^{ACI} ‘ayyan kāna al-‘amr munāwarh ḡāḡīḡah, ‘am nawāyā ḡaḡīḡiyyah xaṡṡaṡat lahā ‘amrīkā wa-‘isrā’īl (^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa (^{CICj}) (^{MCI} ‘inna al-ḡālam kullahu yarfuḡuhā li-xuṡūrat natā’ijihā wa-kawāriṡihā aṡ-ṡaḡbah. (^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	'ayyan kāna al-'amr munāwarh dāgiṭah, 'am nawāyā ḥaqīqiyyah xaṭṭaṭat lahā 'amrīkā wa-'isrā'īl
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	'inna al-ċālam kullahu yarfuḍuhā li-xuṭūrat natā'ijihā wa-kawāriṭihā aš-šaċbah.

Sentence 3

و إذا كان استبدال الدبلوماسية كحل هو الأفضل وأن شراكة أمريكا في المباحثات مع الوفد الأوروبي جاءت بدوافع صعوبة الهجوم العسكري، فأيضاً المكاسب قد تكون كبيرة ومتعددة ومنها أن.

- 1- فتح مكتب أمريكي لنواة سفارة في إيران سوف يساعدها على استقرار العراق والبقاء فيه طويلاً ، و أيضاً التخطاب مع الشعب الإيراني ، وربما تدعيم قوى المعارضة من خلال التقارب معها من داخل تلك الدولة .
- 2- إشراك إسرائيل بهذه الخطوات، وإعادة العلاقات القديمة ، وربما التحالف بين طرفي النزاع والعداوات ، خاصة وأن سورية تعمل على خلق نهايات لحربها مع إسرائيل والتي تمثل الحليف العربي الأهم والمجاور لإسرائيل، وكذلك تحييد حزب الله بإنهاء الخلاف على مزارع شبعا والجللاء عن باقي الأراضي اللبنانية
- 3 - دفع العرب إلى سلام مع إسرائيل حتى ولو جاءت بتنازلات صعبة، وخاصة الدول التي ليس لها حدود معها، وكمعادلة للقوة بين إسرائيل وإيران ، و الأسباب ناتجة من أن الضعف العربي وصل إلى نهايته، وأصبح قضية ربما تجعلهم الهدف والضحية في أي تطورات جديدة في المنطقة كلها

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} 'idā kāna istibdāl ad-dublumāsiyyah ka-ḥall huwa al-'afḍal wa-'anna šarākat 'amrīkā fī l-mubāḥaṭāt maċa al-wafḍ al-'ūrubī jā'at bi-dawāfiċ šuċūbat al-hujūm al-ċaskarī (^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa (^{CICj}) (^{MCI} 'ayḍan al-makāsib qad takūn kabīrah wa-mutaċaddidah wa minhā 'anna (^{MCI}):

1. (^{ApCCI 1}) fath maktab 'amrikī li-nawāt safārah fī 'īran sawfa yusāċiduhā ċalā istiqrār al-ċirāq wa-l-baqā' fīhi ṭawīlan wa-'ayḍan at-taxāṭub maċa aš-šaċab al-'īrānī wa-rubbamā tadċīm quwā al-muċāraḍah min xilāl at-taqārub maċahā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah. (^{ApCCI 1})
2. (^{ApCCI 2}) isrāk 'isrā'īl bi-hāḍihi al-xaṭawāt wa-'iċādat al-ċalāqāt al-qadīmah wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluf bayna ṭarafay an-nizāċ wa-l-ċadāwāt xāšatan wa-'anna sūriya taċmal ċalā xalq nihāyāt li-ḥarbihā maċa 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ḥalīf al-ċarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl, wa-kaḍālika taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf ċalā mazāriċ šabċā wa-l-jalā' ċan bāqī al-'araḍī al-lubnāniyyah. (^{ApCCI 2})
3. (^{ApCCI 3}) daḍċ al-ċarab 'ilā salām maċa 'isrā'īl ḥattā wa-law jā'at bi-tanāzulāt šaċbah, wa-xāšatan ad-duwal allatī laysa lahā ḥudūd maċahā, wa-ka-muċādalāh li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'īrān wa-l-asbāb nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍuċf al-ċarabī wašala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-ašbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajċaluhum al-hadaḍ wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fī 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fī l-manṭiqati kullihā. (^{ApCCI 3})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	'idā kāna istibdāl ad-dublumāsiyyah ka-ḥall huwa al-'afḍal wa-'anna šarākat 'amrīkā fī l-mubāḥaṭāt maċa al-wafḍ al-'ūrubī jā'at bi-dawāfiċ šuċūbat al-hujūm al-ċaskarī
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	'ayḍan al-makāsib qad takūn kabīrah wa-mutaċaddidah minhā
Coordinated Clause appositive to main clause 1	'anna fath maktab 'amrikī li-nawāt safārah fī 'īran sawfa yusāċiduhā ċalā istiqrār al-ċirāq wa-l-baqā' fīhi ṭawīlan wa-'ayḍan at-taxāṭub maċa aš-šaċab al-'īrānī wa-rubbamā tadċīm qiwā al-muċāraḍah min xilāl at-taqārub maċahā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah.
Coordinated Clause appositive to main clause 2	isrāk 'isrā'īl bi-hāḍihi al-xaṭawāt wa-'iċādat al-ċalāqāt al-qadīmah wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluf bayna ṭarafay an-nizāċ wa-l-ċadāwāt xāšatan wa-'anna sūriya taċmal ċalā xalq nihāyāt li-ḥarbihā maċa 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ḥalīf al-ċarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl, wa-kaḍālika taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf ċalā mazāriċ šabċā wa-l-jalā' ċan bāqī al-'araḍī al-lubnāniyyah.
Coordinated Clause appositive to main clause 3	daḍċ al-ċarab 'ilā salām maċa 'isrā'īl ḥattā wa-law jā'at bi-tanāzulāt šaċbah, wa-xāšatan ad-duwal allatī laysa lahā ḥudūd maċahā, wa-ka-muċādalāh li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'īrān wa-l-asbāb nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍuċf al-ċarabī wašala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-ašbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajċaluhum al-hadaḍ wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fī 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fī l-manṭiqati kullihā.

Sentence 4

هنا يأتي سؤال ساخن عن المستقبل العربي في ظل هذه التطورات المتسارعة.

hunā (MCI) y'atī su'āl sāxin ėan al-mustaqbal al-ċarabī fī zilli hāđihi at-taṭawwurāt al-mutasārīċah. (MCI)

Main Clause	y'atī su'āl sāxin ėan al-mustaqbal al-ċarabī fī zilli hāđihi at-taṭawwurāt al-mutasārīċah.
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Sentence 5

فأمريكا لا تراهن على الخصومات ولا الصداقات، وإنما تريد تحقيق خططها بعيداً عن العواطف ورمانات الخطأ والصواب إذا كان طريقها يؤدي إلى حسم الأمور بنتائج تحترم مصالحها.

(SCj fa SCj) (MCI) 'amrikā (CVP 1) lā turāhin ċalā al-xuṣūmāt wa-lā aṣ-ṣadāqāt (CVP 1), (CICj) wa-'innama (CICj) (CVP 2) turīd taḥqīq xiṭāṭihā baċīdan ċan al-ċawāṭif wa-rihānāt al-xaṭ' wa-ṣ-ṣawāb 'iđā kāna ṭarīquhā yu'addī 'ilā ḥasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij tahtarm maṣālihihā. (CVP 2) (MCI)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	'amrikā lā turāhin ċalā al-xuṣūmāt wa-lā aṣ-ṣadāqāt wa-'innama turīd taḥqīq xiṭāṭihā baċīdan ċan al-ċawāṭif wa-rihānāt al-xaṭ' wa-ṣ-ṣawāb 'iđā kāna ṭarīquhā yu'addī 'ilā ḥasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij tahtarm maṣālihihā.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1	lā turāhin ċalā al-xuṣūmāt wa-lā aṣ-ṣadāqāt
Clausal Conjunction	wa-'innama
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2	turīd taḥqīq xiṭāṭihā baċīdan ċan al-ċawāṭif wa-rihānāt al-xaṭ' wa-ṣ-ṣawāb 'iđā kāna ṭarīquhā yu'addī 'ilā ḥasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij tahtarm maṣālihihā.

Sentence 6

و إيران تقاوض من منطق القوة لأنها تدرك كيف تحصل على ما تريد.

(SCj wa SCj) (MCI) 'irān tufāwiđ min munṭalaq al-quwwah (MCI) (ACI) li-'annahā tudrik kayfa taḥṣal ċalā mā turīd. (ACI)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	'irān tufāwiđ min munṭalaq al-quwwah
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'annahā tudrik kayfa taḥṣal ċalā mā turīd.

Sentence 7

و نفس الأمر ينطبق على إسرائيل صاحبة المكاسب الأكبر، والمدركة أن كل الشعارات المرفوعة بتدميرها والانتصار للقضية الفلسطينية، ما هي إلا حالات احتقان تزيلها عوامل الواقعية السياسية حتى في الدروب الضيقة

(SCj wa SCj) (MCI) nafs al-'amr yanṭabiq ċalā 'isrā'īl ṣāḥibat al-makāsib al-'akbar, wa-l-mudrikah 'anna kull aṣ-ṣiċārāt al-marfūċah bi-tadmīrihā wa-l-intiṣār li-l-qađiyyah al-filasṭīniyyah mā hiyā 'illā ḥalāt iḥtiqān tuziluhā ċawāmil al-wāqiċiyyah as-siyāsiyyah ḥattā fī ad-durūb ađ-dayyiqah. (MCI)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	nafs al-'amr yanṭabiq ċalā 'isrā'īl ṣāḥibat al-makāsib al-'akbar, wa-l-mudrikah 'anna kull aṣ-ṣiċārāt al-marfūċah bi-tadmīrihā wa-l-intiṣār li-l-qađiyyah al-filasṭīniyyah mā hiyā 'illā ḥalāt iḥtiqān tuziluhā ċawāmil al-wāqiċiyyah as-siyāsiyyah ḥattā fī ad-durūb ađ-dayyiqah.

Sentence 8

و يبقى العرب الذين قد لا يمثلون مراكز للقوة عندما تتوزع اللعبة بين ثلاث قوى، هي إسرائيل، وإيران، وتركيا و هذا الواقع المرعب، قد يكون خيار القوى النافذة في المنطقة، والتي هي من يرسم الخطط ويفرض تنفيذها

(SCj wa SCj) (MCCI 1) yabqā al-ċarab alladīna qad lā yumattīlūna marākiz li-l-qūwwah ċindamā tatawazzaċ al-luċbah bayna ṭalāṭ qwuā, hiyā 'isrā'īl wa-'irān wa-turkiya. (MCCI 1) (CICj wa CICj) (MCCI 2) hāđā al-wāqiċ al-murċib qad yakūn xayār al-qiwā an-nāfiđah fī l-manṭiqah, wa-l-latī hiya man yarsum al-xiṭāṭ wa-yafriđ tanfīđihā (MCCI 2)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	yabqā al-‘arab allaḡīna qad lā yumattīlūna marākiz li-l-qūwwah ‘indamā tatawazza‘ al-lu‘bah bayna ṭalāt qiuā, hiyā ‘isrā’īl wa-‘īrān wa-turkiya
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	hādā al-wāqī‘ al-mur‘ib qad yakūn xayār al-qiwā an-nāfiḡah fī l-mantiqah, wa-l-laṭī hiya man yarsum al-xiṭaṭ wa-yafriḡ tanfiḡihā

Sentence 9

في هذه الحال، هل تعود خطط "سايكس - بيكو" بتقطيع أوصال العرب تحت ذرائع فشل السلطات بالإصلاح الاقتصادي وتطبيق آليات الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان، وأن النواة بدأت بالعراق، وستزحف إلى السودان، و في المحفظة خرائط أخرى قد تمكن القوى الثلاث التي ستلعب أدوار أمريكا وأوروبا من أن تضيف تأمين العالم من انتشار ظواهر الإرهاب كبنء قابل لأن توضع تحته عشرات الذرائع؟.

(^{AP} fī hāḡihi al-hāl ^{AP}), (^{MCCI 1} hal ta‘ūd xiṭaṭ sāyis-bīku bi-taqṭī‘ ‘awṣāl al-‘arab taḡta ḡarā’ī‘ faṣal as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḡ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dīmuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḡuqūq al-‘insān, wa-‘anna an-nawāh bada’at bi-l-‘īrāq, wa-sa-taḡḡaf ‘ilā as-sudān ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} fī l-maḡfazah xarā’iṭ ‘uxrā qad tumakkin al-quwa aṭ-ṭalāt allatī sa-tal‘ab ‘adwār ‘amrīkā wa-‘ūrubā min ‘an taḡīf t’amin al-‘ālam min intiṣār zawāhir al-‘irḡab ka-band qābil li-‘an tūḡa‘ taḡtahu ‘aṣarāt aḡ-ḡarā’ī‘ ^{MCCI 2})

Adjunct phrase attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	fī hāḡihi al-hāl
Main Coordinated Clause 1	hal ta‘ūd xiṭaṭ sāyis-bīku bi-taqṭī‘ ‘awṣāl al-‘arab taḡta ḡarā’ī‘ faṣal as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḡ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dīmuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḡuqūq al-‘insān, wa-‘anna an-nawāh bada’at bi-l-‘īrāq, wa-sa-taḡḡaf ‘ilā as-sudān
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	fī l-maḡfazah xarā’iṭ ‘uxrā qad tumakkin al-qiuwa aṭ-ṭalāt allatī sa-tal‘ab ‘adwār ‘amrīkā wa-‘ūrubā min ‘an taḡīf t’amin al-‘ālam min intiṣār zawāhir al-‘irḡab ka-band qābil li-‘an tūḡa‘ taḡtahu ‘aṣarāt aḡ-ḡarā’ī‘

Sentence 10

القوانين والشرائع التي تقرها المؤسسات الدولية، لا تعطي الحجج لحماية الضعفاء والمتخالفين، و يكفي أن نرى الانقسامات العربية حتى نفهم أن المستقبل لا يسر، وأنهم اليتامى في أرض البخلاء.

(^{MCCI 1} al-qauwānīn wa-ṣ-ṣarā’‘ allatī tuḡirruḡ al-mu’asasāt ad-dawliyyah, lā taḡī li-l-ḡujaj li-ḡimāyat aḡ-ḡu‘afā wa-l-mutaḡāḡilīn ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CCj}) (^{MCCI 2} yakfī ‘an narā al-inqisāmāt al-‘arabiyyah ḡattā nafḡam ‘anna al-mustaḡbal lā yasurr, wa-‘annahum al-yatāmā fī ‘arḡ al-buxalā’ ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-qauwānīn wa-ṣ-ṣarā’‘ allatī tuḡirruḡ al-mu’asasāt ad-dawliyyah, lā taḡī li-l-ḡujaj li-ḡimāyat aḡ-ḡu‘afā wa-l-mutaḡāḡilīn
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	yakfī ‘an narā al-inqisāmāt al-‘arabiyyah ḡattā nafḡam ‘anna al-mustaḡbal lā yasurr, wa-‘annahum al-yatāmā fī ‘arḡ al-buxalā’.

Analysis of Text 9

Sentence 1

العراق وضع أمام خيارين، دكتاتورية ظالمة، لكنها حارسة للأمن وإيقاف الفوضى، واحتلال ادعى تعميم الديمقراطية والحرية، والنتائج تمزق داخلي أعاد العراق مائة عام إلى الخلف

(^{MCI} al-‘īrāq wuḡi‘a ‘amām xayārayn ^{MCI}) (^{ApCP 1} diktāturiyyah ḡālimah, lākinnahā ḡārisah li-l-‘amn wa-‘īqāf al-fawḡā ^{ApCP 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{ApCP 2} iḡtilāl idda‘ā ta‘mīm ad-dīmuqrāṭiyyah wa-l-ḡuriyyah, wa-n-natā’ij tamazzuq dāxilī ‘acāda al-‘īrāq mā’at ‘ām ‘ilā al-xalf. ^{ApCP 2})

Main Clause	al-ċirāq wuđiċa 'amām xayārayn
Coordinated Phrase appositive to main clause 1	diktāturiyyah žālimah, lākinnahā ħārisah l-l-'amn wa-'Iqāf al-fawđā
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Coordinated Phrase appositive to main clause 2	iħtilāl iddaċā taċmīm ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-l-ħuriyyah, wa-n-natā'ij tamazzuq dāxilī 'aċāda al-ċirāq mā'at ċām 'ilā al-xalf.

Sentence 2

و المنطق يرفض أياً من الأسلوبين للحكم، غير أن قدر هذا الوطن أن يقف على حافة الهاوية في مجرى التاريخ الحديث، رغم الإمكانيات التي تجعله العراق السعيد.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} al-mantiq yarfuđ 'ayyan min al-'uslūbayn li-l-ħukm ^{MCI}) (^{DCI} ġayra 'anna qadar hāđā al-waṭan 'an yaqif ċalā ħāffat al-hāwiyah fī majrā at-tārīx al-ħadīṭ, ruġmā al-imkānāt allatī tajċaluhu al-ċirāq as-saċīd. ^{DCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	al-mantiq yarfuđ 'ayyan min al-'uslūbayn li-l-ħukm
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	ġayra 'anna qadar hāđā al-waṭan 'an yaqif ċalā ħāffat al-hāwiyah fī majrā at-tārīx al-ħadīṭ, ruġmā al-imkānāt allatī tajċaluhu al-ċirāq as-saċīd.

Sentence 3

صدام انتهى وأصبح في نمة الزمن الماضي، و تأثيره السلبي وممارساته الدكتاتورية لو عُصت في وقتنا الراهن على العراقيين، وطُلب منهم الخيار بين وضعهم مع الاحتلال والتمزق، أو قبول حكمه لربما جاءت النتائج لصالحه ليس لأنه مقبول، لكن لأن تقيمه وإصلاحه أسهل من واقع فرض على العراق بقانون أن صدام يملك أسلحة دمار شامل، تهدد الأمن العالمي، وأنه يتعاون مع القاعدة، التي انتشرت كالاشعة في العالم، ومع ذلك كذب الأمريكيون أنفسهم، بأنه لا صحة لتلك الزرائع.

(^{MCCI 1} šaddām intahā wa-ašbaħa fī ġimmat az-zaman al-māđī ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{MCCI 2} ta'fīruhu as-silbiyyī wa-mumārasātihi ad-diktāturiyyah law ċuriđat fī wa-qtinā ar-rāhin ċalā al-ċirāqiyyīn, wa-ṭuliba minhum al-xayār bayna wađċahum maċa al-iħtilāl wa-t-tamazuq, 'aw qubūl ħukmihi la-rubbamā jā'at an-natā'ij li-šālīhi ^{MCCI 2}), (^{ACI} laysa li-'annahu maqbūl, lākin li-'anna taqwīmihi wa-'iṣlāhihi 'ašhal min wāqīc furiđa ċalā al-ċirāq bi-qānūn 'anna šaddām yamlik 'asliħat damār šāmil, tuħaddid al-'amn al-ċālamī, wa-'annahu yataċāwan maċa al-qāċidah, allatī intašarat kal-'ašīċāh fī al-ċālam, wa-maċa ġālika kađđaba al-'amrikiyyūn 'anfusahum bi-'annahu lā šiħħat li-tilka ađ-đarā'ic. ^{ACI})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	šaddām intahā wa-ašbaħa fī ġimmat az-zaman al-māđī
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	t'fīruhu as-silbiyyī wa-mumārasātihi ad-diktāturiyyah law ċuriđat fī wa-qtinā ar-rāhin ċalā al-ċirāqiyyīn, wa-ṭuliba minhum al-xayār bayna wađċahum maċa al-iħtilāl wa-t-tamazuq, 'aw qubūl ħukmihi la-rubbamā jā'at an-natā'ij li-šālīhi
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	laysa li-'annahu maqbūl, lākin li-'anna taqwīmihi wa-'iṣlāhihi 'ašhal min wāqīc furiđa ċalā al-ċirāq bi-qānūn 'anna šaddām yamlik 'asliħat damār šāmil, tuħaddid al-'amn al-ċālamī, wa-'annahu yataċāwan maċa al-qāċidah, allatī intašarat kal-'ašīċāh fī al-ċālam, wa-maċa ġālika kađđaba al-'amrikiyyūn 'anfusahum bi-'annahu lā šiħħat li-tilka ađ-đarā'ic.

Sentence 4

و بدلاً من جعل العراق جبهة تخدمهم ضد إيران، صارت الأخيرة واقعاً مرأً يغذي هواجس الخوف من قوة صاعدة نووياً، وربما اقتصادياً ستكون أهم لاعب في مصير الخليج وآسيا الوسطى.

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{DCI} badalan min jaċl al-ċirāq jabħah taxdimuhum đidda 'īrān ^{DCI}), (^{MCI} šarat al-'axīrah wāqīċan murrān yuġađđī hawājis al-xawf min quwwah šāċidah nawawiyyān, wa-rubbamā iqtīšādiyyān sa-takūn 'ahamm lāċib fī mašīr al-xalīj wa-āsiyā al-wuṣtā. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Disjunct Clause attached to main clause	badalan min jaċl al-ċirāq jabħah taxdimuhum đidda 'īrān
Main Clause	šarat al-'axīrah wāqīċan murrān yuġađđī hawājis al-xawf min quwwah šāċidah nawawiyyān, wa-rubbamā iqtīšādiyyān sa-takūn 'ahamm lāċib fī mašīr al-xalīj wa-āsiyā al-wuṣtā.

Sentence 5

(ديك تشيني) نائب الرئيس الأمريكي الذي يحل ضيفاً على المنطقة، يريد مصاعفة إنتاج النفط وتخفيض أسعاره، إن أمكن، بنفس الوقت يحمل دعوة للوقوف ضد تنامي القوة الإيرانية، البند الثالث الذي ربما يكون سرياً، هو عقد سلام مع إسرائيل باعتبارها القوة النووية التي قد تدعم العرب كئمن لهذا السلام أمام أسلحة إيران النووية.

(MCCI¹ dik tšīnī nā'ib ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī alladī yaħillu đayfan čalā al-mantiqah, yurīd muđāćafat 'intāj an-naft wa-taxfiđ 'ascārih, 'in 'amkan MCCI¹) (AP bi-nafs al-waqt AP) (MCCI² yaħmil daćwah li-l-wuqūf đidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'irāniyyah MCCI²) (CICJ wa CICJ) (MCCI³ l-band at-tāliđ alladī rubbamā yakūn siriyyan, huwa čaqđ salām maća 'isrā'īl bi-ićtibārihā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadčam al-čarab ka-taman li-hāđā as-salām 'amāma 'asliħat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah. MCCI³)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	dik tšīnī nā'ib ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī alladī yaħillu đayfan čalā al-mantiqah, yurīd muđāćafat 'intāj an-naft wa-taxfiđ 'ascārih, 'in 'amkan
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 2	bi-nafs al-waqt
Main Coordinated Clause 2	yaħmil daćwah li-l-wuqūf đidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'irāniyyah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	al-band at-tāliđ alladī rubbamā yakūn siriyyan, huwa čaqđ salām maća 'isrā'īl bi-ićtibārihā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadčam al-čarab ka-taman li-hāđā as-salām 'amāma 'asliħat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah.

Sentence 6

النفط سلعة متداولة في السوق العالمي . وهو ما يحدّد السعر والاستهلاك، إذ لم يعد هناك من يتحكم بهذه النتائج أو يوقفها جريباً على زمن مضى ، حين كانت الدول المنتجة خاضعة بكلّيتها إلى مزاج الغرب المستهلك الأكبر ، والمسرّع الأهم للنفط

(MCCI¹ an-naft silćah mutadāwalah fī s-sūq al-čālamī MCCI¹) (CICJ wa CICJ) (MCCI² huwa mā yuħaddid as-siċr wa-l-istiħlāk MCCI²) (DCI²) 'iđ lam yaćud hunāk man yataħakkam bi-hāđihi an-natā'ij 'aw yūqifuhā jaryan čalā zamanin mađā, ħīna kānat ad-duwal almuntijah xāđiċah bi-kulliyyatihā 'ilā mazāj al-ğarb al-mustahlik 'al-'akbar, wa-l-musaććir al-'ahamm li-n-naft. DCI²)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	an-naft silćah mutadāwalah fī s-sūq al-čālamī
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	huwa mā yuħaddid as-siċr wa-l-istiħlāk
Disjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	'iđ lam yaćud hunāk man yataħakkam bi-hāđihi an-natā'ij 'aw yūqifuhā jaryan čalā zamanin mađā, ħīna kānat ad-duwal almuntijah xāđiċah bi-kulliyyatihā 'ilā mazāj al-ğarb al-mustahlik 'al-'akbar, wa-l-musaććir al-'ahamm li-n-naft.

Sentence 7

و موضوع قوة إيران ليس مطروحاً لمزادات سياسية أو تحالفات جديدة تُرسم من خلال مصالح الأقوى على الأضعف، مدركين أن أي إخلال بأمن الخليج سيكون كارثة أكبر من واقع العراق الرمزي الحقيقي والسببي للخطوات الأمريكية على الأرض العربية، و من المستحيل القبول بإملاءات تعرضنا لدمار شامل.

(SCJ wa SCJ) (MCCI¹ mawđūć quwwat 'īrān laysa maṭrūħan li-mazādāt siyāsiyyah 'aw taħālufāt jadīdah tursam min xilāl mašāliħ al-'aqwā čalā al-'ađćaf MCCI¹) (ACI mudrikīn 'anna 'ayyi 'ixlāl bi-'amn al-xalīj sa-yakūn kāriħah 'akbar min wāqić al-ćirāq ar-ramz al-ħaqīqi wa-s-sayyi' li-l-xaṭawāt al-'amrīkiyyah čalā al-'arđ al-čarabiyyah ACI) (CICJ wa CICJ) (MCCI² min al-mustahīl al-qubūl bi-implā'āt tućarriđunā li-damār šāmil. MCCI²)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	mawđūć quwwat 'īrān laysa maṭrūħan li-mazādāt siyāsiyyah 'aw taħālufāt jadīdah tursam min xilāl mašāliħ al-'aqwā čalā al-'ađćaf
Adjunct Clause attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	mudrikīn 'anna 'ayyi 'ixlāl bi-'amn al-xalīj sa-yakūn kāriħah 'akbar min wāqić al-ćirāq ar-ramz al-ħaqīqi wa-s-sayyi' li-l-xaṭawāt al-'amrīkiyyah čalā al-'arđ al-čarabiyyah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	min al-mustahīl al-qubūl bi-implā'āt tućarriđunā li-damār šāmil.

Sentence 8

أما السلام مع إسرائيل فهو الخط المتعرج الذي لا تريد أمريكا أن يستقيم على اتجاه واضح لأنها المستفيد الأول من نتائج الخمسين عاماً التي مضت، والكاسب الأكبر من هذا العداء، وإلا كيف تضع نفسها خصماً للعرب والعالم الإسلامي، وحليفاً متلاحماً مع الشان الإسرائيلي حتى لو أخرجت مخزونها النووي ودمرت به كل المنطقة، إذا كان ذلك يضمن سلامتها وحفاظتها على القوة المطلقة على دول المنطقة مجتمعة. ثم تطلب سلاماً يفرض بواسطتها وحليفتها؟

(MCCI 1) 'ammā as-salām maća 'isrā'īl fa-huwa al-xaṭ al-mutaḥriḡ allaqī lā turīd 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm ḥalā ittijāh wāḡiḡ (MCCI 1)
(ACI) li-'annahā al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ḥāman allatī maḡat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min ḡāḡā al-ḥadā (ACI)
(CICJ) wa-'illā (CICJ) (MCCI 2) kayfa taḡaḥ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ḥarab wa-l-ḥālam al-'islāmī wa-ḡalīfan mutalāḡiman maća aṣ-ṣa'an al-'isrā'īlī ḡattā law 'axrajat maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'iḡā kāna ḡālika yaḡman salāmatihā wa-muḡafazatihā ḥalā al-quwwah al-muṡlaqah ḥalā duwal al-mantiqah muḡtamiḥatan ṡumma taṡlub salāman yuḡraḡu bi-wāṣīatihā wa-ḡalīfatihā. (MCCI 2)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	'ammā as-salām maća 'isrā'īl fa-huwa al-xaṭ al-mutaḥriḡ allaqī lā turīd 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm ḥalā ittijāh wāḡiḡ
Adjunct Clause attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	li-'annahā al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ḥāman allatī maḡat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min ḡāḡā al-ḥadā
Clausal Conjunction	wa-'illā
Main Coordinated Clause 2	kayfa taḡaḥ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ḥarab wa-l-ḥālam al-'islāmī wa-ḡalīfan mutalāḡiman maća aṣ-ṣa'an al-'isrā'īlī ḡattā law 'axrajat maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'iḡā kāna ḡālika yaḡman salāmatihā wa-muḡafazatihā ḥalā al-quwwah al-muṡlaqah ḥalā duwal al-mantiqah muḡtamiḥatan ṡumma taṡlub salāman yuḡraḡu bi-wāṣīatihā wa-ḡalīfatihā?

Sentence 9

العراق اختزل الصورة الأمريكية ليس فقط في محيط المعارك الدائرة الآن، والمنتظرة مع إيران، لأنه النموذج الذي قاد العالم للاحتجاج والرفض لأسلوب الهيمنة بالقوة.

(MCI) al-ḥirāq ixtazala aṣ-sūrah al-'amrīkiyyah laysa faḡaṡ fī muḡiṡ al-maḥārik ad-dā'irah al-ān, wa-l-muntazarah maća 'īrān (MCI)
(ACI) li-'annahu an-namūḡaj allaqī ḡāda al-ḥālam li-l-iḡtijaj wa-r-raḡḡ li-'uslūb al-haymanah bi-l-quwwah. (ACI)

Main Clause	al-ḥirāq ixtazala aṣ-sūrah al-'amrīkiyyah laysa faḡaṡ fī muḡiṡ al-maḥārik ad-dā'irah al-ān, wa-l-muntazarah maća 'īrān
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'annahu an-namūḡaj allaqī ḡāda al-ḥālam li-l-iḡtijaj wa-r-raḡḡ li-'uslūb al-haymanah bi-l-quwwah.

Sentence 10

و بالتالي إذا كان العراق تخلص من صدام، فمن يخلصه من مأساة الاحتلال والتدخل الخارجي؟

(AP) wa-bi-t-tālī (AP) (ACI) 'iḡā kāna al-ḥirāq taxallaṣa min ṣaddām (ACI) (CICJ) fa (CICJ) (MCI) man yuxalliṣahu min ma'sāt al-iḡtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī? (MCI)

Adjunct Phrase	wa-bi-t-tālī
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	'iḡā kāna al-ḥirāq taxallaṣa min ṣaddām
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	man yuxalliṣahu min ma'sāt al-iḡtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī?

Sentence 11

و تلك هي الحقيقة التي لا تستطيع أمريكا خداع دول المنطقة بها، لأن التجارب القائمة هي الشاهد والدليل.

(SCJ) wa (SCJ) (MCI) tilka hiya al-ḡaḡiqah allatī lā tastaṡīḥ 'amrīkā xidāḥ duwal al-mantiqah biha (MCI) (ACI) li-'anna at-tajārub al-ḡā'imah hiya aṣ-ṣāḡid wa-d-dalīl. (ACI)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	tilka hiya al-ḡaḡiqah allatī lā tastaṡīḥ 'amrīkā xidāḥ duwal al-mantiqah biha
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'anna at-tajārub al-ḡā'imah hiya aṣ-ṣāḡid wa-d-dalīl.

Analysis of Text 10

Sentence 1

مستعدون لأن نقبل دعوة وزيرة الخارجية الأمريكية "كوندوليزا رايس" بالذهاب لأبعد نقطة في تعزيز أمن العراق، وإعادته إلى رحمه العربي.

(^{MCI} musta'iddūn li-'an naqbal da'cquat wazīrat al-xārijīyah al-'amrīkiyyah kundulīzā rāyis bi-ḡ-dahāb li-ab'cad nuqṭah fī ta'czīz 'amn al-ḡirāq wa-i'cadatihi 'ilā raḥimīhi al-ḡarabī. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	musta'iddūn li-'an naqbal da'cquat wazīrat al-xārijīyah al-'amrīkiyyah kundulīzā rāyis bi-ḡ-dahāb li-ab'cad nuqṭah fī ta'czīz 'amn al-ḡirāq wa-i'cadatihi 'ilā raḥimīhi al-ḡarabī.
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Sentence 2

لكن المعالجة لا تأتي بالنصائح لإرسال سفراء عرب لبغداد، ليس لعدم الاعتراف بواحد من أهم الأقطار العربية، تاريخاً، ونضالاً، بل لأن من دهور أمن العراق وأخرج من مواطنيه أكثر من أربعة ملايين لاجئ، وقتل العدد المهول والمروع بسبب تسيب الأمن واعتماد خطة قتل علمائه، أو تفرغهم لملاجئ أخرى، ونهب آثار أهم دولة في العالم في التراث الإنساني، ثم جلب إيران، والقاعدة، وكل متلاعب يحصل على فرصته على أرض العراق، يتم من قبله توجيه الدول الخليجية تحديداً لأن ترسل سفراءها إلى بلد تتعدم فيه وسائل الأمن .

(^{SCJ} lākinna ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} lmu'ālajah lā ta'tī bi-n-naṣā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ḡarab li-baḡdād ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} laysa li-ḡadam al-i'ctirāf bi-wāḥid min 'ahamm al-'aqṭār al-ḡarabiyyah, tāriḡan wa-niḡālan, bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ḡirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'akṭar min 'arba'cat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ḡadam al-mahūl wa-l-murawwi'c bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-i'ctimād xiṭṭat qatī ḡulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriḡihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb āṭār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ḡalam fī t-turāṭ al-'insānī, tumma jalb 'īrān wa-l-qā'cidah, wa-kull mutalā'icib yaḡṣal ḡalā furṣatihi ḡalā 'arḡ al-ḡirāq, yatimm min qibalihi tawjīh ad-duwal al-xalījiyyah taḡdīdan li-'an tursil sufarāhā 'ilā balad tan'cadim fīhi wasā'il al-'amn. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākinna
Main Clause	lmu'ālajah lā ta'tī bi-n-naṣā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ḡarab li-baḡdād
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	laysa li-ḡadam al-i'ctirāf bi-wāḥid min 'ahamm al-'aqṭār al-ḡarabiyyah, tāriḡan wa-niḡālan, bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ḡirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'akṭar min 'arba'cat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ḡadam al-mahūl wa-l-murawwi'c bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-i'ctimād xiṭṭat qatī ḡulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriḡihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb āṭār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ḡalam fī t-turāṭ al-'insānī, tumma jalb 'īrān wa-l-qā'cidah, wa-kull mutalā'icib yaḡṣal ḡalā furṣatihi ḡalā 'arḡ al-ḡirāq, yatimm min qibalihi tawjīh ad-duwal al-xalījiyyah taḡdīdan li-'an tursil sufarāhā 'ilā balad tan'cadim fīhi wasā'il al-'amn.

Sentence 3

نعم لخطط متوازنة بفتح أفاق التعاون الأمني والاقتصادي، وكل ما يحفظ للعراق وحدته الوطنية بكل تنوعاته المذهبية والتومية.

(^{MCI} na'cam li-xiṭaṭ mutawāzinah bi-faṭḡ āfāq at-ta'cāwun al-'amnī wa-l-iqtiṣādī, wa-kull mā yaḡfaz li-l-ḡirāq waḡdatahu al-waṭaniyyah bi-kulli tanawwu'cātih al-maḡhabiyyah wa-l-qawmiyyah. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	na'cam li-xiṭaṭ mutawāzinah bi-faṭḡ āfāq at-ta'cāwun al-'amnī wa-l-iqtiṣādī, wa-kull mā yaḡfaz li-l-ḡirāq waḡdatahu al-waṭaniyyah bi-kulli tanawwu'cātih al-maḡhabiyyah wa-l-qawmiyyah.
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Sentence 4

لكن أن يأتي أساس وخطة الغزو لتدمير بلد عربي بدعاوى ملهمة للرئيس الأمريكي، ومحافظيه الجدد من الرب، فهذا ما يتنافى وأبسط قواعد العلاقات الدولية.

(^{SCJ} lākin ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} 'an ya'tī 'asās wa-xuṭṭat al-ḡazu li-tadmīr balad ḡarabī bi-da'cāwā mulhamah li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī, wa-muḡāfiṣīh al-judud min ar-rabb, fa-hāḡdā mā yatanāfā wa-'absaṭ qawā'cid al-ḡilāqāt ad-dawliyyah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākin
Main Clause	'an ya'tī 'asās wa-xuṭṭat al-ḡazu li-tadmīr balad ḡarabī bi-da'cāwā mulhamah li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī, wa-muḡāfiṣīh al-judud min ar-rabb, fa-hāḡdā mā yatanāfā wa-'absaṭ qawā'cid al-ḡilāqāt ad-dawliyyah.

Sentence 5

و إذا كان العراق مداناً للدول الخليجية بمبالغ كبيرة بسبب أضرار حربي غزو الكويت والحرب مع إيران، فهذه المسائل تحدد ضمن سلطة عراقية تفاوض على هذه القضايا وليس محتلاً يضع نفسه الوسيط المقبول في الوقت الذي نراه من تصرفات أمريكية تنافي ذلك، وتجعلها في حالة خصومة داخل العراق ومكوناته الاجتماعية.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} 'idā kāna al-ċirāq mudānan li-d-dwual al-xaljīyyah bi-mabālīga kabīrah bi-sabab 'adrār ħarbayy ġazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ħarb maċa 'irān ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CLCj}) (^{MCI} ħāđihi al-masā'il tuħaddad đimna sulṭah ċirāqīyyah tufāwiđ ċalā ħāđihi al-qađāya wa-laysa muħtallan yađaç nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} fi l-waqṭ allađi narāhu min taşarrufāt 'amrīkiyyah tunāfi đālika, wa-tajċalahā fi ħālat xuşumah dāxil al-ċirāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimāċīyyah. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	'idā kāna al-ċirāq mudānan li-d-dwual al-xaljīyyah bi-mabālīga kabīrah bi-sabab 'adrār ħarbayy ġazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ħarb maċa 'irān
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	ħāđihi al-masā'il tuħaddad đimna sulṭah ċirāqīyyah tufāwiđ ċalā ħāđihi al-qađāya wa-laysa muħtallan yađaç nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	fi l-waqṭ allađi narāhu min taşarrufāt 'amrīkiyyah tunāfi đālika, wa-tajċalahā fi ħālat xuşumah dāxil al-ċirāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimāċīyyah.

Sentence 6

لقد تخلص العراق من دكتاتورية صدام، لكن البديل جاء بالأسوأ.

(^{MCCI 1} la-qad taxallaşa al-ċirāq min diktātūriyyat şaddām ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākinna ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} l-badīl jā'a bi-l-'aswa'. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	la-qad taxallaşa al-ċirāq min diktātūriyyat şaddām
Clausal Conjunction	lākinna
Main Coordinated Clause 2	l-badīl jā'a bi-l-'aswa'.

Sentence 7

ولعل الذين رأوا تطابقاً بين حالة هتلر، و صدام، ضاعت مقاييسهم بما اعتبر تهوراً، لأن ألمانيا التي دفنت كل شئ هزيمتها، لديها القاعدة العلمية والصناعية، ولديها الطاقات البشرية والتجاسس الوطني، و زوال هتلر جاء مكسباً حتى لمن آمنوا بعلو العرق الآري على شعوب العالم، لأن الحرب ذاتها فجرت ما اعتبر قناعة مضادة ضد الفكر النازي.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} laċalla allađina ra'aw taţābuqan bayna ħālat hitlar wa-şaddām đāċat maqāyīsuhum bi-mā uċtubira tahawwuran ^{MCCI 1}) (^{ACI} li-'anna al-māniya allatī dafanat kull şurūr ħazīmatihā, ladayhā al-qāċidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-ş-şināċīyyah, wa-ladayhā aţ-ţāqāt al-başariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-watanī ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} zawāl hitlar jā'a maksaban ħattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā şuċūb al-ċālam ^{MCCI 2}) (^{ACI} li-'anna al-ħarb đātihā fajjarat mā uċtubira qanāċah muđāddah đidda al-fikr an-nāzī. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	laċalla allađina ra'aw taţābuqan bayna ħālat hitlar wa-şaddām đāċat maqāyīsuhum bi-mā uċtubira tahawwuran
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause 1	li-'anna al-māniya allatī dafanat kull şurūr ħazīmatihā, ladayhā al-qāċidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-ş-şināċīyyah, wa-ladayhā aţ-ţāqāt al-başariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-watanī
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	zawāl hitlar jā'a maksaban ħattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā şuċūb al-ċālam
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause 2	li-'anna al-ħarb đātihā fajjarat mā uċtubira qanāċah muđāddah đidda al-fikr an-nāzī.

Sentence 8

لكن في الحالة العراقية يختلف الموقف في المكون الاجتماعي، والثقافي، وحتى الأهداف، و هنا جاء الاعتراف الأمريكي بصعوبة التخلص من كابوس العراق، أن بحثت في النتائج، ولم تبحث الأسباب التي من أجلها تحول العراق إلى بؤرة صراع إقليمي ودولي، فكانت الوصايا الصادرة من كوندوليزا

(^{SCj} lākin ^{SCj}) (^{AP} fi l-ħālah al-ċirāqīyyah ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} yaxtalif al-mawqif fi l-mukawwun al-ijtimāċī wa-t-ţāqāfi wa-ħattā al-aħdāf ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) hunā (^{MCCI 2} jā'a al-iċtirāf al-'amrīkī bi-şuċubat at-taxalluş min kābūs al-ċirāq, 'an baħaṭat fi n-natāij, wa-lam tabḥaṭ al-'asbāb allatī min 'ajlihā taħawwala al-ċirāq 'ilā bu'rat şirāċ 'iqlīmī wa-dawli, fa-kānat al-waşāya aş-şādirah min kundulizā. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	lākin
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated Clause 1	fī l-ḥālāh al-ċirāqiyyah
Main Coordinated Clause 1	yaxtalif al-mawqif fī l-mukawwūn al-ijtimācī wa-t-ṭaqāfī wa-ḥattā al-ahdāf
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	jā'a al-iċtirāf al-'amrīkī bi-šucubat at-taxalluṣ min kābūs af-ċirāq, 'an baḥaṭat fī n-natāij, walam tabḥaṭ al-'asbāb allatī min 'ajlihā taḥawwala al-ċirāq 'ilā bu'rat širāc 'iqlīmī wa-dawlī, fa-kānat al-wašāya aš-šādīrah min kundulizā.

Sentence 9

أمريكا قوة عظمى بلا منازع، لكن لم يتواجد في هذه القوة الإدارية الواعية لحقيقة ما يجري في العالم من اختلافات قومية ودينية، أو اختلافات سياسية.

(^{MCCI 1} 'amrīkā quwwah ċuzmā bi-lā munāziċ (^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākin (^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} lam yatawājad fī ḥādīhi al-quwwah al-'idārah al-wācīyah li-ḥaḳīqat mā yajrī fī l-ċālam min ixtilāfāt qawmiyyah, 'aw dīniyyah, 'aw ixtilālāt siyāsiyyah. (^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	'amrīkā quwwah ċuzmā bi-lā munāziċ
Clausal Conjunction	lākin
Main Coordinated Clause 2	lam yatawājad fī ḥādīhi al-quwwah al-'idārah al-wācīyah li-ḥaḳīqat mā yajrī fī l-ċālam min ixtilāfāt qawmiyyah, 'aw dīniyyah, 'aw ixtilālāt siyāsiyyah.

Sentence 10

و مع أن تجارب حوض الحروب بين الكوريتين، وفيتنام، ثم العراق، ثم التدخل في الصومال ولبنان، لم توضع على قاعدة التحليل السياسي والاقتصادي ووضعها في موازين المكاسب والخسائر.

(^{Cj} wa maċa 'anna (^{Cj}) (^{MCI} tajārub xawḍ al-ḥurūb bayna al-kuriyyatayn, wa-fitnām, ṭumma al-ċirāq, ṭumma at-tadaxxul fī š-šumāl wa-lubnān, lam tūdaċ ċalā qācīdat at-taḥlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtīšādī wa-waḍċahā fī mawāzīn al-makāsib wa-l-xasā'ir. (^{MCI})

Conjunct	wa maċa 'anna
Main Clause	tajārub xawḍ al-ḥurūb bayna al-kuriyyatayn, wa-fitnām, ṭumma al-ċirāq, ṭumma at-tadaxxul fī š-šumāl wa-lubnān, lam tūdaċ ċalā qācīdat at-taḥlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtīšādī wa-waḍċahā fī mawāzīn al-makāsib wa-l-xasā'ir.

Sentence 11

وهنا لا بد، إذا كانت الإدارة الأمريكية جادة في معالجة أوضاع المنطقة، بدون تجزئة للحلول، أن تتساوى الكفة مع الفلسطينيين والعراقيين، وأن تجد مخرجاً أكثر قابلية لتصفية الحسابات مع العالم الإسلامي، بفتح نوافذ تعوض الأفغان عن حروبهم الطويلة التي وظفت بأسوأ أحوالها لمصالح لم تحقق أي نتائج حتى للدول الغازية

(^{SCj} wa (^{SCj}) hunā (^{MCI} lā budda, 'idā kānat al-idārah al-'amrīkiyyah jāddah fī muċālatat 'awḍāc al-mantiqah, bi-dūn tajzi'ah li-l-ḥulūl (^{CVP 1} 'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maċa al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ċirāqiyīn (^{CICj} wa (^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} 'an tajid maxrajan 'akṭar qābiliyyah li-tašfiyat al-ḥisābat maċa al-ċālam al-'islāmī (^{CVP 2}) (^{MCI}) (^{ACI} bi-faṭḥ nawāfiḍ tuċawwiḍ al-'afgān ċan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifat bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālīhā li-mašālīḥ lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ġāziyah. (^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	lā budda, 'idā kānat al-idārah al-'amrīkiyyah jāddah fī muċālatat 'awḍāc al-mantiqah, bi-dūn tajzi'ah li-l-ḥulūl 'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maċa al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ċirāqiyīn wa'an tajid maxrajan 'akṭar qābiliyyah li-tašfiyat al-ḥisābat maċa al-ċālam al-'islāmī
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maċa al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ċirāqiyīn
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	'an tajid maxrajan 'akṭar qābiliyyah li-tašfiyat al-ḥisābat maċa al-ċālam al-'islāmī
Adjunct Clause attached to coordinated verb phrase 2	bi-faṭḥ nawāfiḍ tuċawwiḍ al-'afgān ċan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifat bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālīhā li-mašālīḥ lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ġāziyah.

Sentence 12

العراق مسؤولية عربية، لكن هذا الواجب يفقد قيمته إذا كانت الغايات فقط هي تغطية العجز الأمريكي. (MCCI 1) al-ċirāq mas'ūliyyah ċarabiyah (MCCI 1) (CICj) lākinna (CICj) (MCCI 2) hādā al-wājib yafqid qimatahu 'idā kānat al-gāyāt faqat hiya taġtiyat al-ċajz al-'amrīkī. (MCCI 2)

Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-ċirāq mas'ūliyyah ċarabiyah
Clausal Conjunction	lākinna
Main Coordinated Clause 2	hādā al-wājib yafqid qimatahu 'idā kānat al-gāyāt faqat hiya taġtiyat al-ċajz al-'amrīkī.

Sentence 13

و دون إيجاد ضمانات للأمن الداخلي، فإن العراق سيبقى حالة معقدة، وسيدخله أكثر من لاعب، والنتيجة غياب التصورات لأي حل يبرز في الأفق البعيد (SCj wa SCj) (AP dūna 'tjād ḍamānāt li-l-'amn ad-dāxilī AP) (SubCICj fa SubCICj) (MCCI 1) 'inna al-ċirāq sa-yabqā ḥālāh muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluḥu 'aktar min lāċib (MCCI 1) (CICj wa CICj) (MCCI 2) n-natjāh ġiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fi l-'ufuq al-baċīd. (MCCI 2)

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 1	dūna 'tjād ḍamānāt li-l-'amn ad-dāxilī
Sub-Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	'inna al-ċirāq sa-yabqā ḥālāh muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluḥu 'aktar min lāċib
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	n-natjāh ġiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fi l-'ufuq al-baċīd.

Analysis of Text 11

Sentence 1

في العراق اختلطت الأطياف، بفصول السنة.

(AP fi l-ċirāq AP) (MCI) ixtalaṭat al-'aṭyāf bi-fuṣūl as-sanah. (MCI)

Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	fi l-ċirāq
Main Clause	ixtalaṭat al-'aṭyāf bi-fuṣūl as-sanah.

Sentence 2

و مع أن هذا الوطن المنكوب يملك القدرة على تجاوز حالاته، إلا أن الجدل حول الاتفاقية الأمنية، ومبرراتها يجعل الحكم للعراقيين وحدهم، و حتى من يجتهدون بالرفض والقبول، تأتي أراؤهم ضمن موقف يصل إلى الحرية المقبولة، عندما يكون تداول الموضوع قائماً على الآراء والأغلبية

(Cj wa maċa 'anna Cj) (MCCI 1) hādā al-waṭan al-mankūb yamlik al-qudrah ċalā tajāwuz ḥālātihi (MCCI 1) (Cj 'illā 'anna Cj) (MCCI 2) al-jadal ḥawla al-ittifāqiyah al-'amniyyah wa mubarrirātihā yajċal al-ḥukm li-l-ċirāqiyīn waḥdahum (MCCI 2) (CICj wa CICj) (MCCI 3) ḥattā man yajtahidūn bi-r-rafd wa-l-qabūl, ta'tī ārā'uhum ḍimna mawqif yaṣil 'ilā al-ḥurriyyah al-maqbūlah (MCCI 3), (ACI) ċindamā yakūn tadāwul al-mawḍūc qā'iman ċalā al-ārā' wa-l-'aġlabiyyah. (ACI)

Conjunct	wa maċa 'anna
Main Coordinated Clause 1	hādā al-waṭan al-mankūb yamlik al-qudrah ċalā tajāwuz ḥālātihi
Conjunct (but of type not found in English)	'illā 'anna
Main Coordinated Clause 2	al-jadal ḥawla al-ittifāqiyah al-'amniyyah wa mubarrirātihā yajċal al-ḥukm li-l-ċirāqiyīn waḥdahum
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	ḥattā man yajtahidūn bi-r-rafd wa-l-qabūl, ta'tī ārā'uhum ḍimna mawqif yaṣil 'ilā al-ḥurriyyah al-maqbūlah,
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 3	ċindamā yakūn tadāwul al-mawḍūc qā'iman ċalā al-ārā' wa-l-'aġlabiyyah.

Sentence 3

غير أن الموقف يضع الأسئلة بعدد الأجوبة من حيث بقاء أو خروج القوات الأمريكية في عام (2011م).

(^{Cj1} ġayra 'anna ^{Cj2}) (^{MCI} al-mawqif yaḍaċ al-'as'ilah bi-ċadad al-'ajwabah, min ḥayt baqā' 'aw xurūj al-quwwāt al-'amrīkiyyah fi ċām 2011. ^{MCI})

Conjunct	ġayra 'anna
Main Clause	al-mawqif yaḍaċ al-'as'ilah bi-ċadad al-'ajwabah, min ḥayt baqā' 'aw xurūj al-quwwāt al-'amrīkiyyah fi ċām 2011.

Sentence 4

الرئيس المنتخب السيد (أوباما) وبنفس التزامن لتوقيع الاتفاقية وإقرارها يعلن أنه سيسحب قواته من العراق، وإرسالها إلى أفغانستان، مبرراً أن وجود القاعدة، صار متجذراً هناك وينبغي مطاردتها.

(^{MCI} ar-ra'īs al-muntaxab as-sayid 'ubāmā wa-bi-nafs at-tazāmun li-tawqīċ al-ittifāqiyyah wa-iqrārihā yuċlin 'annahu sa-yashab quwwātahu min al-ċirāq wa-'irsālihā 'ilā 'afġānistān ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} mubarriran 'anna wujūd al-qāċidah šāra mutajađđiran hunāk wa-yanbaġī muṭāradatihā. ^{ACI})

Main Clause	ar-ra'īs al-muntaxab as-sayid 'ubāmā wa-bi-nafs at-tazāmun li-tawqīċ al-ittifāqiyyah wa-iqrārihā yuċlin 'annahu sa-yashab quwwātahu min al-ċirāq wa-'irsālihā 'ilā 'afġānistān
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	mubarriran 'anna wujūd al-qāċidah šāra mutajađđiran hunāk wa-yanbaġī muṭāradatihā.

Sentence 5

و معنى هذا أن أفكار الرئيسين الأمريكيين لا تلتقي على فكرة البقاء، أو الجلاء، في الوقت الذي يمكن تأكيد أوباما على الآخر بوش، وفقاً لوعده أثناء الانتخابات

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} maċnā ḥāḍā 'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ċalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā' ^{MCI}), (^{AP} fi-l-waqt allađī yumkin ta'kīd 'ubāmā ċalā al-āxar būš, wifqan li-wuċūdihi 'aṭnā' al-intixābāt. ^{AP})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	maċnā ḥāḍā 'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ċalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā'
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	fi-l-waqt allađī yumkin ta'kīd 'ubāmā ċalā al-āxar būš, wifqan li-wuċūdihi 'aṭnā' al-intixābāt.

Sentence 6

قطعاً هناك مخاطر من بقاء أو ذهاب القوات الأمريكية، إذ لا يوجد بديل عربي، أو إسلامي يمكنه التعويض عن تلك القوة، وحتى ولو وجدت تلك القوة فهي في أحسن الأحوال ستبقى قوة مراقبة وفصل بين متنازعين، على عكس الجيش الأمريكي الذي يعتبر متشابكاً عسكرياً وسياسياً مع الفصائل العراقية المتنازعة، ويودي دوره إن سلباً أو إيجاباً

(^{MCCI 1} qaṭċan hunāk maxātir min baqā' 'aw ḍahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{DCI} 'iđ lā yūjad bađīl ċarabī, 'aw ḥattā 'islāmī yumkinuhu at-taċwiđ ċan tilka al-quwwah ^{DCI}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} ḥattā wa-law wujidat tilka al-quwwah fa hiya fi 'aḥsan al-'aḥwāl sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-fašl bayna mutanāziċīn ^{MCCI 2}), (^{ACI} ċalā ċaks al-jayš al-'amrīkī allađī yuċtabaru mutašābikan ċaskariyyan wa-siyāsiyyan maċa al-fašā'il al-ċirāqiyyah al-mutanāziċah, wa-yu'addī dawrahu 'in silban 'aw 'tjāban. ^{ACI})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	qaṭċan hunāk maxātir min baqā' 'aw ḍahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah
Disjunct Clause attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	'iđ lā yūjad bađīl ċarabī, 'aw ḥattā 'islāmī yumkinuhu at-taċwiđ ċan tilka al-quwwah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	ḥattā wa-law wujidat tilka al-quwwah fa hiya fi 'aḥsan al-'aḥwāl sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-fašl bayna mutanāziċīn,
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	ċalā ċaks al-jayš al-'amrīkī allađī yuċtabaru mutašābikan ċaskariyyan wa-siyāsiyyan maċa al-fašā'il al-ċirāqiyyah al-mutanāziċah, wa-yu'addī dawrahu 'in silban 'aw 'tjāban.

Sentence 7

و الأمر الآخر أن قوة الأمن العراقي لا تملك القدرة على سد الفراغ حتى لو رفعت بعض القوى شعارات الخروج للقوة الأجنبية طالما الجيش والقوات الأمنية العراقية في مرحلة التكوين.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} al-'amr al-āxar 'anna quwwat al-'amn al-ċirāqī lā tamlik al-qudrah ċalā sadd al-farāg ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ḥattā law rafaċat baċċ l-quwā šīċārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-'ajnabiyyah ^{ACI}) (^{ACI} ṭālamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-'amniyyah al-ċirāqīyyah fī marḥalat at-takwīn. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	al-'amr al-āxar 'anna quwwat al-'amn al-ċirāqī lā tamlik al-qudrah ċalā sadd al-farāg
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ḥattā law rafaċat baċċ l-quwā šīċārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-'ajnabiyyah
Adjunct Clause dependent on the previous adjunct clause	ṭālamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-'amniyyah al-ċirāqīyyah fī marḥalat at-takwīn.

Sentence 8

و بقاء القوات سيفتح أكثر من نافذة على احتمالات أن تتضاعف المقاومة أو في أسوأ الظروف يتم التقسيم وإقرار الفيدرالية في المناطق الثلاث

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} baqā' al-quwwat (^{CVP 1} sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḡah ċalā iḥtimālāt 'an tataḏāċaf al-muqāwamah ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICj} 'aw ^{CICj}) (^{CVP 2} fī 'aswa' az-zurūf yatimm at-taqšīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manātiq at-ṭalāt. ^{CVP 2}) (^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	baqā' al-quwwat sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḡah ċalā iḥtimālāt 'an tataḏāċaf al-muqāwamah 'aw fī 'aswa' az-zurūf yatimm at-taqšīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manātiq at-ṭalāt.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1	sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḡah ċalā iḥtimālāt 'an tataḏāċaf al-muqāwamah
Clausal Conjunction	'aw
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2	fī 'aswa' az-zurūf yatimm at-taqšīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manātiq at-ṭalāt.

Sentence 9

أمريكا في حالة مختلفة ما بين زمن الغزو والاحتلال، وما بين الواقع المستجد، عندما شهدت أسوأ ظرف مالي قد يعصف بالكثير من المشاريع والتطلعات، و أكثرها اهتماماً تقليص القوات الخارجية وقواعدها المنتشرة في معظم قارات العالم، و هي دعوة ربما تلقى تأييداً مطلقاً في توفير تكاليف تلك القوة، وإبعاد أمريكا عن العداوات المتجددة مع شعوب العالم.

(^{MCCI 1} 'amrīkā fī ḥālah muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ġazu wa-l-iḥtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāqīċ al-mustajidd ^{MCCI 1}) (^{ACI} ċindamā šahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaċšif bi-l-kaṭīr min al-mašārīċ wa-t-taṭalluċāt wa 'akṭaruhā iḥtimāman taqlīš al-quwwāt al-xārijīyyah wa-qawāċidihā al-muntaširah fī muċzam qārrāt al-ċālam ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} hiya daċwah rubbamā talqā ta'yīdan muṭlaqan fī tawfīr takālīf tilka al-quwwah, wa-ibċād 'amrīkā ċan al-ċadāwāt al-mutajaddidah maċa šuċūb al-ċālam. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	'amrīkā fī ḥālah muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ġazu wa-l-iḥtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāqīċ al-mustajidd
Adjunct Clause attached to Main Coordinated Clause 1	ċindamā šahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaċšif bi-l-kaṭīr min al-mašārīċ wa-t-taṭalluċāt wa 'akṭaruhā iḥtimāman taqlīš al-quwwāt al-xārijīyyah wa-qawāċidihā al-muntaširah fī muċzam qārrāt al-ċālam
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	hiya daċwah rubbamā talqā ta'yīdan muṭlaqan fī tawfīr takālīf tilka al-quwwah, wa-ibċād 'amrīkā ċan al-ċadāwāt al-mutajaddidah maċa šuċūb al-ċālam.

Sentence 10

الربط بين أمن العراق في حال بقاء القوات الأمريكية، والفوضى في حال خروجها يظل موضوعاً دقيقاً وحساساً.

(^{MCI} ar-rabṭ bayna 'amn al-ċirāq fī ḥāl baqā' al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah, wa-l-fawḏā fī ḥāl xurūjihā yazalu mawḏūċan daqīqan wa-ḥassāsan. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	ar-rabṭ bayna 'amn al-ċirāq fī ḥāl baqā' al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah, wa-l-fawḏā fī ḥāl xurūjihā yazalu mawḏūċan daqīqan wa-ḥassāsan.
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Sentence 11

وفي هذه الحال لا بد من مناقشة الأمر بدقة كشأن عراقي بعيداً عن مزايدات الدول الإقليمية، أو الخارجية إذا ما كانت المصلحة الوطنية تتعالى على غيرها، لكن بشروط ألا تجعل الاحتلال العسكري ذريعة للتخويف من اختلال الأمن، لكن كمرحلة يقررها طرفا العلاقة، ويعاد جلأوه بعد استنفاد الغرض منه.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{AP} fī hādīhi al-ḥāl ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 1} lā budda min munāqaṣat al-‘amr bi-diqqah ka-ša‘n ċirāqī baċīdan ċan muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah, ‘aw al-xārijīyyah, ‘iḏā mā kānat al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah tataċālā ċalā ġayrihā ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākin ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} bi-šurūṭ ‘allā tajċal al-iḥtilāl al-ċaskarī ġarīċah li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-‘amn, lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-ċalāqah, wa-yuċād jalā‘uhu baċd istinfād al-ġaraḏ minhu. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause 1	fī hādīhi al-ḥāl
Main Coordinated Clause 1	lā budda min munāqaṣat al-‘amr bi-diqqah ka-ša‘n ċirāqī baċīdan ċan muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah, ‘aw al-xārijīyyah, ‘iḏā mā kānat al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah tataċālā ċalā ġayrihā
Clausal Conjunction	lākin
Main Coordinated Clause 2	bi-šurūṭ ‘allā tajċal al-iḥtilāl al-ċaskarī ġarīċah li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-‘amn, lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-ċalāqah, wa-yuċād jalā‘uhu baċd istinfād al-ġaraḏ minhu.

Sentence 12

قطعا الخلاف بين الخلف والسلف، بوش وأوباما، على الوضع العراقي قد يُصاغ كمشروع وقرار في أمريكا

(^{MCI} qatċan al-xilāf bayna al-xalaf wa-s-salaf, būs wa-‘ubāmā, ċalā al-waċċ al-ċirāqī qad yuṣāġ ka-mašrūċ wa-qarār fī ‘amrīkā. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	qatċan al-xilāf bayna al-xalaf wa-s-salaf, būs wa-‘ubāmā, ċalā al-waċċ al-ċirāqī qad yuṣāġ ka-mašrūċ wa-qarār fī ‘amrīkā.
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Sentence 13

ومثل هذا الاحتمال يجعل المسؤولية على العراقيين أهم وأكثر تحديداً لأي سيناريو قادم، وتبقى مسائل حسم الخلافات بين أطراف النزاع تحدها مسؤولية كل طرف، لأن الإغراق بالتفاوض من خلال التجزئة، أو الإفراط بالتشاور من خلال عبء الوحدة الوطنية لا يُرسم من خلال وقائع الأمم، واليوم، وإنما من صلب المصلحة الوطنية في المستقبل والتي هي القطرة التي تعبر بالعراق إلى بر الأمان، أو تغرقه بالحروب والتدخلات الأجنبية والإقليمية.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} miṭlu ḥādā al-iḥtimāl yajċal al-mas‘ūliyyah ċalā al-ċirāqīyyīn ‘ahamm wa-‘aktar taḥdīdan li-‘ayyi sīnāryū qādim ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} tabqā masā‘il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna ‘aṭraf an-nizāċ tuḥaddiduhā mas‘ūliyyat kull ṭaraf ^{MCCI 2}) (^{ACj} li-‘anna al-‘iġrāq bi-t-tafā‘ul min xilāl at-tajzi‘ah, ‘aw al-‘ifrāṭ bi-t-tašā‘um min xilāl ċib‘ al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah lā yursamu min xilāl waqā‘iċ al-‘ams wa-l-yawm, wa-‘innamā min ṣulb al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taċbur bi-l-ċirāq ‘ilā barr al-‘amān, ‘aw tuġriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-‘ajnabiyyah wa-l-‘iqlīmiyyah. ^{ACj})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	miṭlu ḥādā al-iḥtimāl yajċal al-mas‘ūliyyah ċalā al-ċirāqīyyīn ‘ahamm wa-‘aktar taḥdīdan li-‘ayyi sīnāryū qādim
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	tabqā masā‘il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna ‘aṭraf an-nizāċ tuḥaddiduhā mas‘ūliyyat kull ṭaraf
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 2	li-‘anna al-‘iġrāq bi-t-tafā‘ul min xilāl at-tajzi‘ah, ‘aw al-‘ifrāṭ bi-t-tašā‘um min xilāl ċib‘ al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah lā yursamu min xilāl waqā‘iċ al-‘ams wa-l-yawm, wa-‘innamā min ṣulb al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taċbur bi-l-ċirāq ‘ilā barr al-‘amān, ‘aw tuġriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-‘ajnabiyyah wa-l-‘iqlīmiyyah.

Sentence 14

و بما أن الفرص سانحة في جو يعتبر أكثر أماناً وتحقيقاً للمصلحة الوطنية، فهل يأتي عقد الوحدة الوطنية بعقد غير قابل للنقض؟!

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} bi-mā 'anna al-furaṣ sāniḥah fī jaww yuċtabar 'akṭar 'amānan wa-taḥqīqan li-l-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah ^{ACI}),
(^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCI} hal ya'tī ċaqd al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah bi-ċaqd ġayr qābil li-n-naqd? ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	bi-mā 'anna al-furaṣ sāniḥah fī jaww yuċtabar 'akṭar 'amānan wa-taḥqīqan li-l-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	hal ya'tī ċaqd al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah bi-ċaqd ġayr qābil li-n-naqd?

Analysis of Text 12

Sentence 1

أمريكا تورطت، و ورطت غيرها بعمل عسكري في العراق.

(^{MCI} 'amrīkā tawarratāt wa warratāt ġayriḥā bi-ċamal ċaskarī fī l-ċirāq. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	'amrīkā tawarratāt wa warratāt ġayriḥā bi-ċamal ċaskarī fī l-ċirāq.
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Sentence 2

فتكاليف الاحتلال تبني القارة الأفريقية لو جاءت من خلال توجه إنساني، و تنشئ بنكاً دولياً يُطعم ملايين الفقراء، ويحل أزماتهم، لكن العمى السياسي حتى لو جاء من دولة مؤسسات عظمى، فإن الأفكار غالباً ما تسقط أمام الواقع الفعلي للمعارك.

(^{SCj} fa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} takālīf al-iḥtilāl tabnī al-qārrah al-'afrīqiyah law jā'at min xilāl tawajjuh 'insānī, wa tunši' bankan dawliyyan yuċċim malāyīn al-fuqarā', wa-yahīll 'azmatahum ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} lākinna ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} l-ċamā as-siyāsī ḥattā law jā'a min dawlat mu'asasāt ċuzmā, fa-'inna al-'afkār ġāliban mā tasquṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fiċlī li-l-maċārik. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	takālīf al-iḥtilāl tabnī al-qārrah al-'afrīqiyah law jā'at min xilāl tawajjuh 'insānī, wa tunši' bankan dawliyyan yuċċim malāyīn al-fuqarā', wa-yahīll 'azmatahum
Clausal Conjunction	lākinna
Main Coordinated Clause 2	l-ċamā as-siyāsī ḥattā law jā'a min dawlat mu'asasāt ċuzmā, fa-'inna al-'afkār ġāliban mā tasquṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fiċlī li-l-maċārik.

Sentence 3

و ما تدعيه أمريكا من إنجازات وانتصارات، لا يقل، في شكله المبالغ فيه، عن نجاح الحكومات الثورية بانتصاراتها الغارقة بالوهم، والتسطح الفكري والسياسي.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} mā taddaċīḥ 'amrīkā min 'injāzāt wa-intiṣārāt lā yaqīllu fī šakliḥi al-mubālag fīḥ ċan najāḥ al-ḥukumāt at-tawriyyah bi-intiṣārātihā al-ġāriqah bi-l-wahm, wa-t-tasaṭṭuḥ al-fikrī wa-s-siyāsī. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	mā taddaċīḥ 'amrīkā min 'injāzāt wa-intiṣārāt lā yaqīllu fī šakliḥi al-mubālag fīḥ ċan najāḥ al-ḥukumāt at-tawriyyah bi-intiṣārātihā al-ġāriqah bi-l-wahm, wa-t-tasaṭṭuḥ al-fikrī wa-s-siyāsī.

Sentence 4

العراق يمر بمرحلة حرجة جداً، فإما أن تكون الدولة المركزية هي قطار الأمن الذي يقود وحدة الوطن، أو ترتفع للمليشيات والتجمعات العرقية والأثنية.

(^{MCCI 1} al-ċirāq yamurru bi-marḥalah ḥarijah jiddan ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} 'immā 'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah hiya qiṭār al-'amn alladī yaqūd waḥdat al-waṭan, 'aw tartahn li-l-milīṣiyyat wa-t-tajammūċāt al-ċirīqiyah wa-l-'aṭaniyyah. ^{MCCI 2})

Main Coordinated Clause 1	al-ċirāq yamurru bi-marḥalah ḥarijah jiddan
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	'immā 'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah hiya qitār al-'amn alladī yaqūd waḥdat al-waṭan, 'aw tartahin li-l-milišīyyat wa-t-tajammuċāt al-ċirqiyyah wa-l-'aṭaniyyah.

Sentence 5

و يبدو أن السيد نور المالكي عرف أن لعبة التهنة، والكراسي المتحركة، لم تعد صالحة عندما تكون الدولة خارج سلطتها القانونية

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} yabdū 'anna as-sayyid nūr al-mālikī ċarifa 'anna luċbat at-tahdī'ah wa-l-karāsi al-mutaḥarrikah lam taċud šāliḥah ċindamā takūn ad-dawlah xārij sulṭatihā al-qānuniyyah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	yabdū 'anna as-sayyid nūr al-mālikī ċarifa 'anna luċbat at-tahdī'ah wa-l-karāsi al-mutaḥarrikah lam taċud šāliḥah ċindamā takūn ad-dawlah xārij sulṭatihā al-qānuniyyah.

Sentence 6

و ربما كان الأمريكان أكثر ضيقاً من حالات التشتت وضياح هيبة الدولة، و هنا جاءت ضرورة الحسم مع جيش المهدي أولاً، ثم حل الميليشيات التابعة للصدر، و حتى لو اعتبر ذلك تجمعاً لفقراء الشيعة تحت مظلة زعيمهم، إلا أن وجود دول داخل دولة، وأجهزة تواجه الأمن باسم تحرير العراق من المحتل لا يمكن أن يخلقا دولة بقوانين مرعية وثابتة

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCCI 1} rubbamā kāna al-'amrīkān 'aktar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāċ haybat ad-dawlah ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) hunā (^{MCCI 2} jā'at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jayš al-mahdī 'awwalan tumma ḥall al-milišīyyāt at-tābiċah li-š-šadr ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICJ} wa ^{CICJ}) (^{ACI} ḥattā law 'uċtubira ḡālīka tajammuċan li-fuqārā' aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim ^{ACI}), (^{CJ} 'illā 'anna ^{CJ}) (^{MCCI 3}) wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-'ajhizah tuwājih al-'amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal lā yumkin 'an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċiyyah wa-tābitah. ^{MCCI 3})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	rubbamā kāna al-'amrīkān 'aktar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāċ haybat ad-dawlah
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	jā'at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jayš al-mahdī 'awwalan tumma ḥall al-milišīyyāt at-tābiċah li-š-šadr
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 3	ḥattā law 'uċtubira ḡālīka tajammuċan li-fuqārā' aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim,
Conjunct (but of type not found in English)	'illā 'anna
Main Coordinated Clause 3	wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-'ajhizah tuwājih al-'amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal lā yumkin 'an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċiyyah wa-tābitah.

Sentence 7

الأخطاء كثيرة.

(^{MCI} al-'axṭā'u kaṭīrah. ^{MCI})

Main Clause	al-'axṭā'u kaṭīrah.
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Sentence 8

و لعل الهدنة مع القوى التي بدأت سلمية ثم تجذرت فيها تشكيلات مغايرة ومنافسة للحكم لم تسبب إرجاءً فقط للدولة وإنما خرجت عن الخط المسموح به إلى الألوان الحمراء

(^{SCJ} wa ^{SCJ}) (^{MCI} laċalla al-hudnah maċa al-quwā allatī bada'at silmiyyah tummā tajaddarat fihā taškīlāt muġāyirah wa-munāfisah li-l-ḥukm (^{CVP 1} lam tusabbib 'ihrājan faqat li-d-dawlah ^{CVP 1}) (^{CICJ} wa-'innamā ^{CICJ}) (^{CVP 2} xarajat ċan al-xaṭṭ al-masmūḥ bihi 'ilā al-'alwān al-ḥamrā'. ^{CVP 2}) ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	la'acalla al-hudnah ma'ca al-qiwa' allatī bada'at silmiyyah tummā taja'ddarat fihā taškīlāt mugāyirah wa-munāfisah li-l-ḥukm lam tusabbib 'ihrājan faqaṭ li-d-dawlah wa-'innamā xarajat ḥan al-xaṭ al-masmūḥ bihi 'ilā al-'alwān al-ḥamrā'.
Coordinated Verb Phrase 1 within main clause	lam tusabbib 'ihrājan faqaṭ li-d-dawlah
Clausal Conjunction	wa-'innamā
Coordinated Verb Phrase 2 within main clause	xarajat ḥan al-xaṭ al-masmūḥ bihi 'ilā al-'alwān al-ḥamrā'.

Sentence 9

و هنا ارتهن وجود رئيس الوزراء والدولة، بإنهاء هذه الأزمات، لامتداد المشكلة إلى القوات المتواجدة، واستنزاف أموال لم يعد دافع الضرائب الأمريكي يقبلها وأمامه أسوأ النتائج في إدارة حرب عبثية لا طائل منها، ولا فائدة

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) hunā (^{MCI} irtahana wujud ra'īs al-wuzarā' wa-d-dawlah bi-'inhā' hāḍihi al-'azamāt ^{MCI}) (^{AP} li-imtidād al-muškilah 'ilā al-quwwāt al-mutawājidah, wa-istinzāf 'amwāl lam ya'ud dāfi' ad-ḍarā'ib al-'amrīkī yaqbalahā wa-'amamahu 'aswa' an-natā'ij fī idārat ḥarb ḥabaṭiyyah lā ṭā'ila minhā wa-lā fā'idah. ^{AP})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Clause	irtahana wujud ra'īs al-wuzarā' wa-d-dawlah bi-'inhā' hāḍihi al-'azamāt
Adjunct Phrase attached to main clause	li-imtidād al-muškilah 'ilā al-quwwāt al-mutawājidah, wa-istinzāf 'amwāl lam ya'ud dāfi' ad-ḍarā'ib al-'amrīkī yaqbalahā wa-'amamahu 'aswa' an-natā'ij fī idārat ḥarb ḥabaṭiyyah lā ṭā'ila minhā wa-lā fā'idah.

Sentence 10

و لأن الاحتلال تحول إلى قضية أمريكية، فإن هيئة القوة، والمعنى الذي سيتم عليه التفاوض لو انسحبت القوات، والمحاکمات التي ستنشأ في ظلها، جعل الرئيس بوش يفكر جديداً بملفات التطاحن العراقي الداخلي، وهذه المرة بواسطة قوى الأمن الوطنية.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{ACI} li-'anna al-iḥtilāl taḥawwala 'ilā qaḍiyyah 'amrīkiyyah ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} fa ^{CICj}) (^{MCI} 'inna haybat al-quwwah, wa-l-ma'cnā allaḍī sa-yatimm ḥalayhi at-tasā'ul law insaḥabat al-quwwāt wal-muḥākamāt allatī sa-tanša' fī ḥāliḥā, ja'calat ar-ra'īs būš yufakkir jiddiyyan bi-ḡalq malaffāt at-taḥāḥun al-ḥirāqī ad-dāxilī wa-hāḍihi l-marrah bi-wāsiṭat quwā al-'amn al-waṭaniyyah. ^{MCI})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	li-'anna al-iḥtilāl taḥawwala 'ilā qaḍiyyah 'amrīkiyyah
Clausal Conjunction	fa
Main Clause	'inna haybat al-quwwah, wa-l-ma'cnā allaḍī sa-yatimm ḥalayhi at-tasā'ul law insaḥabat al-quwwāt wal-muḥākamāt allatī sa-tanša' fī ḥāliḥā, ja'calat ar-ra'īs būš yufakkir jiddiyyan bi-ḡalq malaffāt at-taḥāḥun al-ḥirāqī ad-dāxilī wa-hāḍihi l-marrah bi-wāsiṭat quwā al-'amn al-waṭaniyyah.

Sentence 11

لكن من يقومون الحالة الداخلية في المدن العراقية، يعتقدون أن الورطة أقوى من مسألة هجوم على ميليشيا أو تطهير حي ما، أو القبض على عناصر من القاعدة، طالما الحرب أخلت العراق من مقومات الحياة، ورسمت خطوطاً متعرجة استحتمل معها إيجاد وسائل أمنية فاعلة

(^{SCj} lākin ^{SCj}) (^{MCI} man yuqawwimūn al-ḥālah ad-daxiliyyah fī l-mudun al-ḥirāqiyyah ya'caqidūna 'anna al-warṭah 'aqwā min mas'alat ḥujūm ḥalā milīšiyā 'aw taḥīr ḥayyin mā, 'aw al-qabḍ ḥalā ḥanāšir min al-qā'idah ^{MCI}) (^{ACI} ṭalamā al-ḥarb 'axlat al-ḥirāq min muqawwimāt al-ḥayah, wa-rasamat xuṭūtan muta'arriyah istahāla ma'cahā 'ijād wasā'il 'amniyyah fā'ilah. ^{ACI})

Sentential Conjunction	lākin
Main Clause	man yuqawwimūn al-ḥālah ad-daxiliyyah fī l-mudun al-ḥirāqiyyah ya'caqidūna 'anna al-warṭah 'aqwā min mas'alat ḥujūm ḥalā milīšiyā 'aw taḥīr ḥayyin mā, 'aw al-qabḍ ḥalā ḥanāšir min al-qā'idah
Adjunct Clause attached to main clause	ṭalamā al-ḥarb 'axlat al-ḥirāq min muqawwimāt al-ḥayah, wa-rasamat xuṭūtan muta'arriyah istahāla ma'cahā 'ijād wasā'il 'amniyyah fā'ilah.

Sentence 12

فاللفظ يُنهب، والفساد الإداري بلغ ذروته، والجيش الأمريكي دخل مزادات اللعبة المادية، و الحكومة بلا رافد شعبي يعطيها حق القوة.

(^{SCj} fa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} n-naft yunhab ^{MCCI 1}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 2} l-fasād al-‘idārī balaġa ġarwatahu ^{MCCI 2}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 3} l-jayš al-‘amrīkī daxala mazādāt al-luċbah al-māddiyyah ^{MCCI 3}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{MCCI 4} l-ħukūmah bilā rāfid šaċbī yuċtīhā haqq-l-quwwah. ^{MCCI 4})

Sentential Conjunction	fa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	n-naft yunhab
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	l-fasād al-‘idārī balaġa ġarwatahu
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 3	l-jayš al-‘amrīkī daxala mazādāt al-luċbah al-māddiyyah
Clausal Conjunction	wa .
Main Coordinated Clause 4	l-ħukūmah bilā rāfid šaċbī yuċtīhā haqq-l-quwwah.

Sentence 13

وهذه العوامل فرضت أسلوب المواجهة وإن لم يكن متكافئا، لأن مصادر دعم الميليشيات ومن يقاومون السنة باسم الشيعة أو العكس، انقسموا من داخل بيئة العمل المصلحي إلى الذاتي، أو شبه التجمعات العائلية والفئوية الصغيرة، وهنا جاءت محاولة المصالحات التي رافقتها بعض التنازلات أن قوّت بعض الشيء، وضع الدولة.

(^{SCj} wa ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} hādīhi al-ċawāmil faraġat ‘uslūb al-muwājahah wa-‘in lam yakun mutakāfi‘an ^{MCCI 1}) (^{ACI} li-‘anna mašādir daċm al-milīšiyāt wa-man yuqāwimūn as-sunnah bi-ism aš-šīċah ‘aw al-ċaks, ‘inqasamū min dāxil bī‘at al-ċamal al-mašlahī ‘ilā aġ-ġātī, ‘aw šibh at-tajamuċāt al-ċā‘iliyyah wa-l-fi ‘awīyyah aš-šaġīrah. ^{ACI}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) hunā (^{MCCI 2} jā‘at muħāwalat al-mušālahāt allatī rāfaqathā baċġ at-tanāzulāt ‘an qawwat baċġ aš-šay‘ waċċ ad-dawlah. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 1	hādīhi al-ċawāmil faraġat ‘uslūb al-muwājahah wa-‘in lam yakun mutakāfi‘an
Adjunct Clause attached to main coordinated clause 1	li-‘anna mašādir daċm al-milīšiyāt wa-man yuqāwimūn as-sunnah bi-ism aš-šīċah ‘aw al-ċaks, ‘inqasamū min dāxil bī‘at al-ċamal al-mašlahī ‘ilā aġ-ġātī, ‘aw šibh at-tajamuċāt al-ċā‘iliyyah wa-l-fi ‘awīyyah aš-šaġīrah.
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Main Coordinated Clause 2	jā‘at muħāwalat al-mušālahāt allatī rāfaqathā baċġ at-tanāzulāt ‘an qawwat baċġ aš-šay‘ waċċ ad-dawlah.

Sentence 14

لكن الرياح التي تهب من خارج العراق، والتي جعلته ورقة مساومة مع إيران، وقوى عربية أخرى، خلقت مشكلة التدوير السياسي، أي أن الإرادة الوطنية افتقدت صانعها، ومن هنا جاءت المشكلة التي لا تجد الحلول السهلة

(^{SCj} lakinna ^{SCj}) (^{MCCI 1} ar-riyāh allatī tahubb min xārij al-ċirāq, wa-l-lattī jaċalathu waraqat musāwamah maċā ‘īrān, wa-quwā ċarabiyyah ‘uxrā, xalaqat muškilat attadwīr as-siyāsī ^{MCCI 1}) (^{APCI} ‘ayy ‘anna al-‘irādah al-waṭaniyyah iftaqadat šāniċihā ^{APCI}) (^{CICj} wa ^{CICj}) (^{AP} min hunā ^{AP}) (^{MCCI 2} jā‘at al-muškilah allatī lā tajid al-ħulūl as-sahlah. ^{MCCI 2})

Sentential Conjunction	lakinna
Main Coordinated Clause 1	ar-riyāh allatī tahubb min xārij al-ċirāq, wa-l-lattī jaċalathu waraqat musāwamah maċā ‘īrān, wa-qiwā ċarabiyyah ‘uxrā, xalaqat muškilat attadwīr as-siyāsī
A clause appositive to main clause 1	‘ayy ‘anna al-‘irādah al-waṭaniyyah iftaqadat šāniċihā
Clausal Conjunction	wa
Adjunct Phrase attached to main coordinated clause 2	min hunā
Main Coordinated Clause 2	jā‘at al-muškilah allatī lā tajid al-ħulūl as-sahlah.

APPENDIX C: Thematic analysis of English Texts

Analysis of Text 1

Sentence 1

(^T (^T We ^T) (^R do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday ^T), (^R (^T because Israel ^T) (^R prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip. ^R)

Main Theme	We do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday
Theme within main theme	We
Rheme within main theme	do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday
Main Rheme	because Israel prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip.
Theme within main rheme	because Israel
Rheme within main rheme	prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip.

Sentence 2

(^T (^T But we ^T) (^R do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years ^T); (^R more than 230 Palestinians. ^R)

Main Theme	But we do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years
Theme within main theme	But we
Rheme within main theme	do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years
Main Rheme	more than 230 Palestinians.

Sentence 3

(^T (^T The death toll by last night ^T) (^R had climbed to nearly 290 ^T), (^R with more than 700 wounded. ^R)

Main Theme	The death toll by last night had climbed to nearly 290
Theme within main theme	The death toll by last night
Rheme within main theme	had climbed to nearly 290
Main Rheme	with more than 700 wounded.

Sentence 4

(^T This ^T) (^R in reply to hundreds of rockets from Hamas militants ^R) which killed one Israeli in six months.

Main Theme	This
Main Rheme	in reply to hundreds of rockets from Hamas militants

Sentence 5

(^T But the equation ^T) (^R is always like this. ^R)

Main Theme	But the equation
Main Rheme	is always like this.

Sentence 6

(^T (^{TT} We ^{TT}) (^{RVT} also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning ^{RVT}) ^T), when the streets of this impoverished enclave were full, (^R showed the same indifference to human life that Israel charges its enemies with. ^R)

Main Theme	We also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning
Theme within main theme	We
Rheme within main theme	also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning
Main Rheme	showed the same indifference to human life that Israel charges its enemies with.

Sentence 7

(^T (^{TT} When the suicide bombers ^{TT}) (^{RVT} reply in cafes and shops ^{RVT}) ^T), as they inevitably will, (^R (^{TR} Israel ^{TR}) (^{RVR} will reel in horror. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	When the suicide bombers reply in cafes and shops
Theme within main theme	When the suicide bombers
Rheme within main theme	reply in cafes and shops
Main Rheme	Israel will reel in horror.
Theme within main Rheme	Israel
Rheme within main Rheme	will reel in horror.

Sentence 8

(^T But it ^T) (^R will shut out of its mind the blood its warplanes have caused to flow in Gaza this weekend. ^R)

Main Theme	But it
Main Rheme	will shut out of its mind the blood its warplanes have caused to flow in Gaza this weekend.

Sentence 9

(^T The foreign minister, Tzipi Livni ^T), (^R warned loudly of her government's intention to topple Hamas if it did not stop the rocket fire. ^R)

Main Theme	The foreign minister, Tzipi Livni,
Main Rheme	warned loudly of her government's intention to topple Hamas if it did not stop the rocket fire.

Sentence 10

(^T But both she and the defence minister, Ehud Barak ^T), (^R are responsible for dropping over 100 tones of explosives on up to 100 targets in a strip of land crowded with 1.5 million people. ^R)

Main Theme	But both she and the defence minister, Ehud Barak,
Main Rheme	are responsible for dropping over 100 tones of explosives on up to 100 targets in a strip of land crowded with 1.5 million people.

Sentence 11

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} A hammer blow ^{TT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1} is intended to terrorise ^{RVT+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{RVT+R2} and that ^{RVT+R2}) (^{TT+R2} is exactly what Israel did yesterday. ^{TT+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	A hammer blow is intended to terrorise
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	A hammer blow
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	is intended to terrorise
Thematic Structure 2	and that is exactly what Israel did yesterday.
Main Rheme within thematic Structure 2	and that
Main Theme within thematic Structure 2	is exactly what Israel did yesterday.

Sentence 12a

(^{T+R1} (^{TNT+R1} Dr Haidar Eid ^{TNT+R1}), a Gazan academic who saw the bodies and children with amputated limbs, (^{RVT+R1} told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass ^{RVT+R1}) ^{T+R1}): (^{T+R2} (^{TNT+R2} (^{T1VT+R2} "To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM] ^{T1VT+R2}), (^{T2VT+R2} to bomb in the hearts of cities ^{T2VT+R2}) ^{TNT+R2}), (^{RVT+R2} (^{TRVT+R2} this ^{TRVT+R2}) (^{RVT+R2} is terrible. ^{RVT+R2}) ^{RVT+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Dr Haidar <u>Eid</u> told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Dr Haidar <u>Eid</u>
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass
Thematic Structure 2	"To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM], to bomb in the hearts of cities, this is terrible.
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM], to bomb in the hearts of cities
Theme 1 within main Theme within thematic Structure 2	To pick a time like this
Theme 2 within main Theme within thematic Structure 2	to bomb in the hearts of cities
Main Rheme within Thematic Structure 2	this is terrible.
Theme within main rheme within thematic Structure 2	this
Rheme within main rheme within thematic Structure 2	is terrible.

Sentence 12b

(^T This choice ^T) (^R was intended to cause as large a massacre as possible. ^R)

Main Theme	This choice
Main Rheme	was intended to cause as large a massacre as possible.

Sentence 13

(^T (^{TNT} The targets ^{TNT}) (^{RVT} were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing ^{RVT}) ^T), which were empty when the jets struck, (^R but rather police stations. ^R)

Main Theme	The targets were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing
Theme within main theme	The targets
Rheme within main theme	were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing
Main Rheme	but rather police stations.

Sentence 14

(^T The raids ^T) (^R were intended to destroy the infrastructure on which Hamas builds its administrative as much as its military hold over Gaza. ^R)

Main Theme	The raids
Main Rheme	were intended to destroy the infrastructure on which Hamas builds its administrative as much as its military hold over Gaza.

Sentence 15

(^T (^{TT} But that ^{TT}) (^{RT} means killing policemen ^{RT}) ^T), (^R not just the militants who assemble and fire the rockets. ^R)

Main Theme	But that means killing policemen
Theme within main Theme	But that
Rheme within main theme	means killing policemen
Main Rheme	not just the militants who assemble and fire the rockets.

Sentence 16

(^T Presumably ^T) (^R (^{TR} it ^{TR}) (^{RR} also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too. ^{RR}) ^R)

Main Theme	Presumably
Main Rheme	it also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too.

Sentence 17

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} Ms Livni ^{TT+R1}) (^{RT+R1} has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank ^{RT+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} and she ^{TT+R2}) (^{RT+R2} has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state. ^{RT+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Ms Livni has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Ms Livni
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank
Thematic Structure 2	and she has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	and she
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state.

Sentence 18

(^T (^{TT} (^{TTT} If she ^{TTT}) (^{RTT} thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state ^{RTT}) ^{TT}) (^{RT} by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population ^{RT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} she ^{TR}) (^{RR} is sorely mistaken. ^{RR}) ^R)

Main Theme	If she thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population
Theme within main theme	If she thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state
Theme within theme within main theme	If she
Rheme within theme within main theme	thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state
Rheme within main theme	by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population
Main Rheme	she is sorely mistaken.
Theme within main rheme	she
Rheme within main rheme	is sorely mistaken.

Sentence 19

(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} There ^{T+R1}) (^{R1} ^{T+R1} has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it ^{R1+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} and support for Hamas ^{T+R2}) (^{R1+R2} may well rise as a result of these airstrikes. ^{R1+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	There has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	There
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it
Thematic Structure 2	and support for Hamas may well rise as a result of these airstrikes.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	and support for Hamas
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	may well rise as a result of these airstrikes.

Sentence 20

(^T The Palestinians ^T) (^R have always had a rejectionist wing ^R), which for so long was represented by Fatah.

Main Theme	The Palestinians
Main Rheme	have always had a rejectionist wing

Sentence 21

(^T (^{T+T} Israel, too, ^{T+T}) (^{R+T} has those who reject a Palestinian state ^{R+T}) ^T), (^R including many settlers. ^R)

Main Theme	Israel, too, has those who reject a Palestinian state
Theme within main theme	Israel, too
Rheme within main theme	has those who reject a Palestinian state,
Main Rheme	including many settlers.

Sentence 22

(^T To think a solution can be found by killing rejectionists ^T) (^R is to deny the entire course of the history of the Middle East. ^R)

Main Theme	To think a solution can be found by killing rejectionists
Main Rheme	is to deny the entire course of the history of the Middle East.

Sentence 23

(^T There ^T) (^R is no military solution to Hamas's rockets ^R), which continued to rain down on Israel yesterday.

Main Theme	There
Main Rheme	is no military solution to Hamas's rockets

Sentence 24

(^R Nor is a ground invasion ^R) (^T likely to stop the rockets. ^T)

Main Rheme	Nor is a ground invasion
Main Theme	likely to stop the rockets.

Sentence 25

$(^R (^{TR} \text{It } ^{TR}) (^{R|R} \text{ could } \underline{\text{displace}} \text{ them } ^{R|R}) ^R), (^T \text{ perhaps. } ^T)$

Main Rheme	It could displace them
Theme within main rheme	It
Rheme within main rheme	could displace them
Main Theme	Perhaps.

Sentence 26

$(^T (^{TT} \text{ But if } \underline{\text{that}} \text{ } ^{TT}) (^{R|T} \text{ happened } ^{R|T}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} \text{ Hamas's next tactic } ^{TR}) (^{R|R} \text{ could be to use the Palestinians of East } \underline{\text{Jerusalem}} \text{ to wield the launch tubes. } ^{R|R}) ^R)$

Main Theme	But if that happened
Theme within main theme	But if that
Rheme within main theme	happened
Main Rheme	Hamas's next tactic could be to use the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to wield the launch tubes.
Theme within main rheme	Hamas's next tactic
Rheme within main rheme	could be to use the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to wield the launch tubes.

Sentence 27

$(^T \text{ Hamas's leadership } ^T) (^R \text{ also now has the conditions for which it has } \underline{\text{strived}}. ^R)$

Main Theme	Hamas's leadership
Main Rheme	also now has the conditions for which it has strived.

Sentence 28

$(^{T+R} (^{TT+R} \text{ They } ^{TT+R}) (^{R|T+R} (^{T+Ra|R|T+R} \text{ boycotted the } \underline{\text{talks}} \text{ offered by Egypt in November } ^{T+Ra|R|T+R}), (^{T+Rb|R|T+R} \text{ built a } \underline{\text{tunnel}} \text{ through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post } ^{T+Rb|R|T+R}), (^{T+Rc|R|T+R} \text{ and fired hundreds of } \underline{\text{rockets}} \text{ into Israel. } ^{T+Rc|R|T+R}) ^{T+R})$

Thematic Structure	They boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November, built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post, and fired hundreds of rockets into Israel.
Main Theme within thematic structure	They
Main Rheme within thematic structure	boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November, built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post, and fired hundreds of rockets into Israel.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme within thematic structure	boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November
Thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure	built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post
Thematic Structure c within main rheme within thematic structure	and fired hundreds of rockets into Israel.

Sentence 29

$(^T \text{ Their tactic and their strategy } ^T) (^R \text{ is no more and no less than } \underline{\text{resistance}}. ^R)$

Main Theme	Their tactic and their strategy
Main Rheme	is no more and no less than resistance.

Sentence 30

(^{T+R} (^{TNT+R} But this ^{TNT+R}) (^{RVT+R} (^{T+RaR\RT+R} will not unite the Palestinians ^{T+Ra\RT+R}) (^{T+Rb\RT+R} or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization. ^{T+Rb\RT+R}) ^{RT+R}) ^{T+R})

Thematic structure	But this will not unite the Palestinians or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization.
Main Theme within thematic structure	But this
Main Rheme within thematic structure	will not unite the Palestinians or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme within thematic structure	will not unite the Palestinians
Thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure	or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Sentence 31

(^T (^{TNT} It ^{TNT}) (^{RVT} can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} for the truth ^{TR}) (^{RVR} is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	It can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership
Theme within main theme	It
Rheme within main theme	can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership
Main Rheme	for the truth is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone.
Theme within main rheme	for the truth
Rheme within main rheme	is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone.

Sentence 32

(^T (^{TNT} While splits ^{TNT}) (^{RVT} deepen ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} the prospect of a viable Palestinian state ^{TR}) (^{RVR} recedes. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	While splits deepen
Theme within main theme	While splits
Rheme within main theme	deepen
Main Rheme	the prospect of a viable Palestinian state recedes.
Theme within main rheme	the prospect of a viable Palestinian state
Rheme within main rheme	recedes

Sentence 33

(^T Shock and awe, Israeli-style ^T), (^R have done nothing more than paralyse the very processes which both Israelis and Palestinians need in order to survive in peace. ^R)

Main Theme	Shock and awe, Israeli-style
Main Rheme	have done nothing more than paralyse the very processes which both Israelis and Palestinians need in order to survive in peace.

Analysis of Text 2

Sentence 1

(^T (^{TT} Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months ^{TT}) (^{RVT} is deluding themselves ^{RVT})^T), (^R dangerously.^R)

Main Theme	Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months is deluding themselves
Theme within main theme	Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months
Rheme within main theme	is deluding themselves
Main Rheme	dangerously.

Sentence 2

(^T (^{TT} The list of threats to the status quo ^{TT}) (^{RVT} grows ^{RVT})^T), (^R almost by the week.^R)

Main Theme	The list of threats to the status quo grows
Theme within main theme	The list of threats to the status quo
Rheme within main theme	grows
Main Rheme	almost by the week.

Sentence 3

(^T (^{TT} The feud between Fatah and Hamas ^{TT}) (^{RVT} only deepens ^{RVT})^T), (^R with tit-for-tat arrests and reports of torture in Palestinian detention.^R)

Main Theme	The feud between Fatah and Hamas only deepens
Theme within main theme	The feud between Fatah and Hamas
Rheme within main theme	only deepens
Main Rheme	with tit-for-tat arrests and reports of torture in Palestinian detention.

Sentence 4

(^T A year after the military takeover in Gaza ^T), (^R (^{TR} Hamas ^{TR}) (^{RVR} is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before.^{RVR})^R)

Main Theme	A year after the military takeover in Gaza
Main Rheme	Hamas is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before.
Theme within main rheme	Hamas
Rheme within main rheme	is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before.

Sentence 5

(^T (^{TT} Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem ^{TT}) (^{RVT} is rising ^{RVT})^T), (^R after the bulldozer attacks on buses and cars.^R)

Main Theme	Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem is rising
Theme within main theme	Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem
Rheme within main theme	is rising
Main Rheme	after the bulldozer attacks on buses and cars.

Sentence 6

(^T Talks with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas ^T), (^R (^{T+Ra} are mired ^{T+Ra}) (^{T+Rb} and have yet to produce results ^{T+Rb}) ^R).

Main Theme	Talks with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas
Main Rheme	are mired and have yet to produce results
Thematic Structure a within main rheme	are mired
Thematic Structure b within main rheme	and have yet to produce results.

Sentence 7

(^T (^T As if that ^T) (^R is not enough ^R) ^T), (^R (^T Iran ^T) (^R looms large over the horizon. ^R) ^R).

Main Theme	As if that is not enough
Theme within main theme	As if that
Rheme within main theme	is not enough
Main Rheme	Iran looms large over the horizon.
Theme within main rheme	Iran
Rheme within main rheme	looms large over the horizon.

Sentence 8

(^{T+R1} (^T If negotiations or sanctions ^T) (^R fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium ^R) ^{T+R1}), (^R (^T Israel's F-16s ^T) (^R will ^R) ^{T+R1}) – (^{T+R2} (^T or at least that ^T) (^R is the threat ^R) ^{T+R2}).

Thematic Structure 1	If negotiations or sanctions fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium, Israel's F-16s will
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	If negotiations or sanctions fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 1	If negotiations or sanctions
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	Israel's F-16s will
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Israel's F-16s
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	will
Thematic Structure 2	or at least that is the threat.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	or at least that
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	is the threat

Sentence 9

(^T So Ehud Olmert's announcement that he will not run in his party's leadership contest on September 17, and will resign to allow his successor to form a new government ^T), (^R is not just business as usual. ^R)

Main Theme	So Ehud Olmert's announcement that he will not run in his party's leadership contest on September 17, and will resign to allow his successor to form a new government
Main Rheme	is not just business as usual.

Sentence 10

(^T (^{TT} If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister ^{TT}), (^{RVT} won the party leadership ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} she ^{TR}) (^{R/R} would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership
Theme within main theme	If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister
Rheme within main theme	won the party leadership
Main Rheme	she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak.
Theme within main rheme	she
Rheme within main rheme	would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak.

Sentence 11

(^R (^{TR} But it ^{TR}) (^{R/R} is not clear ^{R/R}) ^R) (^T (^{TT} that she ^{TT}) (^{RVT} will be able to form the next government. ^{RVT}) ^T)

Main Rheme	But it is not clear
Theme within main rheme	But it
Rheme within main rheme	is not clear
Main Theme	that she will be able to form the next government.
Theme within main theme	that she
Rheme within main theme	will be able to form the next government.

Sentence 12

(^T Her challenger for the leadership of Kadima ^T), the hardline transport minister Shaul Mofaz (who said that an Israeli attack on Iran was inevitable), (^R could equally well form a coalition with the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu. ^R)

Main Theme	Her challenger for the leadership of Kadima
Main Rheme	could equally well form a coalition with the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu.

Sentence 13

(^T (^{TT} If neither ^{TT}) (^{R/R} proved possible and an early election were called ^{R/R}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} Mr Netanyahu ^{TR}) (^{R/R} would win. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	If neither proved possible and an early election were called
Theme within main theme	If neither
Rheme within main theme	proved possible and an early election were called
Main Rheme	Mr Netanyahu would win.
Theme within main rheme	Mr Netanyahu
Rheme within main rheme	would win.

Sentence 14

(^T He ^T) (^R regards Hamas and Hizbullah as satellites of the mother ship Iran. ^R)

Main Theme	He
Main Rheme	regards Hamas and Hizbullah as satellites of the mother ship <u>Iran</u> .

Sentence 15

(^T By no means a dove ^T), (^R (^{TR} Ms Livni ^{TR}) (^{R^R} is at least a pragmatist. ^{R^R}) ^R)

Main Theme	By no means a dove
Main Rheme	Ms Livni is at least a pragmatist.
Theme within main rheme	Ms Livni
Rheme within main rheme	is at least a pragmatist.

Sentence 16

(^T (^{TT} She ^{TT}) (^{R^{VT}} is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution ^{R^{VT}}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} before that plan ^{TR}) (^{R^R} withers on the vine. ^{R^R}) ^R)

Main Theme	She is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution
Theme within main theme	She
Rheme within main theme	is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution
Main Rheme	before that plan withers on the vine.
Theme within main rheme	before that plan
Rheme within main rheme	withers on the vine.

Sentence 17

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} She ^{TT+R1}) (^{R^{VT+R1}} has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad ^{R^{VT+R1}}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} and –more than most Israelis –she ^{TT+R2}) (^{R^{VT+R2}} is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords. ^{R^{VT+R2}}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	She has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	She
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad
Thematic Structure 2	and –more than most Israelis –she is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	and –more than most Israelis –she
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords.

Sentence 18

(^R An end to occupation, to settlements, a release of prisoners? ^R)

Main Rheme	An end to occupation, to settlements, a release of prisoners?
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Sentence 19

(^R None of these. ^R)

Main Rheme	None of these.
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Sentence 20

(^T On the contrary ^T), (^R (^{TR} the number of settlers in the West Bank ^{TR}) (^R has nearly doubled in a decade. ^R ^R)

Main Theme	On the contrary
Main Rheme	the number of settlers in the West Bank has nearly doubled in a decade.
Theme within main rheme	the number of settlers in the West Bank
Rheme within main rheme	has nearly doubled in a decade.

Sentence 21

(^T Include the settlements in East Jerusalem ^T) (^R (^{TR} and it ^{TR}) (^R has more than tripled. ^R ^R)

Main Theme	Include the settlements in East Jerusalem
Main Rheme	and it has more than tripled.
Theme within main rheme	and it
Rheme within main rheme	has more than tripled.

Sentence 22

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} As yet ^{TT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1} (^{TRVT+R1} Mr Abbas ^{TRVT+R1}) (^{RVRT+R1} has little to show for his talks ^{RVRT+R1}) ^{RVT+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} and his political stock ^{TT+R2}), even in the cities that Fatah controls, (^{RVT+R2} is falling. ^{RVT+R2} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	As yet Mr Abbas has little to show for his talks
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	As yet
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	Mr Abbas has little to show for his talks
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Mr Abbas
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	has little to show for his talks
Thematic Structure 2	and his political stock is falling.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	and his political stock
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	is falling.

Sentence 23

(^T (^{TT} As Israel ^{TT}) (^{RIT} enters a turbulent leadership contest ^{RIT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} (^{TTTR} it ^{TTTR}) (^{RITR} should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm ^{RITR}) ^{TR}), (^R refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza. ^R ^R)

Main Theme	As Israel enters a turbulent leadership contest
Theme within main theme	As Israel
Rheme within main theme	enters a turbulent leadership <u>contest</u>
Main Rheme	it should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm, refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza.
Theme within main rheme	it should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm
Theme within theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within theme within main rheme	should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm
Rheme within main rheme	refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza.

Sentence 24

$(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix}) (\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ have a difficult enough job $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ as it $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ is.

Main Theme	The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one have a difficult enough job
Theme within main theme	The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one
Rheme within main theme	have a difficult enough job
Main Rheme	as it is.
Theme within main rheme	as it
Rheme within main rheme	is

Analysis of Text 3

Sentence 1

$(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix}) (\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$, $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$, $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ the next president's foreign policy advisers $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks. $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$

Main Theme	If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president, is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis
Theme within main theme	If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president
Rheme within main theme	is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis
Main Rheme	the next president's foreign policy advisers are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks.
Theme within main rheme	the next president's foreign policy advisers
Rheme within main rheme	are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks.

Sentence 2

$(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix}) (\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ The omens $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ were never good $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$, $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ but the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$, $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ was they had not collapsed. $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$ $(\begin{matrix} T \\ R \end{matrix})$

Thematic Structure 1	The omens were never good
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	The omens
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	were never good
Thematic Structure 2	but the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, was they had not collapsed.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	but the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	was they had not collapsed.

Sentence 3

(^T Now^T), (^R (^{TR} not even that^{TR}) (^R is certain.^R), ^R)

Main Theme	Now
Main Rheme	not even that is certain.
Theme within main rheme	not even that
Rheme within main rheme	is certain.

Sentence 4

(^T (^{TT} A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months^{TT}) (^R has begun to unravel^R)^T) (^R (^{TR} after an Israeli raid^{TR}) (^R killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel.^R), ^R)

Main Theme	A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months has begun to unravel
Theme within main theme	A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months
Rheme within main theme	has begun to unravel
Main Rheme	after an Israeli raid killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel.
Theme within main rheme	after an Israeli raid
Rheme within main rheme	killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel.

Sentence 5

(^T (^{TT} There^{TT}) (^R was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas^R)^T), (^R (^{TR} with Mr Abbas^{TR}) (^R threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks.^R), ^R)

Main Theme	There was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas
Theme within main theme	There
Rheme within main theme	was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas
Main Rheme	with Mr Abbas threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks.
Theme within main rheme	with Mr Abbas
Rheme within main rheme	threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks.

Sentence 6

(^T (^{TT} If that^{TT}) (^R were not enough^R)^T), (^R consider the implications for a Palestinian state of a return to power of the Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu^R), a politician who wants to retain large parts of the West Bank, rejects the return of refugees and the division of Jerusalem - the three issues on which current talks are based.

Main Theme	If that were not enough
Theme within main theme	If that
Rheme within main theme	were not enough
Main Rheme	consider the implications for a Palestinian state of a return to power of the Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu

Sentence 7

(^T Which^T) (^R is why he speaks only of a plan for economic development for the West Bank.^R)

Main Theme	Which
Main Rheme	is why he speaks only of a plan for economic development for the West Bank.

Sentence 8

(^T The return of the Likud leader as prime minister in Israel's elections on February 10^T) (^R now looks more likely.^R)

Main Theme	The return of the Likud leader as prime minister in Israel's elections on February 10
Main Rheme	now looks more likely.

Sentence 9

(^T A pair of polls last week^T) (^R found him sailing past his Kadima rival Tzipi Livni, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian talks.^R)

Main Theme	A pair of polls last week
Main Rheme	found him sailing past his Kadima rival Tzipi Livni, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian talks.

Sentence 10

(^T Not only that^T) – (^R (^{TR} there ^{TR}) (^R was a strong surge of support for the religious right ^R), which would put the Likud leader in a position to put together a coalition that would end the talks with Mr Abbas in their current form.

Main Theme	Not only that
Main Rheme	there was a strong surge of support for the religious right
Theme within main rheme	there
Rheme within main rheme	was a strong surge of support for the religious right

Sentence 11

(^T As a communicator ^T), (^R (^{TR} the earnest but awkward foreign minister ^{TR}) (^R is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu.^R)

Main Theme	As a communicator
Main Rheme	the earnest but awkward foreign minister is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu.
Theme within main rheme	the earnest but awkward foreign minister
Rheme within main rheme	is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu.

Sentence 12

(^T (^{TT} Perhaps it ^{TT}) (^R was with that thought in mind ^R) (^R (^{TR} that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert ^{TR}) (^R are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks.^R)

Main Theme	Perhaps it was with that thought in mind
Theme within main theme	Perhaps it
Rheme within main theme	was with that thought in mind
Main Rheme	that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks.
Theme within main rheme	that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert
Rheme within main rheme	are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks.

Sentence 13

(^T In London last week ^T) (^R (^{TR} Mr Peres ^{TR}) (^{RIR} praised the Arab League's peace plan ^{RIR}) ^R), which was originally proposed by King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia in 2002, but has recently regained currency.

Main Theme	In London last week
Main Rheme	Mr Peres praised the Arab League's peace plan
Theme within main rheme	Mr Peres
Rheme within main rheme	praised the Arab League's peace plan

Sentence 14

(^T (^{TT} Israel ^{TT}) (^{RVT} would get full recognition from the Arab world ^{RVT}) ^T) (^R in return for a full withdrawal from the territory it captured in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and solution to the refugee problem. ^R)

Main Theme	Israel would get full recognition from the Arab world
Theme within main theme	Israel
Rheme within main theme	would get full recognition from the Arab world
Main Rheme	in return for a full withdrawal from the territory it captured in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and solution to the refugee problem.

Sentence 15

(^T Mr Olmert ^T), who belatedly declared that anyone who still believes in Greater Israel was deluding themselves, (^R is on a similar mission in Washington today. ^R)

Main Theme	Mr Olmert
Main Rheme	is on a similar mission in Washington today.

Sentence 16

(^T Reports in Israel said ^T) (^R (^{TR} Mr Olmert ^{TR}) (^{RIR} hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	Reports in Israel said
Main Rheme	Mr Olmert hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years.
Theme within main rheme	Mr Olmert
Rheme within main rheme	hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years.

Sentence 17

(^T (^{TT} Whether Mr Obama ^{TT}) (^{RVT} should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon ^{RVT}) ^T), in which he supported Israel's aim of holding onto the major settlement blocs inside the West Bank, (^R is another matter. ^R)

Main Theme	Whether Mr Obama should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon
Theme within main theme	Whether Mr Obama
Rheme within main theme	should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon
Main Rheme	is another matter.

Sentence 18

(^T In our view ^T), (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} (^{TTR} if he ^{TTR}), (^R ^{TTR} entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough ^R), (^R (^{TR} Mr Obama ^{TR}) (^R ^{TR} should tear this letter up ^{TR}), (^R (^{TR} as it ^{TR}) (^R is contrary to the spirit of the road map. ^R))

Main Theme	In our view
Main Rheme	if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough, Mr Obama should tear this letter up, as it is contrary to the spirit of the road map.
Theme within main rheme	if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough, Mr Obama should tear this letter up
Theme within theme within main rheme	if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough
Theme within theme within theme within main rheme	if he
Rheme within theme within theme within main rheme	entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough
Rheme within theme within main rheme	Mr Obama should tear this letter up
Theme within rheme within theme within main rheme	Mr Obama
Rheme within rheme within theme within main rheme	should tear this letter up
Rheme within main rheme	as it is contrary to the spirit of the road map.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	as it
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	is contrary to the spirit of the road map.

Sentence 19

(^T (^{TT} A settlement based on the 1967 borders ^{TT}) (^R ^T should be exactly that ^R), (^R with as little deviation as possible. ^R)

Main Theme	A settlement based on the 1967 borders should be exactly that
Theme within main theme	A settlement based on the 1967 borders
Rheme within main theme	should be exactly that
Main Rheme	with as little deviation as possible.

Sentence 20

(^T (^{TT} If the Palestinians ^{TT}) (^R ^T concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem (an area which extends into the heart of Bethlehem) in return for a land swap in the Negev ^R), (^R (^{TR} that ^{TR}) (^R is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give. ^R))

Main Theme	If the Palestinians concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem in return for a land swap in the Negev
Theme within main theme	If the Palestinians
Rheme within main theme	concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem in return for a land swap in the Negev
Main Rheme	that is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give.
Theme within main rheme	that
Rheme within main rheme	is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give.

Sentence 21

(^T But another way of looking at the visits of Mr Peres and Mr Olmert ^T) (^R is that they are trying to shape an environment that the Likud leader will inherit ^R), a world in which the Saudi initiative and the talks with Mr Abbas remain political facts.

Main Theme	But another way of looking at the visits of Mr Peres and Mr Olmert
Main Rheme	is that they are trying to shape an environment that the Likud leader will inherit

Sentence 22

(^T (^{TT} As Zbigniew Brzezinski ^{TT}) (^{RT} warned in London last week ^{RT}) T), (^R (^{TR} the two state solution ^{TR}) (^R is at its eleventh hour ^R).

Main Theme	As Zbigniew Brzezinski warned in London last week
Theme within main theme	As Zbigniew Brzezinski
Rheme within main theme	warned in London last week
Main Rheme	the two state solution is at its eleventh hour
Theme within main rheme	the two state solution
Rheme within main rheme	is at its eleventh hour

Sentence 23

(^T (^{TT} If he ^{TT}) (^{RT} has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor ^{RT}) T), (^R (^{TR} Mr Obama ^{TR}) (^R should be engaged from day one. ^R)

Main Theme	If he has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor
Theme within main theme	If he
Rheme within main theme	has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor
Main Rheme	Mr Obama should be engaged from day one.
Theme within main rheme	Mr Obama
Rheme within main rheme	should be engaged from day one.

Analysis of text 4

Sentence 1

(^{T1} (^{TT1} "I ^{TT1}) (^{RT1} direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say ^{RT1}) T1), (^{R1} (^{TR1} 'How ^{TR1}) (^{TR1} can you?' ^{TR1}) R1) (^{T2} (^{TT2} How ^{TT2}) (^{RT2} can you celebrate the 60th anniversary of Israel ^{RT2}) T2), (^{R2} (^{TR2} when the Palestinian people ^{TR2}) (^{R2} are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?" ^{R2})

Main Theme 1	"I direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say
Theme within main theme 1	I
Rheme within main theme 1	direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say
Main Rheme 1	'How can you?'
Rheme within main rheme 1	'How
Theme within main rheme 1	can you?'
Main Theme 2	How can you celebrate the 60th anniversary of Israel
Rheme within main theme 2	How
Theme within main theme 2	can you celebrate the 60th anniversary of Israel
Main Rheme 2	when the Palestinian people are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?"
Theme within main rheme 2	when the Palestinian people
Rheme within main rheme 2	are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?"

Sentence 2

(^T The speaker ^T) (^R is no member of Hamas.^R)

Main Theme	The speaker
Main Rheme	is no member of <u>Hamas</u> .

Sentence 3

(^T He ^T) (^R is Salam Fayyad, the Palestinian prime minister^R), the linchpin of Israel's negotiations with the Palestinian Authority and for this reason regarded by Hamas as a Palestinian Uncle Tom.

Main Theme	He
Main Rheme	is Salam <u>Fayyad</u> , the Palestinian prime minister

Sentence 4

(^T The angry words of the former World Bank economist and current Washington pet ^T) (^R are a measure of the frustration felt even by Palestinians who recognise Israel's existence.^R)

Main Theme	The angry words of the former World Bank economist and current Washington pet
Main Rheme	are a measure of the frustration felt even by Palestinians who recognise Israel's <u>existence</u> .

Sentence 5

(^T (^{T^T} It ^{T^T}) (^{R^{IT}} is only too easy to groan in disbelief ^{R^{IT}}) (^R (^{T^R} (^{T^{T^R}} as George Bush ^{T^{T^R}}) (^{R^{IT^R}} tours the Middle East for his last time as president ^{R^{IT^R}}), (^{R^{IR}} treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters.^{R^{IR}})^R)

Main Theme	It is only too easy to groan in disbelief
Theme within main theme	It
Rheme within main theme	is only too easy to groan in disbelief
Main Rheme	as George Bush tours the Middle East for his last time as president, treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters.
Theme within main rheme	as George Bush tours the Middle East for his last time as president
Theme within theme within main rheme	as George Bush
Rheme within theme within main rheme	tours the Middle East for his last time as president
Rheme within main rheme	treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters.

Sentence 6

(^T In Israel ^T), (^R (^{T^R} the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis ^{T^R}) (^{R^{IR}} is all but dead.^{R^{IR}})^R)

Main Theme	In Israel
Main Rheme	the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis is all but dead.
Theme within main rheme	the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis
Rheme within main rheme	is all but dead.

Sentence 7

(^T In Lebanon ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} the government on which his administration pinned its hopes ^{TTR}) (^{RTR} has just caved in to Hizbullah ^{RTR}), (^{RTR} (^{TR} by revoking the two decisions – the removal of the head of airport security and the declaration that the movement's private communications network was illegal) – that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war. ^{RTR} ^R)

Main Theme	In Lebanon
Main Rheme	the government on which his administration pinned its hopes has just caved in to Hizbullah, by revoking the two decisions that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war.
Theme within main rheme	the government on which his administration pinned its hopes has just caved in to Hizbullah
Theme within theme within main rheme	the government on which his administration pinned its hopes
Rheme within theme within main rheme	has just caved in to Hizbullah
Rheme within main rheme	by revoking the two decisions that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war.

Sentence 8

(^T (^{TNT} The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas ^{TNT}), (^{RNT} are stronger than ever before ^{RNT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} while their sponsor Iran ^{TR}) (^{RTR} crows in delight off stage ^{RTR}) ^R).

Main Theme	The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas, are stronger than ever before
Theme within main theme	The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas
Rheme within main theme	are stronger than ever before
Main Rheme	while their sponsor Iran crows in delight off stage.
Theme within main rheme	while their sponsor Iran
Rheme within main rheme	crows in delight off stage.

Sentence 9

(^T Hamas's popularity ^T) (^R has increased as a result of the siege of 1.4 million Gazans. ^R)

Main Theme	Hamas's popularity
Main Rheme	has increased as a result of the siege of 1.4 million Gazans.

Sentence 10

(^T Nor is Mr Bush's ally Tony Blair ^T) (^R exempt from the responsibility. ^R)

Main Theme	Nor is Mr Bush's ally Tony Blair
Main Rheme	exempt from the responsibility.

Sentence 11

(^T On Tuesday ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} he ^{TTR}) (^{RVT} announced what he considered an achievement ^{R1TR} ^{TR}): (^{R1R} the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints ^{R1R} ^R), which he thought would bolster his plans to regenerate jobs in the West Bank.

Main Theme	On Tuesday
Main Rheme	he announced what he considered an achievement: the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints
Theme within main rheme	he announced what he considered an achievement
Theme within theme within main rheme	he
Rheme within theme within main rheme	announced what he considered an achievement
Rheme within main rheme	the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints

Sentence 12

(^T That ^T) (^R is four out of a total of more than 600 roadblocks and gates that paralyse movement in the West Bank. ^R)

Main Theme	That
Main Rheme	is four out of a total of more than 600 roadblocks and gates that paralyse movement in the West Bank.

Sentence 13

(^T (^T If this ^T) (^{RVT} is success ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{RVT} what ^{RVT}) (^{TR} is failure? ^{TR}) ^R)

Main Theme	If this is success
Theme within main theme	If this
Rheme within main theme	is success
Main Rheme	what is failure?
Theme within main rheme	is failure?
Rheme within main rheme	what

Sentence 14

(^T But nor is despondency ^T) (^R a policy. ^R)

Main Theme	But nor is despondency
Main Rheme	a policy.

Sentence 15

(^T (^T Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993 ^T) (^{RVT} should consider the alternatives ^{RVT}) ^T): (^R (^{R1R} a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance ^{R1R}); (^{R2R} another war ^{R2R}), which is where the logic of rejecting ceasefire offers from Hamas is taking Israel; (^{R3R} or simply a continuation of the status quo ^{R3R}) ^R), which allows one state to expand at the expense of another which has yet to be formed.

Main Theme	Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993 should consider the alternatives
Theme within main theme	Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993
Rheme within main theme	should consider the alternatives
Main Rheme	a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance; another war; or simply a continuation of the status quo
Rheme 1 within main rheme	a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance
Rheme 2 within main rheme	another war
Rheme 3 within main rheme	or simply a continuation of the status quo

Sentence 16

(^T There ^T) (^R exist, even now, concrete alternatives. ^R)

Main Theme	There
Main Rheme	exist, even now, concrete alternatives.

Sentence 17

(^T For the Palestinians ^T), (^R (^{TR} there ^{TR}) (^R must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas. ^R))

Main Theme	For the Palestinians
Main Rheme	there must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas.
Theme within main rheme	there
Rheme within main rheme	must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas.

Sentence 18

(^T Saudi Arabia ^T) (^R is ready to restart the Mecca process. ^R)

Main Theme	Saudi Arabia
Main Rheme	is ready to restart the Mecca process.

Sentence 19

(^T The idea that a workable deal can be achieved with one half of the Palestinian people and then imposed on the other ^T) (^R is fatally flawed. ^R)

Main Theme	The idea that a workable deal can be achieved with one half of the Palestinian people and then imposed on the other
Main Rheme	is fatally flawed.

Sentence 20

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} The risk of failure ^{TT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1} is enormous ^{RVT+R1}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} and an already weakened Fatah ^{TT+R2}) (^{RVT+R2} will pay a heavy price for it ^{RVT+R2}) ^{T+R2}).

Thematic Structure 1	The risk of failure is enormous
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	The risk of failure
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	is enormous
Thematic Structure 2	and an already weakened Fatah will pay a heavy price for it.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	and an already weakened Fatah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	will pay a heavy price for it.

Sentence 21

(^T Hamas, for its part ^T), (^R has to declare and implement a ceasefire. ^R)

Main Theme	Hamas, for its part
Main Rheme	has to declare and implement a ceasefire.

Sentence 22

(^T There ^T) (^R is growing support across Europe for the idea that the boycott of Gaza and Hamas has to be lifted ^R).

Main Theme	There
Main Rheme	is growing support across Europe for the idea that the boycott of Gaza and Hamas has to be lifted.

Sentence 23

(^T A ceasefire ^T) (^R would make it difficult for those who resist the idea that Hamas has to be brought in some way into the political process. ^R)

Main Theme	A ceasefire
Main Rheme	would make it difficult for those who resist the idea that Hamas has to be brought in some way into the political process.

Sentence 24

(^T It ^T) (^R would also be a way of bringing Syria and Iran into the fold. ^R)

Main Theme	It
Main Rheme	would also be a way of bringing Syria and Iran into the fold.

Sentence 25

(^T Engagement ^T) (^R does not mean surrendering to Hamas's vision. ^R)

Main Theme	Engagement
Main Rheme	does not mean surrendering to Hamas's vision.

Sentence 26

(^T Nor does it ^T) (^R mean rewarding force with talks. ^R)

Main Theme	Nor does it
Main Rheme	mean rewarding force with talks.

Sentence 27

(^T The current impasse ^T) (^R is leading nowhere except to another - bigger - war. ^R)

Main Theme	The current impasse
Main Rheme	is leading nowhere except to another - bigger - war.

Sentence 28

(^T As things stand ^T), (^R (^{TR} the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60 ^{TR}) (^{R_R} is indistinguishable from Israel's. ^R)

Main Theme	As things stand
Main Rheme	the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60 is indistinguishable from Israel's.
Theme within main rheme	the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60
Rheme within main rheme	is indistinguishable from Israel's.

Sentence 29

(^T Even the symbols ^T) (^R are the same. ^R)

Main Theme	Even the symbols
Main Rheme	are the same.

Sentence 30

(^T Yesterday ^T) (^R (^{TR} Mr Bush ^{TR}) (^{R_R} sat on top of Masada ^{R_R}), the fortress overlooking the Dead Sea, where 1,000 Jews besieged by the Romans allegedly committed mass suicide, a taboo of Judaism, rather than be captured alive.

Main Theme	Yesterday
Main Rheme	Mr Bush sat on top of Masada
Theme within main rheme	Mr Bush
Rheme within main rheme	sat on top of Masada

Sentence 31

(^T Masada ^T), Mr Bush said, (^R will never fall again. ^R)

Main Theme	Masada
Main Rheme	will never fall again.

Sentence 32

(^T (^{TT} That ^{TT}) (^{R_{TT}} is not going back 60 years ^{R_{TT}}) ^T), (^{Elliptical R} but over two millennia. ^{Elliptical R})

Main Theme	That is not going back 60 years
Theme within main theme	That
Rheme within main theme	is not going back 60 years,
Main Elliptical Rheme	but over two millennia.

Analysis of Text 5

Sentence 1

(^T Efforts to persuade Iran to freeze its programme of uranium enrichment ^T) (^R are entering a dangerous new phase. ^R)

Main Theme	Efforts to persuade Iran to freeze its programme of uranium enrichment
Main Rheme	are entering a dangerous new phase.

Sentence 2

(^T Viewed from Tehran ^T), (^R (^{T_R} the west ^{T_R}) (^{R_R} is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop ^{R_R}). ^R)

Main Theme	Viewed from Tehran
Main Rheme	the west is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop.
Theme within main rheme	the west
Rheme within main rheme	is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop.

Sentence 3

(^T The good cop, the EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana ^T), (^R tells them that a package of incentives is still on the table if they halt enrichment. ^R)

Main Theme	The good cop, the EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana
Main Rheme	tells them that a package of incentives is still on the table if they halt enrichment.

Sentence 4

(^T (^{T_T} The bad cop, Israel ^{T_T}), (^{R_T} sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz) ^{R_T}) ^T) (^R for an exercise designed to show military readiness for a long-range attack. ^R)

Main Theme	The bad cop, Israel, sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz)
Theme within main theme	The bad cop, Israel
Rheme within main theme	sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz)
Main Rheme	for an exercise designed to show military readiness for a long-range attack.

Sentence 5

(^T Not only warplanes ^T) (^R are deployed by Israel. ^R)

Main Theme	Not only warplanes
Main Rheme	are deployed by Israel.

Sentence 6

(^T (^{TT} Well-informed analysts ^{TT}) (^{R1T} are being dispatched ^{R1T}) (^R to refine the warnings from Israeli ministers about Iran's alleged covert nuclear bomb programme. ^R)

Main Theme	Well-informed analysts are being dispatched
Theme within main theme	Well-informed analysts
Rheme within main theme	are being dispatched
Main Rheme	to refine the warnings from Israeli ministers about Iran's alleged covert nuclear bomb programme.

Sentence 7

(^T The refinements are these ^T): (^R (^{R1R} (^{TR1R} that Syria ^{TR1R}) (^{R1R1R} was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from al-Kibar ^{R1R1R}) (^{R1R}), the site Israel bombed in September; (^{R2R} (^{TR2R} that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material North Korea (Syria's adviser in the construction of al-Kibar) declared and the amount it could have produced ^{TR2R}) (^{R2R2R} drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb ^{R2R2R}); (^{R3R} (^{TR3R} that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme ^{TR3R}) (^{R3R3R} is now 2010 ^{R3R3R}); (^{R4R} (^{TR4R} and that, yes, there ^{TR4R}) (^{R4R4R} would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities ^{R4R4R}) (^{R5R} (^{TR5R} but that these ^{TR5R}) (^{R5R5R} would be the lesser of two evils. ^{R5R5R}) (^R)

Main Theme	The refinements are these
Main Rheme	that Syria was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from <u>al-Kibar</u> ; that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material and the amount it could have produced, drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb; that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme is now 2010; and that, yes, there would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities, but that these would be the lesser of two evils.
Rheme 1 within main rheme	that Syria was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from <u>al-Kibar</u>
Theme within rheme 1 within main rheme	that Syria
Rheme within rheme 1 within main rheme	was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from <u>al-Kibar</u>
Rheme 2 within main rheme	that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material and the amount it could have produced, drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb
Theme within rheme 2 within main rheme	that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material and the amount it could have produced
Rheme within rheme 2 within main rheme	drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb
Rheme 3 within main rheme	that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme is now 2010
Theme within rheme 3 within Main rheme	that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme
Rheme within rheme 3 within main rheme	is now 2010
Rheme 4 within main rheme	and that, yes, there would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities
Theme within rheme 4 within main rheme	and that, yes, there
Rheme within rheme 4 within main rheme	would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities
Rheme 5 within main rheme	but that these would be the lesser of two evils.
Theme within rheme 5 within main rheme	but that these
Rheme within rheme 5 within main rheme	would be the lesser of two evils.

Sentence 8

(^T (^{TT} Even if an Israeli PM ^{TT}) (^{RVT} was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} it ^{TR}) (^{RVR} would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	Even if an Israeli PM was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence
Theme within main theme	Even if an Israeli PM
Rheme within main theme	was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence
Main Rheme	it would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button.

Sentence 9

(^T (^{TT} These claims ^{TT}) (^{RVT} are contentious ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R not least in Washington's intelligence circles. ^R)

Main Theme	These claims are contentious
Theme within main theme	These claims
Rheme within main theme	are contentious
Main Rheme	not least in Washington's intelligence circles.

Sentence 10

(^T (^{TT} But the Israeli message ^{TT}) (^{RVT} is clear ^{RVT}) ^T); (^R (^{TR} (^{TVTR} if you ^{TVTR}) (^{RVT} are not prepared to act ^{RVT}) ^{TR}), (^{RVR} (^{TVRVR} we ^{TVRVR}) (^{RVR} will and soon ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	But the Israeli message is clear
Theme within main theme	But the Israeli message
Rheme within main theme	is clear
Main Rheme	if you are not prepared to act, we will and soon.
Theme within main rheme	if you are not prepared to act
Theme within theme within main rheme	if you
Rheme within theme within main rheme	are not prepared to act
Rheme within main rheme	we will and soon.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	we
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	will and soon.

Sentence 11

(^T (^{TT} Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani ^{TT}), (^{RVT} responded yesterday with the obvious ^{RVT}) ^T); (^R (^{TR} a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities ^{TR}) (^{RVR} would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, responded yesterday with the obvious
Theme within Main theme	Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani
Rheme within main theme	responded yesterday with the obvious
Main Rheme	a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme.
Theme within main rheme	a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities
Rheme within main rheme	would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme.

Sentence 12

(^T In other words ^T), (^R (^{TR} a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme ^{TR}) (^R would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb. ^R)

Main Theme	In other words
Main Rheme	a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb.
Theme within main rheme	a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme
Rheme within main rheme	would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb.

Sentence 13

(^{T+R1} (^T Israel ^{T+R1}) (^R would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites ^R), (^{Elliptical} ^{T+R2} (^T but - not enough ^{Elliptical} ^{T+R2}), (^R to forestall the eventual outcome. ^{Elliptical} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Israel would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Israel
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites
Elliptical Thematic Structure 2	but not enough to forestall the eventual outcome.
Main Theme within elliptical thematic structure 2	but not enough
Main Rheme within elliptical thematic structure 2	to forestall the eventual outcome.

Sentence 14

(^T Any US president ^T) (^R would think long and hard about the power of Iran's revolutionary guards to undo the tenuous progress achieved in Iraq ^R), for which he, as commander in chief, has paid with the lives of 4,106 of his troops.

Main Theme	Any US president
Main Rheme	would think long and hard about the power of Iran's revolutionary guards to undo the tenuous progress achieved in Iraq

Sentence 15

(^T There ^T) (^R is also Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz through which 90% of Gulf oil passes. ^R)

Main Theme	There
Main Rheme	is also Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz through which 90% of Gulf oil passes.

Sentence 16

(^T And that ^T) (^R is before you even get to Hizbullah's long-range rockets. ^R)

Main Theme	And that
Main Rheme	is before you even get to Hizbullah's long-range rockets.

Sentence 17

(^T A ball of fire, the phrase of Mohamed El Baradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^T), (^R would not even begin to describe the fallout from an Israeli attack. ^R)

Main Theme	A ball of fire, the phrase of Mohamed El Baradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Main Rheme	would not even begin to describe the fallout from an Israeli attack.

Analysis of Text 6

Sentence 1

(^T Some of what is going on in Iran ^T) (^R is bluster. ^R)

Main Theme	Some of what is going on in Iran
Main Rheme	is bluster.

Sentence 2

(^T Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches ^T) (^R disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^R)

Main Theme	Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches
Main Rheme	disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range.

Sentence 3

(^T (^{T₁} Iran ^{T₁}) (^{R₁} might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{R₁}) ^T), (^R by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^R)

Main Theme	Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Theme within main theme	Iran
Rheme within main theme	might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Main Rheme	by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.

Sentence 4

(^T But much of it ^T) (^R is not bluster. ^R)

Main Theme	But much of it
Main Rheme	is not bluster.

Sentence 5

(^T (^{T₁} If Israel ^{T₁}) (^{R₁} carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{R₁}) ^T), (^R (^{T₂} Iran ^{T₂}) (^{R₂} would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{R₂}) ^{T₂}), (^{R₂} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{R₂}) ^R)

Main Theme	If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Theme within main Theme	If Israel
Rheme within main Theme	carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Main Rheme	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war, from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.
Theme within main rheme	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war
Theme within theme within main rheme	Iran
Rheme within theme within main rheme	would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war

Rheme within main rheme	from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.
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Sentence 6

(^T The closure of the Strait of Hormuz^T), a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, (^R might be the least of the world's problems.^R)

Main Theme	The closure of the Strait of Hormuz
Main Rheme	might be the least of the world's problems.

Sentence 7

(^T Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces^T) (^R have both now flexed their muscles.^R)

Main Theme	Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces
Main Rheme	have both now flexed their muscles.

Sentence 8

(^{T+R1} (^{T1+R1} Each^{T1+R1}) (^{R1+R1} believes its military exercises have a deterrent value^{R1+R1} ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T1+R2} but, month by month, the space for diplomacy^{T1+R2}) (^{R1+R2} is shrinking.^{R1+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Each
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Thematic Structure 2	but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	but, month by month, the space for diplomacy
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	is shrinking.

Sentence 9

(^T The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves^T) (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) (^R could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy.^R)

Main Theme	The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves
Main Rheme	could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy.

Sentence 10

(^T (^{T1} If the economic screw^{T1}) (^{R1} is tightened on Iran^{R1}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} the Revolutionary Guards^{TR}) (^{R1R} might calculate the real costs of their folly.^{R1R}) ^R)

Main Theme	If the economic screw is tightened on Iran
Theme within main theme	If the economic screw
Rheme within main theme	is tightened on Iran
Main Rheme	the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly.
Theme within main rheme	the Revolutionary Guards
Rheme within main rheme	might calculate the real costs of their folly.

Theme within rheme2 within main rheme	is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon
Rheme 3 within main rheme	and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?
Rheme within rheme 3 within main rheme	and why
Theme within rheme 3 within main rheme	it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?

Sentence 15

(^T One way of lowering the tension ^T) (^R would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^R)

Main Theme	One way of lowering the tension
Main Rheme	would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers.

Sentence 16

(^T (^T If the US ^T) (^R believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^R), (^R (^T it ^T) (^R (^T ^R should produce the evidence for this ^{T+R}) (^{T+R} and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold. ^{T+R}) ^R)

Main Theme	If the US believes that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Theme within main theme	If the US
Rheme within main theme	believes that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Main Rheme	it should produce the evidence for this and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	should produce the evidence for this and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.
Thematic Structure a within rheme within main rheme	should produce the evidence for this
Thematic Structure b within rheme within main rheme	and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold

Sentence 17

(^R Now ^R) (^T is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^T)

Main Theme	is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq.
Main Rheme	Now

Sentence 18

(^T The consequences of attacking Iran ^T) (^R could be even more long-lasting. ^R)

Main Theme	The consequences of attacking Iran
Main Rheme	could be even more long-lasting.

Analysis of Text 7

Sentence 1

(^T America's decision to send a senior official to international talks with Iran in Geneva tomorrow ^T) (^R marks a major, and long overdue, policy change. ^R)

Main Theme	America's decision to send a senior official to international talks with Iran in Geneva tomorrow
Main Rheme	marks a major, and long overdue, policy change.

Sentence 2

(^T It ^T) (^R could be at least as significant as the U-turn the country performed about talking to North Korea. ^R)

Main Theme	It
Main Rheme	could be at least as significant as the U-turn the country performed about talking to North Korea.

Sentence 3

(^T It ^T) (^R was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington ^R), which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal.

Main Theme	It
Main Rheme	was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington

Sentence 4

(^T They claimed ^T) (^R (^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva ^{T+R1}) (^{R1} (^{R1} was nothing more than a continuation of present policy ^{R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} that it ^{T+R2}) (^{R1} (^{R1} was a one-off ^{R1}), (^{T+R3} (^{T+R3} and that he ^{T+R3}) (^{R1} (^{R1} would be a witness to talks not a participant in negotiation. ^{R1}))

Main Theme	They claimed
Main Rheme	the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy, that it was a one-off, and that he would be a witness to talks not a participant in negotiation.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy
Main Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	was nothing more than a continuation of present policy
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	that it was a one-off
Main Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	that it
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	was a one-off
Thematic Structure 3 within main rheme	and that he would be a witness to talks not a participant in negotiation.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3 within main rheme	and that he
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3 within main rheme	would be a witness to talks not a participant in negotiation.

Sentence 5

(^T (^{TT} But ^{TT}) (^{RVT} try as they might ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} there ^{TR}) (^{RVR} was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney, who has pushed hard for an air strike on Iran, had been defeated. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	But try as they might
Theme within main theme	But
Rheme within main theme	try as they might
Main Rheme	there was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney had been defeated.
Theme within main rheme	there
Rheme within main rheme	was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney had been defeated.

Sentence 6

(^T As a result ^T), (^R (^{TR} America ^{TR}) (^{RVR} is now on a different track. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	As a result
Main Rheme	America is now on a different track.
Theme within main rheme	America
Rheme within main rheme	is now on a different track.

Sentence 7

(^T First ^T), (^R (^{TR} Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff ^{TR}), (^{RVR} told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	First
Main Rheme	Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike.
Theme within main rheme	Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff
Rheme within main rheme	told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike.

Sentence 8

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} Then ^{TT+R1}), (^{R1T+R1} (^{TR1T+R1} the decision to go to Geneva ^{TR1T+R1}) (^{R1R1T+R1} was made public ^{R1R1T+R1}) ^{R1T+R1}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} and yesterday the Guardian ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran. ^{R1T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Then, the decision to go to Geneva was made public.
Main Theme within thematic Structure 1	Then
Main Rheme within thematic Structure 1	the decision to go to Geneva was made public
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	the decision to go to Geneva
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	was made public
Thematic Structure 2	and yesterday the Guardian revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran.
Main Theme within thematic Structure 2	and yesterday the Guardian
Main Rheme within thematic Structure 2	revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran.

Sentence 9

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} This ^{TT+R1}) (^{R1+R1} falls short of setting up an embassy ^{R1+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} but it still ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1+R2} would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened. ^{R1+R2} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	This falls short of setting up an embassy.
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	This
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	falls short of setting up an embassy
Thematic Structure 2	but it still would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	but it still
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened.

Sentence 10

(^T None of these moves ^T) (^R are one-off. ^R)

Main Theme	None of these moves
Main Rheme	are one-off.

Sentence 11

(^T The US military ^T) (^R rightly decided that the regional consequences of an air strike outweigh the temporary benefits of delaying Iran's nuclear enrichment programme. ^R)

Main Theme	The US military
Main Rheme	rightly decided that the regional consequences of an air strike outweigh the temporary benefits of delaying Iran's nuclear enrichment programme.

Sentence 12

(^T On the diplomatic front ^T), (^R (^{TR} the US ^{TR}) (^{R/R} abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended. ^{R/R} ^R)

Main Theme	On the diplomatic front
Main Rheme	the US abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended.
Theme within main rheme	the US
Rheme within main rheme	abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended.

Sentence 13

(^T Does this ^T) (^R mean that the US administration has rolled over, and is about to let Iran get the bomb? ^R)

Main Theme	Does this
Main Rheme	mean that the US administration has rolled over, and is about to let Iran get the bomb?

Sentence 14

(^R Not yet. ^R)

Main Rheme	Not yet.
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Sentence 15

(^T (^{T_T} Washington ^{T_T}) (^{R_T} would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks ^{R_T}) ^T) (^R (^{T_R} if it ^{T_R}) (^{R_R} were confident that Iran would make concessions in return. ^{R_R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks
Theme within main theme	Washington
Rheme within main theme	would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks
Main Rheme	if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return.
Theme within main rheme	if it
Rheme within main rheme	were confident that Iran would make concessions in return.

Sentence 16

(^T These ^T) (^R may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium. ^R)

Main Theme	These
Main Rheme	may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium.

Sentence 17

(^T One idea floated ^T) (^R is that Iran runs centrifuges emptied of uranium hexafluoride gas. ^R)

Main Theme	One idea floated
Main Rheme	is that Iran runs centrifuges emptied of uranium hexafluoride gas.

Sentence 18

(^T The gap between Iran and the six countries involved in the talks - France, Britain, Germany, Russia, China and the US ^T) - (^R is narrowing on one point. ^R)

Main Theme	The gap between Iran and the six countries involved in the talks France, Britain, Germany, Russia, China and the US
Main Rheme	is narrowing on one point.

Sentence 19

(^T (^{T_T} This ^{T_T}) (^{R_T} is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz ^{R_T}) ^T), (^R in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions. ^R)

Main Theme	This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz
Theme within main theme	This
Rheme within main theme	is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz
Main Rheme	in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions.

Sentence 20

(^{T+R1} (^{T_{T+R1}} This ^{T_{T+R1}}) (^{R_{T+R1}} would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb ^{R_{T+R1}}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T_{T+R2}} but it ^{T_{T+R2}}) (^{R_{T+R2}} would allow negotiations to restart. ^{R_{T+R2}}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	This would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	This
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb
Thematic Structure 2	but it would allow negotiations to restart.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	but it
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	would allow negotiations to restart.

Sentence 21

(^T (^{TT} The risk ^{TT}), (^{R/T} is that Iran drags out the talks ^{R/T}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} while its scientists ^{TR}) (^{R/R} acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	The risk is that Iran drags out the talks
Theme within main theme	The risk
Rheme within main theme	is that Iran drags out the talks
Main Rheme	while its scientists acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb.
Theme within main rheme	while its scientists
Rheme within main rheme	acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb.

Sentence 22

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} Hardliners in Tehran ^{TT+R1}) (^{R/T+R1} are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness ^{R/T+R1}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} but they ^{TT+R2}) (^{R/T+R2} would be wrong. ^{R/T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Hardliners in Tehran are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Hardliners in Tehran
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness
Thematic Structure 2	but they would be wrong.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	but they
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	would be wrong.

Sentence 23

(^T This ^T) (^R is an opportunity that Iran must now seize. ^R)

Main Theme	This
Main Rheme	is an opportunity that Iran must now seize.

Analysis of Text 8

Sentence 1

(^T The exact terms of Iran's reply yesterday to the package of incentives it was offered to stop enriching uranium ^T) (^R are not known. ^R)

Main Theme	The exact terms of Iran's reply yesterday to the package of incentives it was offered to stop enriching uranium
Main Rheme	are not known.

Sentence 2

(^T But the general drift ^T) (^R is ^R)

Main Theme	But the general drift
Main Rheme	is.

Sentence 3

(^T (^{T^T} An Iranian official ^{T^T}) (^{R^T} told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue ^{R^T}) ^T), (^R a freeze of sanctions in return for a freeze on uranium enrichment ^R)

Main Theme	An Iranian official told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue
Theme within main theme	An Iranian official
Rheme within main theme	told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue
Main Rheme	a freeze of sanctions in return for a freeze on uranium enrichment.

Sentence 4

(^T (^{T^T} Until Iran ^{T^T}) (^{R^T} addresses this ^{R^T}) ^T), (^R (^{T^R} it ^{T^R}) (^{R^R} is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time ^{R^R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Until Iran addresses this
Theme within main theme	Until Iran
Rheme within main theme	addresses this
Main Rheme	it is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time.

Sentence 5

(^T A diplomatic white paper that Iran produced recently ^T) (^R set out a labyrinthine process of preliminary talks followed by talks and then negotiations ^R), none of which could take place before sanctions were lifted.

Main Theme	A diplomatic white paper that Iran produced recently
Main Rheme	set out a labyrinthine process of preliminary talks followed by talks and then negotiations [...].

Sentence 6

(^{T+R1} (^{T^{T+R1}} On Saturday ^{T^{T+R1}}) (^{R^{T+R1}} (^{T^{R1+R1}} President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad ^{T^{R1+R1}}) (^{R^{R1+R1}} vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights ^{R^{R1+R1}}) ^{R^{T+R1}} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T^{T+R2}} and on Monday ^{T^{T+R2}}) (^{R^{T+R2}} (^{T^{R1+R2}} the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari ^{T^{R1+R2}}) (^{R^{R1+R2}} claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores. ^{R^{R1+R2}}) ^{R^{T+R2}} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	On Saturday President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	On Saturday
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad
Rheme within main Rheme within thematic structure 1	vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights
Thematic Structure 2	and on Monday the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	and on Monday

Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores.

Sentence 7

(^T Put all this together ^T) (^R (^{TR} and Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions ^{TR}) - (^{R/R} is painfully clear. ^R)

Main Theme	Put all this together
Main Rheme	and Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions - is painfully clear.
Theme within main rheme	and Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions
Rheme within main rheme	is painfully clear.

Sentence 8

(^{T+R} (^{T/T+R} It ^{T/T+R}) (^{R/T+R} (^{T+Ra/R/T+R} will talk ^{T+Ra/R/T+R}), (^{T+Rb/R/T+R} but keep on building its gas centrifuges. ^{T+Rb/R/T+R}) ^{R/T+R}) ^{T+R})

Thematic Structure	It will talk, but keep on building its gas centrifuges.
Main Theme within thematic structure	It
Main Rheme within thematic structure	will talk, but keep on building its gas centrifuges.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme within thematic structure	will talk
Thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure	but keep on building its gas centrifuges.

Sentence 9

(^T This ^T) (^R is equipment which experts say is too small to fuel a nuclear reactor, but enough to create about 100 bombs. ^R)

Main Theme	This
Main Rheme	is equipment which experts say is too small to fuel a nuclear reactor, but enough to create about 100 bombs.

Sentence 10

(^T Tehran may have calculated that the refusal of US military commanders to cope with more than two wars at once, Afghanistan and Iraq ^T). (^R leave it in a good position to reject the offer of substantive talks. ^R)

Main Theme	Tehran may have calculated that the refusal of US military commanders to cope with more than two wars at once, Afghanistan and Iraq
Main Rheme	leave it in a good position to reject the offer of substantive talks.

Sentence 11

(^T Or it ^T) (^R may be merely trying to drive the price of peace up higher. ^R)

Main Theme	Or it
Main Rheme	may be merely trying to drive the price of peace up higher.

Sentence 12

(^T Either way ^T), (^R (^{T_R} the letter ^{T_R}), if indeed it contains nothing new, (^{R_R} only paves the way for a fourth round of sanctions.

Main Theme	Either way
Main Rheme	the letter [...] only paves only the way for a fourth round of sanctions.
Theme within main rheme	the letter
Rheme within main rheme	only paves the way for a fourth round of sanctions.

Sentence 13

(^T It ^T) (^R also gives heart to a whole echelon of generals and politicians in Israel who say that an airstrike against Iran's nuclear facilities is only a matter of time. ^R)

Main Theme	It
Main Rheme	also gives heart to a whole echelon of generals and politicians in Israel who say that an airstrike against Iran's nuclear facilities is only a matter of time.

Sentence 14

(^T The offer on the table ^T), presented at the Geneva talks last month, (^R is generous. ^R)

Main Theme	The offer on the table
Main Rheme	is generous.

Sentence 15

(^{T+R} (^{T_{T+R}} It ^{T_{T+R}}) (^{R_{T+R}} (^{T+Ra_{T+R}} recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes ^{T+Ra_{T+R}}) (^{T+Rb_{T+R}} and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel. ^{T+Rb_{T+R}}) ^{T+R})

Thematic Structure	It recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel.
Main Theme within thematic structure	It
Main Rheme within thematic structure	recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme within thematic structure	recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes
Thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure	and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel.

Sentence 16

(^{T+R} (^{T_{T+R}} It ^{T_{T+R}}) (^{R_{T+R}} (^{T+Ra_{T+R}} would reopen trade ^{T+Ra_{T+R}}), (^{T+Rb_{T+R}} renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields ^{T+Rb_{T+R}}), (^{T+Rc_{T+R}} help agriculture ^{T+Rc_{T+R}}), (^{T+Rd_{T+R}} replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft. ^{T+Rd_{T+R}}) ^{T+R})

Thematic Structure	It would reopen trade, renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields, help agriculture, replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft.
Main Theme within thematic structure	It
Main Rheme within thematic structure	would reopen trade, renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields, help agriculture, replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft.

Thematic Structure a within main rheme within thematic structure	would reopen trade
Thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure	renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields
Thematic Structure c within main rheme within thematic structure	help agriculture
Thematic Structure d within main rheme within thematic structure	replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft.

Sentence 17

(^T (^{T_T} The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran (^{T_T}) (^{R_T} was translated into Farsi (^{R_T}) (^T) (^R to get the point across to a wider audience in Iran. ^R)

Main Theme	The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran was translated into Farsi
Theme within main theme	The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran
Rheme within main theme	was translated into Farsi
Main Rheme	to get the point across to a wider audience in Iran.

Sentence 18

(^T (^{T_T} But this (^{T_T}) (^{R_T} is not a humiliating package in any language (^{R_T}) (^T), (^R least of all for a country which is on its knees economically and which insists its nuclear programme is for civilian purposes only. ^R)

Main Theme	But this is not a humiliating package in any language
Theme within main theme	But this
Rheme within main theme	is not a humiliating package in any language
Main Rheme	least of all for a country which is on its knees economically and which insists its nuclear programme is for civilian purposes only.

Sentence 19

(^T The immediate future (^T) (^R will be dominated by further sanctions. ^R)

Main Theme	The immediate future
Main Rheme	will be dominated by further sanctions.

Sentence 20

(^{T+R1} (^{T_{T+R1}} The EU (^{T_{T+R1}}) (^{R_{T+R1}} has already agreed to them (^{R_{T+R1}}) (^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T_{T+R2}} but agreement at the UN security council (^{T_{T+R2}}) (^{R_{T+R2}} will be harder to achieve. ^{R_{T+R2}}) (^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	The EU has already agreed to them
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	The EU
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	has already agreed to them
Thematic Structure 2	but agreement at the UN security council will be harder to achieve.
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	but agreement at the UN security council
Main Rheme within Thematic Structure 2	will be harder to achieve.

Sentence 21

(^T Beyond that (^T), (^R (^{T_R} (^{T_{T_R}} the hardline regime in Iran (^{T_{T_R}}) (^{R_{T_R}} is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship (^{R_{T_R}}) (^{T_R}), (^{R_R} (^{T_{R_R}} with a clock (^{T_{R_R}}) (^{R_{R_R}} ticking behind them. ^{R_{R_R}}) (^R)

Main Theme	Beyond that
Main Rheme	the hardline regime in Iran is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship, with a clock ticking behind them.
Theme within main rheme	the hardline regime in Iran is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship
Theme within theme within main rheme	the hardline regime in Iran
Rheme within theme within main rheme	is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship
Rheme within main rheme	with a clock ticking behind them.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	with a clock
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	ticking behind them.

Sentence 22

(^T Iran ^T) (^R should start talking now. ^R)

Main Theme	Iran
Main Rheme	should start talking now.

Analysis of Text 9

Sentence 1

(^T The departure of General David Petraeus from Iraq yesterday ^T) (^R was accompanied by little of the triumphalism that marked previous attempts by the Bush administration to claim that a corner had been turned in this bitter war. ^R)

Main Theme	The departure of General David Petraeus from Iraq yesterday
Main Rheme	was accompanied by little of the triumphalism that marked previous attempts by the Bush administration to claim that a corner had been turned in this bitter war.

Sentence 2

(^{T+R1} (^T Gen Petraeus's departing words ^T) (^{R1} were not sotto voce ^{R1}) ^{T+R1}) - they rarely are - (^{T+R2} (^T but his assessment of the Iraq he leaves ^T) (^{R2} was cautious and sober. ^{R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Gen Petraeus's departing words were not sotto voce [...]
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Gen Petraeus's departing words
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	were not sotto voce
Thematic Structure 2	but his assessment of the Iraq he leaves was cautious and sober.
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	but his assessment of the Iraq he leaves
Main Rheme within Thematic Structure 2	was cautious and sober.

Sentence 3

(^T Having noted when he took command of US troops at the height of the civil war in February 2007 that he had described the situation then as "hard but not hopeless" ^T), (^R (^{TR} Gen Petraeus yesterday ^{TR}) (^{RR} amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful" ^{RR}) ^R)

Main Theme	Having noted [...] that he had described the situation then as "hard but not hopeless"
Main Rheme	Gen Petraeus yesterday amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful".
Theme within main rheme	Gen Petraeus yesterday
Rheme within main rheme	amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful".

Sentence 4

(^T The surge of US troops ^T) (^R has worked in cutting the numbers of civilian deaths over the last 18 months. ^R)

Main Theme	The surge of US troops
Main Rheme	has worked in cutting the numbers of civilian deaths over the last 18 months.

Sentence 5

(^T According to figures compiled by the Brookings Institution ^T), (^R (^{TR} 3,500 Iraqis ^{TR}) (^{R/R} died violently in January 2007. ^R)

Main Theme	According to figures compiled by the Brookings Institution
Main Rheme	3,500 Iraqis died violently in January 2007.
Theme within main rheme	3,500 Iraqis
Rheme within main rheme	died violently in January 2007.

Sentence 6

(^T This ^T) (^R compares with 490 in June this year. ^R)

Main Theme	This
Main Rheme	compares with 490 in June this year.

Sentence 7

(^T But to claim as the Republican presidential candidate John McCain did that "there are neighbourhoods in Baghdad where you and I could walk ... today" ^T) (^R (^{T+RaR} is far from the truth ^{T+RaR}) (^{T+RbR} and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013 ^{T+RbR}) ^R).

Main Theme	But to claim [...] that "there are neighbourhoods in Baghdad where you and I could walk ... today"
Main Rheme	is far from the truth and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013.
Thematic Structure within main rheme a	is far from the truth
Thematic Structure within main rheme b	and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013.

Sentence 8

(^T (^{TT} Barack Obama's critique of the surge ^{TT}) (^{R/T} is closer to the mark ^{R/T}) ^T) – (^R (^{TR} that it ^{TR}) (^{R/R} failed to produce the anticipated political gains. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Barack Obama's critique of the surge is closer to the mark
Theme within main theme	Barack Obama's critique of the surge
Rheme within main theme	is closer to the mark
Main Rheme	that it failed to produce the anticipated political gains.
Theme within main rheme	that it
Rheme within main rheme	failed to produce the anticipated political gains.

Sentence 9

(^T But the bald fact ^T) (^R is that the next US president will still have a major problem coping with the aftermath of a war that should never have been waged. ^R)

Main Theme	But the bald fact
Main Rheme	is that the next US president will still have a major problem coping with the aftermath of a war that should never have been waged.

Sentence 10

(^T Gen Petraeus ^T) (^R can claim three achievements for his third and final tour. ^R)

Main Theme	Gen Petraeus
Main Rheme	can claim three achievements for his third and final tour.

Sentence 11

(^T He ^T) (^R recognised the significance of the Sunni al-Sahwa, the so-called Awakening movement ^R), which developed autonomously and before the surge swung into action.

Main Theme	He
Main Rheme	recognised the significance of the Sunni al-Sahwa, the so-called Awakening movement [...]

Sentence 12

(^T The US general ^T) (^R saw that it could be used productively. ^R)

Main Theme	The US general
Main Rheme	saw that it could be used productively.

Sentence 13

(^T His policy of creating outposts of US troops ^T) (^R reduced sectarian tension. ^R)

Main Theme	His policy of creating outposts of US troops
Main Rheme	reduced sectarian tension.

Sentence 14

(^T And finally ^T) (^R (^{TR} he ^{TR}) (^R recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq. ^R) ^R)

Main Theme	And finally
Main Rheme	he recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq.
Theme within main rheme	he
Rheme within main rheme	recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq.

Sentence 15

(^T All that could be achieved ^T) (^R was to prepare the ground for a political solution. ^R)

Main Theme	All that could be achieved
Main Rheme	was to prepare the ground for a political solution.

Sentence 16

(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} But this ^{T+R1}) (^{R1+R1} has yet to be done ^{R1+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} and there ^{T+R2}) (^{R1+R2} are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's government. ^{R1+R2} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	But this has yet to be done
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	But this
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	has yet to be done
Thematic Structure 2	and there are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's <u>government</u> .
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	and there
Main Rheme within Thematic Structure 2	are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's <u>government</u> .

Sentence 17

(^T The first ^T) (^R is that government's manifest concern with al-Sahwa ^R), which the US funds.

Main Theme	The first
Main Rheme	is that government's manifest concern with al-Sahwa

Sentence 18

(^T (^T As the Guardian ^T) (^R reported this week ^R ^T), (^R (^T (^T the Iraqi government ^T) (^R is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida ^R ^T) (^R by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces. ^R)

Main Theme	As the Guardian reported this week
Theme within main theme	As the Guardian
Rheme within main theme	reported this week
Main Rheme	the Iraqi government is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces.
Theme within main rheme	the Iraqi government is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida
Theme within theme within main rheme	the Iraqi government
Rheme within theme within main rheme	is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida
Rheme within main rheme	by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces.

Sentence 19

(^T The arrests of dozens of al-Sahwa leaders in Diyala province ^T) (^R is cause for particular concern. ^R)

Main Theme	The arrests of dozens of al-Sahwa leaders in Diyala province
Main Rheme	is cause for particular concern.

Sentence 20

(^T The second ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TRR} is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power ^{TRR}) (^{RTR} becomes ^{RTR}) ^{TR}), (^R (^{TRR} (^{TRR} the more he ^{TRR}) (^{RTRR} may be tempted to forge his own course ^{RTRR}) ^{TRR}), (^R (^{RTR} (^{TRR} irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders. ^R)

Main Theme	The second
Main Rheme	is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power becomes, the more he may be tempted to forge his own course, irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders.
Theme within main rheme	is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power becomes
Theme within theme within main rheme	is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power
Rheme within theme within main rheme	becomes
Rheme within main rheme	the more he may be tempted to forge his own course, irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	the more he may be tempted to forge his own course
Theme within theme within rheme within main rheme	the more he
Rheme within theme within rheme within main rheme	may be tempted to forge his own course
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders.

Sentence 21

(^T This conflict ^T) (^R is far from over. ^R)

Main Theme	This conflict
Main Rheme	is far from over.

Analysis of Text 10

Sentence 1

(^T Words ^T) (^R rarely reflect the reality of life in Iraq. ^R)

Main Theme	Words
Main Rheme	rarely reflect the reality of life in Iraq.

Sentence 2

(^T What is true for the outgoing Bush administration's litany of errors, miscalculations and distortions ^T) (^R applies in no lesser measure to Britain's six-year occupation of southern Iraq ^R), which will end in June next year.

Main Theme	What is true for the outgoing Bush administration's litany of errors, miscalculations and distortions
Main Rheme	applies in no lesser measure to Britain's six-year occupation of southern Iraq

Sentence 3

(^T For years ^T) (^R (^{TR} we ^{TR}) (^{RIR} were told our troops would only leave when the job was done. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	For <u>years</u>
Main Rheme	we were told our troops would only leave when the job was <u>done</u> .
Theme within main rheme	we
Rheme within main rheme	were told our troops would only leave when the job was <u>done</u> .

Sentence 4

(^T (^{TT} If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces ^{TT}) (^{RIT} has been done ^{RIT}) ^T), (^R (^{RIR} why ^{RIR}) (^{TR} will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces? ^{TR}) ^R)

Main Theme	If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces has been <u>done</u>
Theme within main theme	If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces
Rheme within main theme	has been <u>done</u>
Main Rheme	why will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces?
Theme within main rheme	will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces?
Rheme within main rheme	why

Sentence 5

(^R In what sense ^R) (^T is the job in Basra done? ^T)

Main Theme	is the job in Basra <u>done</u> ?
Main Rheme	In what sense

Sentence 6

(^T There ^T) (^R is no straightforward answer to this second question. ^R)

Main Theme	There
Main Rheme	is no straightforward answer to this second <u>question</u> .

Sentence 7

(^T (^{TT} Security in Basra ^{TT}) (^{RIT} is undoubtedly better ^{RIT}) ^T) (^R after the operation in March that saw the routing of the Shia militias by Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki. ^R)

Main Theme	Security in Basra is undoubtedly <u>better</u>
Theme within main theme	Security in Basra
Rheme within main theme	is undoubtedly <u>better</u>
Main Rheme	after the operation in <u>March</u> that saw the routing of the Shia militias by Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki.

Sentence 8

(^T But the so-called "Charge of the Knights" ^T) (^R was hardly a British affair. ^R)

Main Theme	But the so-called "Charge of the Knights"
Main Rheme	was hardly a British affair.

Sentence 9

(^T (^{T^T} Mr Maliki ^{T^T}) (^{R^T} ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army ^{R^T}) ^T), (^R having privately accused Britain of abdicating its responsibility. ^R)

Main Theme	Mr Maliki ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army
Theme within main theme	Mr Maliki
Rheme within main theme	ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army
Main Rheme	having privately accused Britain of abdicating its responsibility.

Sentence 10

(^{T+R1} (^{T^{T+R1}} A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre ^{T^{T+R1}}) (^{R^{T+R1}} left Basra prey to cut-throat militias ^{R^{T+R1}}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T^{T+R2}} or that at least ^{T^{T+R2}}) (^{R^{T+R2}} was Baghdad's charge. ^{R^{T+R2}}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre left Basra prey to cut-throat militias
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	left Basra prey to cut-throat militias
Thematic Structure 2	or that at least was Baghdad's charge.
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	or that at least
Main Rheme within Thematic Structure 2	was Baghdad's charge.

Sentence 11

(^T British commanders ^T) (^R say they were formulating their own plan for ousting the militia, but could not execute it without US firepower. ^R)

Main Theme	British commanders
Main Rheme	say they were formulating their own plan for ousting the militia, but could not execute it without US firepower.

Sentence 12

(^T The fact that the British army could no longer conduct large-scale operations on its own ^T), one commander argued, (^R did not mean that it had failed. ^R)

Main Theme	The fact that the British army could no longer conduct large-scale operations on its own [...]
Main Rheme	did not mean that it had failed.

Sentence 13

(^T But one thing ^T) (^R is clear. ^R)

Main Theme	But one thing
Main Rheme	is clear.

Sentence 14

(^T (^T The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra ^T) (^R was launched ^R) ^T) (^R in spite of, not because of, the British military presence. ^R)

Main Theme	The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra was launched
Theme within main theme	The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra
Rheme within main theme	was launched
Main Rheme	in spite of, not because of, the British military presence.

Sentence 15

(^T The whole saga ^T) (^R must have been the final straw for an army whose reputation has been sorely bruised by the experience of Iraq. ^R)

Main Theme	The whole saga
Main Rheme	must have been the final straw for an army whose reputation has been sorely bruised by the experience of Iraq.

Sentence 16

(^T The Basra that Britain is leaving behind ^T) (^R is rubbish-strewn, divided and impoverished. ^R)

Main Theme	The Basra that Britain is leaving behind
Main Rheme	is rubbish-strewn, divided and impoverished.

Sentence 17

(^T Its open sewers and sporadic power supply ^T) (^R are beyond the capacity of local authorities to deal with. ^R)

Main Theme	Its open sewers and sporadic power supply
Main Rheme	are beyond the capacity of local authorities to deal with.

Sentence 18

(^T The provincial governor ^T) (^R is at war with Baghdad. ^R)

Main Theme	The provincial governor
Main Rheme	is at war with Baghdad.

Sentence 19

(^T Women ^T) (^R are as vulnerable to attack for not wearing the hijab as they ever were. ^R)

Main Theme	Women
Main Rheme	are as vulnerable to attack for not wearing the hijab as they ever were.

Sentence 20

(^T (^{TT} Iran ^{TT}) (^{RT} has turned off the tap of the violence ^{RT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} because it ^{TR}) (^{RIR} wants to see what Washington will offer. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	Iran has turned off the tap of the violence
Theme within main theme	Iran
Rheme within main theme	has turned off the tap of the violence
Main Rheme	because it wants to see what Washington will offer.
Theme within main rheme	because it
Rheme within main rheme	wants to see what Washington will offer.

Sentence 21

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} But Tehran ^{TT+R1}) (^{RT+R1} could just as easily turn it on again ^{RT+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} and Basra, only kilometres away from the Iranian border ^{TT+R2}), (^{RT+R2} would be the first to feel it. ^{RT+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	But Tehran could just as easily turn it on again
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	But Tehran
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	could just as easily turn it on again
Thematic Structure 2	and Basra, only kilometres away from the Iranian border, would be the first to feel it.
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	and Basra, only kilometres away from the Iranian border
Main Rheme within Thematic Structure 2	would be the first to feel it.

Sentence 22

(^T This ^T) (^R is not to deny that much has changed. ^R)

Main Theme	This
Main Rheme	is not to deny that much has changed.

Sentence 23

(^T Both the Mahdi army's leadership and much of its rank and file ^T) (^R have been weakened. ^R)

Main Theme	Both the Mahdi army's leadership and much of its rank and file
Main Rheme	have been weakened.

Sentence 24

(^T The question ^T) (^R is how sustainable these improvements are. ^R)

Main Theme	The question
Main Rheme	is how sustainable these improvements are.

Sentence 25

(^T (^{TT} So when British forces ^{TT}) (^{RT} leave next year ^{RT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} it ^{TR}) (^{RIR} will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	So when British forces leave next year
Theme within main theme	So when British forces
Rheme within main theme	leave next year
Main Rheme	it will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission.

Sentence 26

(^T It ^T) (^R will be with their fingers crossed that they can leave with their military reputation intact. ^R)

Main Theme	It
Main Rheme	will be with their fingers crossed that they can leave with their military reputation intact.

Analysis of Text 11

Sentence 1

(^T More than five years after the event ^T), (^R (^{R/R} how much ^{R/R}) (^{T/R} does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful? ^{T/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	More than five years after the event
Main Rheme	how much does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful?
Theme within main rheme	does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful?
Rheme within main rheme	how much

Sentence 2

(^T From one perspective ^T) (^R (^{T/R} the answer is ^{T/R}): (^{R/R} not very much ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	From one perspective
Main Rheme	the answer is: not very much
Theme within main rheme	the answer is
Rheme within main rheme	not very much

Sentence 3

(^T Seen from 2008, after all ^T), (^R (^{T/R} the Iraq war ^{T/R}) (^{R/R} is history. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Seen from 2008, after all
Main Rheme	the Iraq war is history.
Theme within main rheme	the Iraq war
Rheme within main rheme	is history.

Sentence 4

(^T With the Iraqi government's backing this week ^T), (^R (^{T/R} the troops ^{T/R}) (^{R/R} will soon be on the way out. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	With the Iraqi government's backing this week
Main Rheme	the troops will soon be on the way out.
Theme within main rheme	the troops
Rheme within main rheme	will soon be on the way out.

Sentence 5

(^T Chastened by the whole experience ^T), (^R (^{TR} no western leader ^{TR}) (^{R/R} is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Chastened by the whole experience
Main Rheme	no western leader is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon.
Theme within main rheme	no western leader
Rheme within main rheme	is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon.

Sentence 6

(^T Like it or not ^T), (^R (^{TR} the original advice ^{TR}) (^{R/R} was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Like it or not
Main Rheme	the original advice was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on.
Theme within main rheme	the original advice
Rheme within main rheme	was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on.

Sentence 7

(^T And Lord Bingham ^T) (^R is in any case no longer a lord of appeal. ^R)

Main Theme	And Lord Bingham
Main Rheme	is in any case no longer a lord of appeal.

Sentence 8

(^T In short ^T), (^R (^{TR} his Grotius lecture this week ^{TR}) (^{R/R} may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	In short
Main Rheme	his Grotius lecture this week may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning.
Theme within main rheme	his Grotius lecture this week
Rheme within main rheme	may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning.

Sentence 9

(^T But it ^T) (^R is a footnote to a decision that cannot now be reversed. ^R)

Main Theme	But it
Main Rheme	is a footnote to a decision that cannot now be reversed.

Sentence 10

(^T Some of this skepticism ^T) (^R is well-founded. ^R)

Main Theme	Some of this skepticism
Main Rheme	is well-founded.

Sentence 11

(^R But not all of it. ^R)

Main Rheme	But not all of it.
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Sentence 12

(^T In the first place ^T), (^R (^{TR} Lord Bingham ^{TR}) (^R is not just any old lawyer. ^R))

Main Theme	In the first place
Main Rheme	Lord Bingham is not just any old lawyer.
Theme within main rheme	Lord Bingham
Rheme within main rheme	is not just any old lawyer.

Sentence 13

(^T He ^T) (^R is the most senior judge of the modern era. ^R)

Main Theme	He
Main Rheme	is the most senior judge of the modern era.

Sentence 14

(^T He ^T) (^R is regarded by many as its finest legal mind. ^R)

Main Theme	He
Main Rheme	is regarded by many as its finest legal mind.

Sentence 15

(^T (^{TT} Though Lord Bingham ^{TT}) (^R ^{RT} only retired a few weeks ago ^{RT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} he ^{TR}) (^R (^{T+Ra} ^R has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half ^{T+Ra}) (^{T+Rb} ^R and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years. ^R))

Main Theme	Though Lord Bingham only retired a few weeks ago
Theme within main theme	Though Lord Bingham
Rheme within main theme	only retired a few weeks ago
Main Rheme	he has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years.
Theme within main rheme	he
Rheme within main rheme	has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years.
Thematic Structure a within rheme within main rheme	has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half
Thematic Structure b within rheme within main rheme	and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years.

Sentence 16

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} It ^{TT+R1}) (^R ^{RT+R1} may raise some eyebrows (^{TT+R1} that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench ^{TT+R1}) (^R ^{RT+R1}) ^{T+R1}) - (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} ^{TT+R2} but if the issue ^{TT+R2}) (^R ^{RT+R2} is so important ^{RT+R2}) (^{RT+R2} why not? ^{RT+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	It may raise some eyebrows that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	It
Postposed co-theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	may raise some eyebrows
Thematic Structure 2	but if the issue is so important, why not?
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	but if the issue is so important
Theme within main theme within Thematic Structure 2	but if the issue
Rheme within main theme within Thematic Structure 2	is so important
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	why not?

Sentence 17

(^T The simple fact is that ^T), (^R (^{TR} (^{TRR} when Lord Bingham ^{TRR}) (^{RTR} speaks on the law ^{RTR}) ^{TR}), (^R (^{TRR} it ^{TRR}) (^{RTR} is always a good idea to listen. ^{RTR}) ^R)

Main Theme	The simple fact is that
Main Rheme	when Lord Bingham speaks on the law, it is always a good idea to listen.
Theme within main rheme	when Lord Bingham speaks on the law
Theme within theme within main rheme	when Lord Bingham
Rheme within theme within main rheme	speaks on the law
Rheme within main rheme	it is always a good idea to listen.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	it
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	is always a good idea to listen.

Sentence 18

(^T (^{TR} Just because it ^{TR}) (^{RTR} is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful ^{RTR}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} it ^{TR}) (^{RTR} does not follow ^{RTR}) (^{TR} that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003 ^{TR}). ^R)

Main Theme	Just because it is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful
Theme within main theme	Just because it
Rheme within main theme	is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful
Main Rheme	it does not follow that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003.
Theme within main rheme	It
Postposed Co-theme within main rheme	that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003
Rheme within main rheme	does not follow

Sentence 19

(^T It ^T) (^R is hard to think of a more serious decision than one to go to war. ^R)

Main Theme	It
Main Rheme	is hard to think of a more serious decision than one to go to war.

Sentence 20

(^T Particularly in circumstances other than national self-defence ^T), (^R (^{TR} it ^{TR}) (^{R/R} is essential to know what is lawful and what is not. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Particularly in circumstances other than national self-defence
Main Rheme	it is essential to know what is lawful and what is not.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	is essential to know what is lawful and what is not.

Sentence 21

(^T In a world increasingly and rightly regulated by international law ^T), (^R (^{TR} all nations ^{TR}) (^{R/R} need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	In a world increasingly and rightly regulated by international law
Main Rheme	all nations need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law.
Theme within main rheme	all nations
Rheme within main rheme	need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law.

Sentence 22

(^T Lord Bingham's conclusion that the Iraq invasion was "a serious violation of international law and the rule of law" ^T) - which ministers are required to uphold - (^R has already been vigorously challenged by Lord Goldsmith and Jack Straw. ^R)

Main Theme	Lord Bingham's conclusion that the Iraq invasion was "a serious violation of international law and the rule of law"
Main Rheme	has already been vigorously challenged by Lord Goldsmith and Jack Straw.

Sentence 23

(^T Yet ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} this ^{TTR}) (^{R/TR} is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing ^{R/TR}) ^{TR}), (^{R/R} (^{TR/R} that the argument ^{TR/R}) (^{R/R/R} cannot be allowed to rest there. ^{R/R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Yet
Main Rheme	this is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing, that the argument cannot be allowed to rest there.
Theme within main rheme	this is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing
Theme within theme within main rheme	this
Rheme within theme within main rheme	is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing
Rheme within main rheme	that the argument cannot be allowed to rest there.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	that the argument
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	cannot be allowed to rest there.

Sentence 24

(^T (^{T/T} When such senior figures of the legal establishment ^{T/T}) (^{R/T} are at odds in this way ^{R/T}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} it ^{TR}) (^{R/R} enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	When such senior figures of the legal establishment are at odds in this way
Theme within main theme	When such senior figures of the legal establishment

Rheme within main theme	are at odds in this way
Main Rheme	it enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war.
Theme within main rheme	it
Rheme within main rheme	enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war.

Sentence 25

(^T That inquiry ^T) (^R should have been established long ago. ^R)

Main Theme	That inquiry
Main Rheme	should have been established long ago.

Sentence 26

(^T (^{TT} But when someone of Lord Bingham's stature ^{TT}) (^{RT} says the war was unlawful ^{RT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling ^{TR}), (^R becomes irresistible. ^R))

Main Theme	But when someone of Lord Bingham's stature says the war was unlawful
Theme within main theme	But when someone of Lord Bingham's stature
Rheme within main theme	says the war was unlawful
Main Rheme	the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling, becomes irresistible.
Theme within main rheme	the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling
Rheme within main rheme	becomes irresistible.

Analysis of Text 12

Sentence 1

(^T Britain's managed withdrawal from Iraq ^T), announced by the prime minister in Baghdad and Basra last week. (^R is a much more fragile thing than the government chooses to admit. ^R)

Main Theme	Britain's managed withdrawal from Iraq
Main Rheme	is a much more fragile thing than the government chooses to admit.

Sentence 2

(^T (^{TT} At least three factors ^{TT}) (^{RT} could throw it off course ^{RT}) ^T): (^R (^{R1R} a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra ^{R1R}), perhaps linked to the provincial elections in February; (^{R2R} growing dispute with the US ^{R2R}), which fears Britain lacks the will or ability to maintain order, and is sending forces of its own to fill the boots of British troops; (^{R3R} and, most pressingly of all, the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires. ^{R3R}) ^R)

Main Theme	At least three factors could throw it off course
Theme within main theme	At least three factors
Rheme within main theme	could throw it off course
Main Rheme	a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra, perhaps linked to the provincial elections in February; growing dispute with the US; and, most pressingly of all, the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires.
Rheme 1 within main rheme	a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra [...]
Rheme 2 within main rheme	growing dispute with the US [...]
Rheme 3 within main rheme	and, most pressingly of all, the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires.

Sentence 3

(^T Without this agreement ^T), (^R (^{T+R1R} (^{T1T+R1R} British personnel in Iraq ^{T1T+R1R}), (^{R1T+R1R} will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time ^{R1T+R1R}) ^{T+R1R}), (^{T+R2R} (^{T1T+R2R} and the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown ^{T1T+R2R}) ^{R1T+R2R} would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait. ^{R1T+R2R}) ^{T+R2R}) ^R

Main Theme	Without this agreement
Main Rheme	British personnel in Iraq will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time and the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	British personnel in Iraq will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	British personnel in Iraq
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	and the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait.
Theme within thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	and the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown
Rheme within thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait.

Sentence 4

(^T Privately ^T), (^R (^{T^R} British forces ^{T^R}) (^{R^R} have been planning for this extreme contingency for some time. ^{R^R}) ^R

Main Theme	Privately
Main Rheme	British forces have been planning for this extreme contingency for some time.
Theme within main rheme	British forces
Rheme within main rheme	have been planning for this extreme contingency for some time.

Sentence 5

(^T (^{T^T} They still ^{T^T}) (^{R^{1T}} expect to avoid it ^{R^{1T}}) ^T), (^R (^{T^R} although the deadline ^{T^R}) (^{R^{1R}} is now frighteningly close. ^{R^{1R}}) ^R

Main Theme	They still expect to avoid it
Theme within main theme	They still
Rheme within main theme	expect to avoid it
Main Rheme	although the deadline is now frighteningly close.
Theme within main rheme	although the deadline
Rheme within main rheme	is now frighteningly close.

Sentence 6

(^T (^{T^T} The future status of American forces from January 2009 ^{T^T}) (^{R^{1T}} was secured in a deal at the start of the month ^{R^{1T}}) ^T), (^R after a year of negotiation. ^R) ^R

Main Theme	The future status of American forces from January 2009 was secured in a deal at the start of the month
Theme within main theme	The future status of American forces from January 2009
Rheme within main theme	was secured in a deal at the start of the month
Main Rheme	after a year of negotiation.

Sentence 7

(^T Britain's 4,100 servicemen and women ^T) (^R are part of a second agreement covering all remaining international forces in the country. ^R)

Main Theme	Britain's 4,100 servicemen and women
Main Rheme	are part of a second agreement covering all remaining international forces in the country.

Sentence 8

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} It ^{TT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki ^{R1T+R1}) ^{T+R1}), (^{Elliptical T+R2} (^{TElliptical T+R2} but ^{TElliptical T+R2}) (^{RElliptical T+R2} not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament ^{RElliptical T+R2}) ^{Elliptical T+R2}), which voted on Saturday for a second time to reject it.

Thematic Structure 1	It has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	It
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki,
Elliptical Thematic Structure 2	but not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament
Main Theme within elliptical thematic structure 2	but
Main Rheme within elliptical thematic structure 2	not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament

Sentence 9

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} John Hutton, the defence secretary ^{TT+R1}), (^{R1T+R1} described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup" ^{R1T+R1}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} but he ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} knows how high the stakes are. ^{R1T+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	John Hutton, the defence secretary, described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup"
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	John Hutton, the defence secretary
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup"
Thematic Structure 2	but he knows how high the stakes are.
Main Theme within Thematic Structure 2	but he
Main Rheme within Thematic Structure 2	knows how high the stakes are.

Sentence 10

(^T Military commanders ^T) (^R do not want the British withdrawal to be tainted by the accusations of illegality that accompanied invasion five years ago. ^R)

Main Theme	Military commanders
Main Rheme	do not want the British withdrawal to be tainted by the accusations of illegality that accompanied invasion five years ago.

Sentence 11

(^T Today ^T), (^R (^{T+R1R} (^{TT+R1R} Iraqi MPs ^{TT+R1R}) (^{R1T+R1R} are expected to vote for a third time ^{R1T+R1R}) ^{T+R1R}) (^{T+R2R} (^{TT+R2R} and signals from Baghdad ^{TT+R2R}) (^{R1T+R2R} suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed. ^{R1T+R2R}) ^{T+R2R}) ^R)

Main Theme	Today
Main Rheme	Iraqi MPs are expected to vote for a third time and signals from Baghdad suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	Iraqi MPs are expected to vote for a third time
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	Iraqi MPs
Rheme within thematic structure 1	are expected to vote for a third time

within main rheme	
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	and signals from Baghdad suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed.
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	and signals from Baghdad
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed.

Sentence 12

(^T The measure ^T) (^R has been amended from a draft law to a parliamentary resolution ^R), which does not require unanimous support.

Main Theme	The measure
Main Rheme	has been amended from a draft law to a parliamentary resolution [...].

Sentence 13

(^T That small degradation ^T) (^R will allow Mr Maliki to invite Britain to stay in a bilateral deal. ^R)

Main Theme	That small degradation
Main Rheme	will allow Mr Maliki to invite Britain to stay in a bilateral deal.

Sentence 14

(^T (^{TT} But the confusion and delay ^{TT}) (^{RVT} will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces after 1 January ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} especially since it ^{TR}) (^{RIR} is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	But the confusion and delay will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces after 1 January
Theme within main theme	But the confusion and delay
Rheme within main theme	will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces after 1 January
Main Rheme	especially since it is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome.
Theme within main rheme	especially since it
Rheme within main rheme	is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome.

Sentence 15

(^T Military lawyers ^T) (^R need more than broad permission to remain in Iraq until 31 May ^R), when most British activity is due to cease.

Main Theme	Military lawyers
Main Rheme	need more than broad permission to remain in Iraq until 31 May

Sentence 16

(^T They ^T) (^R need clarity about what British troops will and will not be allowed to do after 1 January. ^R)

Main Theme	They
Main Rheme	need clarity about what British troops will and will not be allowed to do after 1 January.

Sentence 17

(^T (^{TT} Will their right of self-defence ^{TT}) (^{RT} permit proactive operations ^{RT}) ^T) (^R - by special forces, or by British marines and soldiers now embedded with the Iraqi army in Basra? ^R)

Main Theme	Will their right of self-defence permit proactive operations
Theme within main theme	Will their right of self-defence
Rheme within main theme	permit proactive operations
Main Rheme	by special forces, or by British marines and soldiers now embedded with the Iraqi army in Basra?

Sentence 18

(^T The US state of forces agreement ^T) - which unlike the proposed British deal has the status of an international agreement - (^R is clearer. ^R)

Main Theme	The US state of forces agreement [...]
Main Rheme	is clearer.

Sentence 19

(^T The legal status of individual British operations ^T) (^R could be murky. ^R)

Main Theme	The legal status of individual British operations
Main Rheme	could be murky.

Sentence 20

(^T The background to this ^T) (^R is the fraught state of Iraqi politics ^R), which last week led to the temporary arrest of 24 interior ministry officers amid rumours of a coup plot.

Main Theme	The background to this
Main Rheme	is the fraught state of Iraqi politics [...]

Sentence 21

(^T The deal on US forces ^T) (^R exhausted much of the Maliki government's political capital. ^R)

Main Theme	The deal on US forces
Main Rheme	exhausted much of the Maliki government's political capital.

Sentence 22

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} Shia unity ^{TT+R1}) (^{RT+R1} is fracturing ^{RT+R1}) ^{T+R1}); (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} Sunnis ^{TT+R2}) (^{RT+R2} have played their hand badly. ^{RT+R2}) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Shia unity is fracturing
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Shia unity
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	is fracturing
Thematic Structure 2	Sunnis have played their hand badly.
Main Theme within thematic Structure 2	Sunnis
Main Rheme within thematic Structure 2	have played their hand badly.

Sentence 23

$(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} \text{Iraqis } ^{TT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} \text{ know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security } ^{R1T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} \text{ and the British deal } ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} \text{ has suffered amid the intrigue. } ^{R1T+R2}) ^{T+R2})$

Thematic Structure 1	Iraqis know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Iraqis
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security
Thematic Structure 2	and the British deal has suffered amid the intrigue.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	and the British deal
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	has suffered amid the intrigue.

Sentence 24

$(^T \text{Mr Maliki, anyway } ^T), (^R \text{ is much closer to America than to Britain. } ^R)$

Main Theme	Mr Maliki, anyway
Main Rheme	is much closer to America than to Britain.

Sentence 25

$(^T \text{He } ^T) (^R \text{ remembers imperial history, and the succession of treaties Britain signed with Iraq from 1922 on } ^R)$, each promising full independence but seeking to extend the British military presence.

Main Theme	He
Main Rheme	remembers imperial history, and the succession of treaties Britain signed with Iraq from 1922 on.

Sentence 26

$(^T \text{Iraq } ^T) (^R \text{ may not mind causing trouble for its old ruling power. } ^R)$

Main Theme	Iraq
Main Rheme	may not mind causing trouble for its old ruling power.

Sentence 27

$(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} \text{The likelihood } ^{TT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} \text{ is that a deal will be agreed } ^{R1T+R1}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} \text{ but the detail } ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} \text{ matters. } ^{R1T+R2}) ^{T+R2})$

Thematic Structure 1	The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	The likelihood
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	is that a deal will be agreed
Thematic Structure 2	but the detail matters.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	but the detail
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	matters.

Sentence 28

$(^T \text{Commanders } ^T) (^R \text{ need to know the terms on which they will be able to operate from the new year. } ^R)$

Main Theme	Commanders
Main Rheme	need to know the terms on which they will be able to operate from the new year.

Sentence 29

(^T (^{TT} British forces ^{TT}) (^{RT} may, in theory at least, be exposed to prosecution ^{RT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} if they ^{TR}) (^{RR} exceed their powers. ^{RR})_R)

Main Theme	British forces may, in theory at least, be exposed to prosecution
Theme within main theme	British forces
Rheme within main theme	may, in theory at least, be exposed to prosecution
Main Rheme	if they exceed their powers.
Theme within main rheme	if they
Rheme within main rheme	exceed their powers.

Sentence 30

(^T Britain's military presence in Iraq ^T) (^R is ending, as it began in 2003, in unhappy legal confusion. ^R)

Main Theme	Britain's military presence in Iraq
Main Rheme	is ending in unhappy legal confusion.

APPENDIX D: Thematic analysis of Arabic Texts

Analysis of Text 1

Sentence 1

ما يحدث في غزة جريمة أخلاقية يجب أن تحاكم عليها إسرائيل.

(^T mā yaḥduṭu fi ġazzah ^T) (^R jarīmah ‘axlāqīyyah yajibu ‘an tuḥākam ʿalayhā ‘isrā’īl. ^R)

Main Theme	mā yaḥduṭu fi ġazzah
Main Rheme	jarīmah ‘axlāqīyyah yajibu ‘an tuḥākam ʿalayhā ‘isrā’īl.

Sentence 2

لكن هذه الأمانى تعززها وحدة الأهداف بينها وبين كل الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي.

(^T lākinna ḥāḍihi al-‘amānī ^T) (^R (^{TR} tuʿazzizuha ^{TR}) (^{RVR} waḥdat al-‘ahdāf baynaha wa-bayna kull al-ġarb al-‘ūrubī wa-l-‘amrīki. ^{RVR})

Main Theme	lākinna ḥāḍihi al-‘amānī
Main Rheme	tuʿazzizuha waḥdat al-‘ahdāf baynaha wa-bayna kull al-ġarb al-‘ūrubī wa-l-‘amrīki.
Theme within main rheme	tuʿazzizuha
Rheme within main rheme	waḥdat al-‘ahdāf baynaha wa-bayna kull al-ġarb al-‘ūrubī wa-l-‘amrīki.

Sentence 3

حتى إن سكرتير الأمم المتحدة المعني أولاً وأخيراً بالدفاع عن حقوق الشعوب صمت ولم يحرك لسانه بكلمة نقد واحدة، أو مطالبة بفتح المعابر وتزويد غزة بالوقود، لأنه وصل لهذا المركز بمباركة أمريكية.

(^T (^{TT} ḥatta ‘inna sikirtayr al-‘umam al-muttaḥidah ^{TT}) al-maʿnī ‘awwalan wa-‘axīran bi-d-difāc ʿan ḥuqūq aš-šūcūb (^{RVT} šamat wa-lam yuḥarrik lisānahu bi-kalimat naqd wāḥidah ‘aw muṭālabah bi-faṭḥ al-maʿābir wa-tazwīd ġazzah bi-l-waqūd ^{RVT}) (^T) (^R (^{TR} li-‘annahu ^{TR}) (^{RVR} (^{TRVR} ∅ ^{TRVR}) (^{RVRVR} wašala li-hāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah. ^{RVRVR}) ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	ḥatta ‘inna sikirtayr al-‘umam al-muttaḥidah šamat wa-lam yuḥarrik lisānahu bi-kalimat naqd wāḥidah ‘aw muṭālabah bi-faṭḥ al-maʿābir wa-tazwīd ġazzah bi-l-waqūd
Theme within main theme	ḥatta ‘inna sikirtayr al-‘umam al-muttaḥidah
Rheme within main theme	šamat wa-lam yuḥarrik lisānahu bi-kalimat naqd wāḥidah ‘aw muṭālabah bi-faṭḥ al-maʿābir wa-tazwīd ġazzah bi-l-waqūd
Main Rheme	li-‘annahu wašala li-hāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah.
Theme within main rheme	li-‘annahu
Rheme within main rheme	∅ wašala li-hāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	wašala li-hāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah.

Sentence 4

وبالتالي لا يلام حين يحاول المحافظة على وهج الوظيفة وفوائدها المادية، وأضوائها الدائمة، واعتباره محامي إسرائيل النافذ .

(^T wa-bi-t-tālī ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} ∅ ^{TTR}) (^R (^{TR} lā yulām ^R ^{TR}) ^{TR}) (^R (^{TR} (^{TR} ḥīna ∅ ^{TR}) (^R (^{TR} yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ḥālā wahj al-waẓīfah wa-fawā'idihā al-māddiyyah wa-'aḍwā'iha addā'imah wa-ic̣tibārihi muḥāmī 'isrā'il annāfiḍ. ^R ^{TR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa-bi-t-tālī
Main Rheme	lā yulām ḥīna yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ḥālā wahj al-waẓīfah wa-fawā'idihā al-māddiyyah wa-'aḍwā'iha addā'imah wa-ic̣tibārihi muḥāmī 'isrā'il annāfiḍ.
Theme within main rheme	∅ lā yulām
Theme within theme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within theme within main rheme	lā yulām
Rheme within main rheme	ḥīna ∅ yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ḥālā wahj al-waẓīfah wa-fawā'idihā al-māddiyyah wa-'aḍwā'iha addā'imah wa-ic̣tibārihi muḥāmī 'isrā'il annāfiḍ.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	ḥīna ∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ḥālā wahj al-waẓīfah wa-fawā'idihā al-māddiyyah wa-'aḍwā'iha addā'imah wa-ic̣tibārihi muḥāmī 'isrā'il annāfiḍ.

Sentence 5

إسرائيل واهمة إذا هي اعتقدت أن حصار غزة وضربها، واستعمال كل وسائل الجريمة ضدها سوف يعزلها عن محيطها الفلسطيني والإسلامي، أو يبعتها عن التعاطف الدولي.

(^T (^T 'isrā'il ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} wāḥimah ^R ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} iḍā hiya ^{TR}) (^R (^{TR} (^{TR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^R (^{TR} (^{TR} iḥtaqadat 'anna ḥiṣār ḡazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiḥmāl kull wasā'il al-jarīmah ḍiddaha sawfa yaḥziluha ḥan muḥīṭiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī 'aw yubcīduhā ḥan attaḥāṭuf addawlī. ^R ^{TR}) ^R)

Main Theme	'isrā'il wāḥimah
Theme within main theme	'isrā'il
Rheme within main theme	wāḥimah
Main Rheme	'iḍā hiya iḥtaqadat 'anna ḥiṣār ḡazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiḥmāl kull wasā'il al-jarīmah ḍiddaha sawfa yaḥziluha ḥan muḥīṭiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī 'aw yubcīduhā ḥan attaḥāṭuf addawlī.
Theme within main rheme	'iḍā hiya
Rheme within main rheme	∅ iḥtaqadat 'anna ḥiṣār ḡazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiḥmāl kull wasā'il al-jarīmah ḍiddaha sawfa yaḥziluha ḥan muḥīṭiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī 'aw yubcīduhā ḥan attaḥāṭuf addawlī.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	iḥtaqadat 'anna ḥiṣār ḡazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiḥmāl kull wasā'il al-jarīmah ḍiddaha sawfa yaḥziluha ḥan muḥīṭiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī 'aw yubcīduhā ḥan attaḥāṭuf addawlī.

Sentence 6

ولعل إجراءاتها الهمجية بكل ما تعنيه هذه الكلمة ودلالاتها، توحى بأن من يركض نحو سراب السلام يفهم طبيعة هذا البلد القائم على عداة الشعوب، بدءاً من المراياة الأولى في المال، والمراياة الأخيرة في السياسة .

(^T (^T wa laḥalla 'ijrā'ātiha al-hamajjiyyah ^T) bi-kull mā taḥnīh ḥāḍihi al-kalimah wa-dalālātiha (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^R (^{TR} (^{TR} tūḥī bi-'anna man yarkuḍ naḥwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīḥat ḥāḍa al-balad al-qā'im ḥālā ḥadā' aṣ-ṣuḥūb ^R ^{TR}) ^R) (^R (^{T+Ra} (^{TR} bid'an min al-murābāh al-'ūlā fi al-māl ^{T+Ra}) (^{T+Rb} (^{TR} wa-l-murābāh al-'axīrah fi s-siyāsah. ^{T+Rb}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa laḥalla 'ijrā'ātiha al-hamajjiyyah bi-'anna man yarkuḍ naḥwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīḥat ḥāḍa al-balad al-qā'im ḥālā ḥadā' aṣ-ṣuḥūb
Theme within main theme	wa laḥalla 'ijrā'ātiha al-hamajjiyyah
Rheme within main theme	∅ tūḥī bi-'anna man yarkuḍ naḥwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīḥat ḥāḍa al-balad al-qā'im ḥālā ḥadā' aṣ-ṣuḥūb
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	tūḥī bi-'anna man yarkuḍ naḥwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīḥat ḥāḍa

	al-balad al-qā'im ʿalā ʿadā' aš-šucūb
Main Rheme	bid'an min al-murābāh al-'ūlā fi al-māl, wa-l-murābāh al-'axīrah fi s-siyāsah.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme	bid'an min al-murābāh al-'ūlā fi al-māl
Thematic Structure b within main rheme	wa-l-murābāh al-'axīrah fi s-siyāsah.

Sentence 7

دعونا نقل إن حماس أخطات برسال الصواريخ على إسرائيل و بإعلان انقلابها على فتح، لكن قضية حصار مواطنين تعتبر عقاباً لشعب، وليس لأيدولوجية.

$(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} \emptyset (^{RT+R1} \text{dačūnā naqul 'inna ḥamās 'axṭa'at bi-irsāl aš-šawārīx ʿalā 'isrā'īl wa-bi-'iḥlān inqilābiha ʿalā fath}$
 $(^{RT+R1} (^{T+R1} (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} \text{lākinna qaḍīyyat ḥiṣār muwāṭinīn}$ $(^{RT+R2} (^{TR+R2} \emptyset (^{TR+R2} \text{tuḥtabaru ʿiqāban li-šačb}$
 $\text{wa-laysa li-aydilujīyyah.}$ $(^{R/RT+R2} (^{RT+R2} (^{T+R2} \text{)}$

Thematic Structure 1	\emptyset dačūnā naqul 'inna ḥamās 'axṭa'at bi-irsāl aš-šawārīx ʿalā 'isrā'īl wa-bi-'iḥlān inqilābiha ʿalā fath
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	dačūnā naqul 'inna ḥamās 'axṭa'at bi-irsāl aš-šawārīx ʿalā 'isrā'īl wa-bi-'iḥlān inqilābiha ʿalā fath
Thematic Structure 2	lākinna qaḍīyyat ḥiṣār muwāṭinīn tuḥtabaru ʿiqāban li-šačb wa-laysa li-aydilujīyyah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākinna qaḍīyyat ḥiṣār muwāṭinīn
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	tuḥtabaru ʿiqāban li-šačb wa-laysa li-aydilujīyyah.

Sentence 8

و حتى من يراهن على فصل تام بين الشعب الفلسطيني لا يقرأ التاريخ والواقع لأن الخلافات بين القيادات تبقى مرحلية وليست جذرية

$(^T (^{TT} \text{wa ḥattā man yurāhin ʿalā faṣl tāmm bayna aš-šačb al-filasṭīnī}$ $(^{RT} (^{TR/RT} \emptyset (^{TR/RT} \text{la yaqra' attārīx wa-l-wāqīc}$
 $(^{R/RT} (^{RT} \text{)}) (^R (^{TR} \text{li-'anna al-xilāfāt bayna al-qiyādāt}$ $(^{RR} (^{TR/RR} \emptyset (^{TR/RR} \text{tabqā marḥaliyyah wa-laysat jaḍriyyah.}$ $(^{R/RR} \text{)})$

Main Theme	wa ḥattā man yurāhin ʿalā faṣl tāmm bayna aš-šačb al-filasṭīnī la yaqra' attārīx wa-l-wāqīc
Theme within main theme	wa ḥattā man yurāhin ʿalā faṣl tāmm bayna aš-šačb al-filasṭīnī
Rheme within main theme	\emptyset la yaqra' attārīx wa-l-wāqīc
Theme within rheme within main theme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main theme	la yaqra' attārīx wa-l-wāqīc
Main Rheme	li-'anna al-xilāfāt bayna al-qiyādāt tabqā marḥaliyyah wa-laysat jaḍriyyah.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna al-xilāfāt bayna al-qiyādāt
Rheme within main rheme	\emptyset tabqā marḥaliyyah wa-laysat jaḍriyyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	tabqā marḥaliyyah wa-laysat jaḍriyyah.

Sentence 9

وبالتالي من غير المنطقي أن ترى فتح عذاب شعبها وتصمت لتستفيد من رهان سلام مستحيل.

$(^T \text{wa-bi-t-tālī}^T)$ $(^R (^{RR} \text{min ḡayr al-mantiqī}^{RR}))$ $(^{TR} \text{'an tara fath ʿaḍāb šačbihā wa-tašmut li-tastafīd min rihān salām mustaḥīl.}$

Main Theme	wa-bi-t-tālī
Main Rheme	min ḡayr al-mantiqī 'an tara fath ʿaḍāb šačbihā wa-tašmut li-tastafīd min rihān salām mustaḥīl.
Theme within main rheme	'an tara fath ʿaḍāb šačbihā wa-tašmut li-tastafīd min rihān salām mustaḥīl.
Rheme within main rheme	min ḡayr al-mantiqī

Rheme within rheme within theme within main rheme	kayfa
Theme within rheme within theme within main rheme	sayakūn radd al-ficīl al-musāwi li-l-ċamal
Rheme within main rheme	Ø lara'aynā 'amrīkā tujannidu juyūšaha al-māddiyyah wa-ḍuġūṭiha as-siyāsiyyah wa 'iċlān muqāṭacatiha bi-šakl ċalani wa daċwat majlis al-'amn li-l-inċiqād bi-šūrah ċajjilāh wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka ad-dawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ ḍaxīratuhā al-maċnawiyyah wa-s-siyasiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddiyyan.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	lara'aynā 'amrīkā tujannidu juyūšaha al-māddiyyah wa-ḍuġūṭiha as-siyāsiyyah wa 'iċlān muqāṭacatiha bi-šakl ċalani wa daċwat majlis al-'amn li-l-inċiqād bi-šūrah ċajjilāh wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka ad-dawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ ḍaxīratuhā al-maċnawiyyah wa-s-siyasiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddiyyan.

Sentence 13

غزة تحت الحصار، والموت البطيء والعاجل.

(^T ḡazzah ^T) (^R taḥt al-ḥiṣār wa-l-mawt al-baṭī' wa-l-ċajjil. ^R)

Main Theme	ḡazzah
Main Rheme	taḥt al-ḥiṣār wa-l-mawt al-baṭī' wa-l-ċajjil.

Sentence 14

و الأسباب لا تقع على من يختلفون من القيادات مع معظم العرب . لأن هذه الأمة التي تملك قدرة التأثير على الشأن الدولي لم نر من يتقدم الصفوف بإعلان الاحتجاج والذهاب إلى أقصى الأساليب التي تستدعي رفع وعي الشعوب الأخرى بهذه القضية، واستعمال الأسلحة المتاحة ليس من خلال ردود الأفعال السلبية التي لا تتعدى التقاليد المتبعة بشتم تلك الدولة أو غيرها بوسائل الإعلام بينما العلاقات أكثر حميمية .

(^T (^{NT} wa l-'asbāb ^{NT}) (^{RVT} lā taqāc ċalā man yaxtalifūn min al-qiyādāt maċā muċzam al-ċarab ^{RVT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} li-'anna ḥāḍihi al-'ummah ^{TR}) allatī tamlik qudrat atta'fīr ċalā aš-ša'n addawlī (^{RUR} (^{TRUR} Ø ^{TRUR}) (^{RURUR} lam narā man yataqaddam aš-šufūf bi-'iċlān al-iḥtijāj wa-d-ḡahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadċī rafċ waċy aš-šucūb al-'uxrā bi-ḥāḍihī al-qaḍiyyah wa-istiċmāl al-'asliḥah al-mutāḥah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'afċāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tataċaddā attaḡālīd al-muttbaċah bi-šatm tilka addawlah 'aw ḡayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'iċlām baynamā al-ċalāqāt 'aktar ḥamimiyah. ^{RURUR} ^{RUR} ^R)

Main Theme	wa l-'asbāb lā taqāc ċalā man yaxtalifūn min al-qiyādāt maċā muċzam al-ċarab
Theme within main theme	wa l-'asbāb
Rheme within main theme	lā taqāc ċalā man yaxtalifūn min al-qiyādāt maċā muċzam al-ċarab
Main Rheme	li-'anna ḥāḍihi al-'ummah Ø lam narā man yataqaddam aš-šufūf bi-'iċlān al-iḥtijāj wa-d-ḡahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadċī rafċ waċy aš-šucūb al-'uxrā bi-ḥāḍihī al-qaḍiyyah wa-istiċmāl al-'asliḥah al-mutāḥah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'afċāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tataċaddā attaḡālīd al-muttbaċah bi-šatm tilka addawlah 'aw ḡayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'iċlām baynamā al-ċalāqāt 'aktar ḥamimiyah.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna ḥāḍihi al-'ummah
Rheme within main rheme	Ø lam narā man yataqaddam aš-šufūf bi-'iċlān al-iḥtijāj wa-d-ḡahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadċī rafċ waċy aš-šucūb al-'uxrā bi-ḥāḍihī al-qaḍiyyah wa-istiċmāl al-'asliḥah al-mutāḥah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'afċāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tataċaddā attaḡālīd al-muttbaċah bi-šatm tilka addawlah 'aw ḡayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'iċlām baynamā al-ċalāqāt 'aktar ḥamimiyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	lam narā man yataqaddam aš-šufūf bi-'iċlān al-iḥtijāj wa-d-ḡahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadċī rafċ waċy aš-šucūb al-'uxrā bi-ḥāḍihī al-qaḍiyyah wa-istiċmāl al-'asliḥah al-mutāḥah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'afċāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tataċaddā attaḡālīd al-muttbaċah bi-šatm tilka addawlah 'aw ḡayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'iċlām baynamā al-ċalāqāt 'aktar ḥamimiyah.

Sentence 15

لأنه إذا كانت أمريكا تعلن صداقتها، فلا بد أن تكون في صف الحق قبل أن تجامل من تضعهم في صف الأصدقاء.

(^T (^{TT} li-'annahu 'idā 'amrīka ^{TT}) (^{RVT} kānat [...] tuclīn šadāqataha ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} fa lābudda ^{TR}) (^{RVR} 'an takūn fi šaffi al-ḥaqq qabla 'an tujāmil man taḍācahum fi šaff al-'asdiqā' ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	li-'annahu 'idā 'amrīka kānat [...] tuclīn šadāqataha
Theme within main theme	li-'annahu 'idā 'amrīka
Rheme within main theme	kānat [...] tuclīn šadāqataha
Main Rheme	fa lābudda 'an takūn fi šaffi al-ḥaqq qabla 'an tujāmil man taḍācahum fi šaff al-'asdiqā'.
Theme within main rheme	fa lābudda
Rheme within main rheme	'an takūn fi šaffi al-ḥaqq qabla 'an tujāmil man taḍācahum fi šaff al-'asdiqā'.

Sentence 16

لأن ما يجري للفلسطيني ليس أمراً اعتبارياً يمكن أن يعالج بالصدمات السياسية، وإنما تجويع شعبي وإعلان الحرب عليه، يدخل في باب الاعتداء التام والشامل مع سبق الإصرار.

(^T (^{TT} li-'anna mā yajrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī ^{TT}) (^{RVT} laysa 'amran iṭtibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yuḍālay bi-ṣ-šadamāt as-siyāsiyyah ^{RVT}) ^T) (^R wa-'innamā tajwīc šaḥbin wa-'iḍlān al-ḥarb ḥalayhi yadxulu fi bāb al-'iḍtidā' at-tām wa-š-šāmil maḥā sabq al-'iṣrār. ^R)

Main Theme	li-'anna mā yajrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī laysa 'amran iṭtibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yuḍālay bi-ṣ-šadamāt as-siyāsiyyah
Theme within main theme	li-'anna mā yajrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī
Rheme within main theme	laysa 'amran iṭtibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yuḍālay bi-ṣ-šadamāt as-siyāsiyyah
Main Rheme	wa-'innamā tajwīc šaḥbin wa-'iḍlān al-ḥarb ḥalayhi yadxulu fi bāb al-'iḍtidā' at-tām wa-š-šāmil maḥā sabq al-'iṣrār.

Sentence 17

و أمريكا وأوروبا في الواقع الراهن شريكتان مع إسرائيل بكل ما يجري.

(^T wa 'amrīkā wa-ūrubāā fi al-wāqīc arrāhin ^T) (^R šarīkān maḥā 'isrā'īl bi-kulli mā yajrī. ^R)

Main Theme	wa 'amrīkā wa-ūrubāā fi al-wāqīc arrāhin
Main Rheme	šarīkān maḥā 'isrā'īl bi-kulli mā yajrī.

Sentence 18

عموماً المسألة الفلسطينية ستبقى علم الأزمة في علاقة مؤيدي إسرائيل مع العرب، لأن من سينضمون إلى التطرف بكل أشكاله، إنما يأتون من تصرفات تلك الدول، وإلا كيف نمنع من تهاون كرامته ويُتعدّد تجويعه أن يكون مسالماً؟

(^T ḥumūman ^T) (^R (^{T+R1VR} (^{TT+R1VR} (^{TTVT+R1VR} al-mas'alāh al-filaṣṭīniyyah ^{TTVT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR} (^{TR1VT+R1VR} ∅ ^{TR1VT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR} satabqā ḥalam al-'azmah fi ḥalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'īl maḥā al-ḥarab ^{R1VT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR} ^{TT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR} li-'anna man sayandammūn 'ilā at-taḥarruf bi-kulli 'aškālihi ^{TR1VT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR} 'innamā ∅ ^{TR1VT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR} ya'tūna min taḥarrufāt tilka adduwal ^{R1VT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR}) (^{R1VT+R1VR} wa-'il-lā ^{TT+R2VR}) (^{R1VT+R2VR} kayfa ^{R1VT+R2VR}) (^{TR1VT+R2VR} ∅ ^{TR1VT+R2VR}) (^{R1VT+R2VR} namnaḥ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaḥammad tajwīcuh 'an yakūna ^{R1VT+R2VR}) (^{R1VT+R2VR} ^{TR1VT+R2VR}) (^{R1VT+R2VR} ^{T+R2VR}) ^R)

Main Theme	ḥumūman
Main Rheme	al-mas'alāh al-filaṣṭīniyyah ∅ satabqā ḥalam al-'azmah fi ḥalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'īl maḥā al-ḥarab li-'anna man sayandammūn 'ilā at-taḥarruf bi-kulli 'aškālihi 'innamā ∅ ya'tūna min taḥarrufāt tilka adduwal wa-'il-lā kayfa ∅ namnaḥ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaḥammad tajwīcuh 'an yakūna musāliman?
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	al-mas'alāh al-filaṣṭīniyyah ∅ satabqā ḥalam al-'azmah fi ḥalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'īl maḥā al-ḥarab li-'anna man sayandammūn 'ilā at-taḥarruf bi-kulli 'aškālihi 'innamā ∅ ya'tūna min taḥarrufāt tilka adduwal
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	al-mas'alāh al-filaṣṭīniyyah ∅ satabqā ḥalam al-'azmah fi ḥalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'īl maḥā al-ḥarab
Theme within theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	al-mas'alāh al-filaṣṭīniyyah

Rheme within theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	∅ satabqā ʿalam al-ʿazmah fi ʿalāqāt muʿayyidī ʿisrāʿīl maḥā al-ʿarab
Theme within rheme within theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	satabqā ʿalam al-ʿazmah fi ʿalāqāt muʿayyidī ʿisrāʿīl maḥā al-ʿarab
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	li-ʿanna man sayandammūn ʿilā at-taʿarruf bi-kulli ʿaškālihi ʿinnamā ∅ yaʿtūna min taʿarrufāt tilka adduwal
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	li-ʿanna man sayandammūn ʿilā at-taʿarruf bi-kulli ʿaškālihi
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	ʿinnamā ∅ yaʿtūna min taʿarrufāt tilka adduwal
Theme within rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	ʿinnamā ∅
Rheme within rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	yaʿtūna min taʿarrufāt tilka adduwal
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	wa-ʿil-lā kayfa ∅ namnaʿ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaʿammad tajwīʿuh ʿan yakūna musāliman?
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa-ʿil-lā
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	kayfa ∅ namnaʿ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaʿammad tajwīʿuh ʿan yakūna musāliman?
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	kayfa
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	∅ namnaʿ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaʿammad tajwīʿuh ʿan yakūna musāliman?
Theme within theme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	∅
Rheme within theme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	namnaʿ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaʿammad tajwīʿuh ʿan yakūna musāliman?

Analysis of Text 2

Sentence 1

قضية فلسطين تبقى الموضوع والعنوان في الثقافة العامة، وعند أكبر المخططين الاستراتيجيين والسياسيين، لأنها الهم الوحيد الذي جعل البشرية كلها مدانة بهذه الجريمة عندما يفرغ شعب من أرضه وتراثه وحتى مقدساته، ويبقى عارياً ببقية خيام، وعشش، وبرد وحر، وحرمان تام من أبسط ما يتوفر من مياه وكهرباء ووداء.

(^T (^{TR} qadiyyat filastīn ^{TR}) (^{TR} (^{TR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^{TR} tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ʿunwān fī at-taqāfah al-ʿāmmah wa-ʿinda ʿakbar al-muxaṭiṭīn al-istrātijīyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn ^{TR}) (^{TR} li-ʿannahā ^{TR}) (^{TR} al-hamm al-wahīd alladī jaʿala al-bašariyyah kullahā mudānah bi-hādihi al-jarīmah ʿindamā yufarrag šaʿb min ʿarḍihi wa-turāṭihi wa-ḥattā muqaddasātihi wa-yabqā ʿāriyan bi-baqiyyat xiyām wa-ʿušaš wa-bard wa-ḥarr wa-ḥirmān tān min ʿabsaṭ mā yatawaffar min miyāh wa-kahrabāʿ wa-dawāʿ ^{TR})

Main Theme	qadiyyat filastīn ∅ tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ʿunwān fī at-taqāfah al-ʿāmmah wa-ʿinda ʿakbar al-muxaṭiṭīn al-istrātijīyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn
Theme within main theme	qadiyyat filastīn
Rheme within main theme	∅ tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ʿunwān fī at-taqāfah al-ʿāmmah wa-ʿinda ʿakbar al-muxaṭiṭīn al-istrātijīyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅

Rheme within rheme within main theme	tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ḍunwān fi at-ṭaqāfah al-ḥammah wa-ḥinda 'akbar al-muxaṭiṭin al-istrātijīyyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn
Main Rheme	li-'annahā al-hamm al-wahīd alladī ja'ala al-bašariyyah kullahā mudānah bi-hāḍihi al-jarimah ḥindamā yufarraḡ šaḥb min 'arḍihi wa-turāṭihi wa-ḥattā muqaddasātihi wa-yabqā ḥāriyan bi-baqiyyat xiyām wa-ḥušaš wa-bard wa-ḥarr wa-ḥirmān tām min 'absaṭ mā yatawaffar min miyāh wa-kahrabā' wa-dawā'.
Theme within main rheme	li-'annahā
Rheme within main rheme	al-hamm al-wahīd alladī ja'ala al-bašariyyah kullahā mudānah bi-hāḍihi al-jarimah ḥindamā yufarraḡ šaḥb min 'arḍihi wa-turāṭihi wa-ḥattā muqaddasātihi wa-yabqā ḥāriyan bi-baqiyyat xiyām wa-ḥušaš wa-bard wa-ḥarr wa-ḥirmān tām min 'absaṭ mā yatawaffar min miyāh wa-kahrabā' wa-dawā'.

Sentence 2

الخدعة الكبرى التي لانزال نعيشها أننا وضعنا أنفسنا في مركز القوة القادرة على إزالة إسرائيل، واسترداد الوطن المغتصب من خلال حناجر المذيعين وتجارة الشعارات، وحتى الذين ذهبوا لآخر نقطة في تحويل الانقلابات إلى مبادئ تحرير، ليحول عائدنا إلى عسكرة الوطن وجعل امتلاك الرصاصة أهم من دفتر المدرسة الابتدائية، أو قلم مكافحة الأمية التعليمية والسياسية، مما أقتدنا الشعور بالانتصار أمام الهزائم العسكرية والسياسية والاقتصادية.

$(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} al-xidḥah al-kubrā allatī lā-nazāl naḥīṣahā ^{T+R1}) (^{R1+R1} (^{T+R1} annanā ^{T+R1}) (^{R1+R1} (^{T+R1} waḥaḥnā 'anfusinā fi markaz al-quwwah ḥalā 'izālat 'isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muḡṭṣab min xilāl ḥanājir al-muḡṭīcīn wa-tujjār aš-šīḥārāt, wa-ḥattā alladīna ḡahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fi taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ḥā'idahā 'ilā ḥaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaḥl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfaḥat al-'ummiyyah 'at-taḥlīmīyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah ^{R1+R1} (^{R1+R1} (^{R1+R1} (^{T+R1} mimma Ø ^{T+R2}) (^{R1+R2} 'afqadanā aš-šūcūr bi-l-intīšār 'amāma al-hazā'im al-ḥaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtisādiyyah. ^{R1+R2} (^{R1+R2} (^{T+R2})))$

Thematic Structure 1	al-xidḥah al-kubrā allatī lā-nazāl naḥīṣahā'annanā Ø waḥaḥnā 'anfusinā fi markaz al-quwwah ḥalā 'izālat 'isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muḡṭṣab min xilāl ḥanājir al-muḡṭīcīn wa-tujjār aš-šīḥārāt, wa-ḥattā alladīna ḡahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fi taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ḥā'idahā 'ilā ḥaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaḥl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfaḥat al-'ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	al-xidḥah al-kubrā allatī lā-nazāl naḥīṣahā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	'annanā Ø waḥaḥnā 'anfusinā fi markaz al-quwwah ḥalā 'izālat 'isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muḡṭṣab min xilāl ḥanājir al-muḡṭīcīn wa-tujjār aš-šīḥārāt, wa-ḥattā alladīna ḡahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fi taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ḥā'idahā 'ilā ḥaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaḥl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfaḥat al-'ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	'annanā
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø waḥaḥnā 'anfusinā fi markaz al-quwwah ḥalā 'izālat 'isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muḡṭṣab min xilāl ḥanājir al-muḡṭīcīn wa-tujjār aš-šīḥārāt, wa-ḥattā alladīna ḡahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fi taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ḥā'idahā 'ilā ḥaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaḥl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfaḥat al-'ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	waḥaḥnā 'anfusinā fi markaz al-quwwah ḥalā 'izālat 'isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muḡṭṣab min xilāl ḥanājir al-muḡṭīcīn wa-tujjār aš-šīḥārāt, wa-ḥattā alladīna ḡahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fi taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ḥā'idahā 'ilā ḥaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaḥl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfaḥat al-'ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah
Thematic Structure 2	mimmā Ø 'afqadanā aš-šūcūr bi-l-intīšār 'amāma al-hazā'im al-ḥaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtisādiyyah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	mimmā Ø
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	'afqadanā aš-šūcūr bi-l-intīšār 'amāma al-hazā'im al-ḥaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtisādiyyah.

Sentence 3

الخدعة الثانية، أن الذين طافوا بالسماء العربية، ووزعوا الإبتسامات والوعود، وهجروا فلسفة الحرب إلى السلام، هم المانع النفسي، وحتى العقلي عندما سرنا في الظلام نبحث عن منقذين في القانون الدولي، وحقوق الإنسان، وإعطاء نسبة الحل للرئيس الأمريكي 99%، والبقية تُعطى لإسرائيل.

(^T al-xidcāh at-tāniyah ^T), (^R (^{TR} 'anna alladīna tāfū bi-s-samā' al-ġarabiyyah, w-wazzaċū al-ibtisāmat wa-l-wuċūd, wa-hajarū falsafat al-ħarb 'ilā as-salām, hum al-māniċ an-nafsi wa-ħattā al-ġaqlī ^{TR}) (^{RUR} (^{TRUR} ċindamā Ø ^{TRUR}) (^{RURUR} sirnā fi ħ-zalām nabħatū ċan munqiċīn fi l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ħuqūq al-'insān, wa-'iċtā' al-ħall li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuċtā li-'isrāīl. ^{RURUR} ^{RUR} ^R)

Main Theme	al-xidcāh at-tāniyah
Main Rheme	'anna alladīna tāfū bi-s-samā' al-ġarabiyyah, w-wazzaċū al-ibtisāmat wa-l-wuċūd, wa-hajarū falsafat al-ħarb 'ilā as-salām, hum al-māniċ an-nafsi wa-ħattā al-ġaqlī ċindamā Ø sirnā fi ħ-zalām nabħatū ċan munqiċīn fi l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ħuqūq al-'insān, wa-'iċtā' al-ħall li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuċtā li-'isrāīl.
Theme within main rheme	'anna alladīna tāfū bi-s-samā' al-ġarabiyyah, w-wazzaċū al-ibtisāmat wa-l-wuċūd, wa-hajarū falsafat al-ħarb 'ilā as-salām, hum al-māniċ an-nafsi wa-ħattā al-ġaqlī
Rheme within main rheme	ċindamā Ø sirnā fi ħ-zalām nabħatū ċan munqiċīn fi l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ħuqūq al-'insān, wa-'iċtā' al-ħall li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuċtā li-'isrāīl.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	ċindamā Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	sirnā fi ħ-zalām nabħatū ċan munqiċīn fi l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ħuqūq al-'insān, wa-'iċtā' al-ħall li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuċtā li-'isrāīl.

Sentence 4

ويكفينا تكرار ما جرى وما زال يجري خلف الوعود عندما وصلنا إلى الكذب على الذات بأن السلام سيتحقق منذ ولاية أيزنهاور، إلى بوش الابن.
(^T (^{TT} wa yakfīnā ^{TT}) (^{RIT} tīkrār mā jara wa-mazāla yajrī xalfa al-wuċūd ^{RIT} ^T) (^R (^{TR} ċindamā Ø ^{TR}) (^{RUR} waṣalnā 'ilā al-kaḍīb ċalā aġġāt bi-'anna as-salām s-yataħaqqaq munḍu wilāyat āizinhawar 'ilā būš al-ibn. ^{RUR} ^R)

Main Theme	wa yakfīnā tīkrār mā jara wa-mazāla yajrī xalfa al-wuċūd
Main Rheme	ċindamā Ø waṣalnā 'ilā al-kaḍīb ċalā aġġāt bi-'anna as-salām s-yataħaqqaq munḍu wilāyat āizinhawar 'ilā būš al-ibn.
Theme within main rheme	ċindamā Ø
Rheme within main rheme	waṣalnā 'ilā al-kaḍīb ċalā aġġāt bi-'anna as-salām s-yataħaqqaq munḍu wilāyat āizinhawar 'ilā būš al-ibn.

Sentence 5

ومع كل زيارة عمل نحتفل بأصحابها من الرؤساء ومن دونهم وخلفهم، نجد إسرائيل توسع خرائط قضمها للأرض الفلسطينية.

(^T wa maċa kulli ziyārat ċamal naħtafil bi-'ašħābihā min ar-ru'asā' wa-min dūnihim wa-xalfihim ^T) (^R (^{TR} Ø ^{TR}) (^{RR} najid 'isrā'īl tuwassīc xarā'it qaḍmihā li-l-'arḍ alfilāstīniyyah. ^{RR} ^R)

Main Theme	wa maċa kulli ziyārat ċamal naħtafil bi-'ašħābihā min ar-ru'asā' wa-min dūnihim wa-xalfihim
Main Rheme	Ø najid 'isrā'īl tuwassīc xarā'it qaḍmihā li-l-'arḍ alfilāstīniyyah.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	najid 'isrā'īl tuwassīc xarā'it qaḍmihā li-l-'arḍ alfilāstīniyyah.

Sentence 6

وقد عرفنا كلمات سلام الشجعان، والخطوة خطوة، وخارطة الطريق، وأوسلو ومدريد، و درنا ألف دورة مع وهم الوعود والأمانى والنتيجة شلل تام للإرادة العربية، وإعاقة سياسية متعلقة لكل من تطرقوا لوطن قومي فلسطيني، مقابل الوطن القومي الإسرائيلي.

(^{T+R1} (^{TVT+R1} Ø ^{TVT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1} (^{T+RaRVIT+R1} wa qad ċarīfnā kalīmāt salām aš-šujċān, wa-l-xaħwah xaħwah, wa-xāriħat aħħarīq, wa-'uṣlū wa-madrīd ^{T+RaRVIT+R1}), (^{T+RbRVIT+R1} (^T ^{T+RbRVIT+R1} Ø ^{TVT+RbRVIT+R1}) (^{RVT+RbRVIT+R1} wa-durnā 'alfā dawrah maċa walm al-wuċūd ^{T+RbRVIT+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TVT+R2} wa an-natīħah ^{TVT+R2}) (^{RVT+R2} šalal tāmm li-l-'irādah al-ġarabiyyah, wa-'iċġaħ siyāsiyyah muftaċalah li-kulli man taħarraqu li-waħan qaħmī filāstīni, muqābil al-waħan al-qaħmī 'al-'isrā'īlī. ^{RVT+R2} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	Ø wa qad ʿarifnā kalimāt salām aš-šujcān, wa-l-xaṭwah xaṭwah, wa-xāriṭat aṭṭariq, wa-ʿuslū wa-madrīd Ø wa-durnā ʿalfa dawrah maća wahm al-wuʿūd wa-l-ʿamānī
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	wa qad ʿarifnā kalimāt salām aš-šujcān, wa-l-xaṭwah xaṭwah, wa-xāriṭat aṭṭariq, wa-ʿuslū wa-madrīd Ø wa-durnā ʿalfa dawrah maća wahm al-wuʿūd wa-l-ʿamānī
Thematic structure a within main rheme within thematic structure 1	wa qad ʿarifnā kalimāt salām aš-šujcān, wa-l-xaṭwah xaṭwah, wa-xāriṭat aṭṭariq, wa-ʿuslū wa-madrīd
Thematic structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø wa-durnā ʿalfa dawrah maća wahm al-wuʿūd wa-l-ʿamānī
Theme within thematic structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Rheme within thematic structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 1	wa-durnā ʿalfa dawrah maća wahm al-wuʿūd wa-l-ʿamānī
Thematic Structure 2	wa an-natījah šalal tāmm li-l-ʿirādah al-ʿarabiyyah, wa-ʿicāqah siyāsiyyah muftaʿalah li-kulli man taṭarraqu li-waṭan qawmī filastīni, muqābil al-waṭan al-qawmī ʿal-ʿisrāʿīlī.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa an-natījah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	šalal tāmm li-l-ʿirādah al-ʿarabiyyah, wa-ʿicāqah siyāsiyyah muftaʿalah li-kulli man taṭarraqu li-waṭan qawmī filastīni, muqābil al-waṭan al-qawmī ʿal-ʿisrāʿīlī.

Sentence 7

رئيس تدور في المنطقة، ولكنها خرجت من (أولمرت) بعدم التوقيع على فتح أي معبر لأكثر من خمسمائة حاجز تطوق المدن والقرى الفلسطينية.
 $(T+R1) (TT+R1) (RT+R1) (RT+R1) (T+R2) (TT+R2) (RT+R2) (RT+R2)$
 $(T+R1) (TT+R1) (RT+R1) (RT+R1) (T+R2) (TT+R2) (RT+R2) (RT+R2)$
 rāyis tadūru fī l-miṭṭaqah wa-lākinnahā xarajat min ulmart bi-
 ʿadam at-tawqīc ʿalā fath ʿayyi maʿbar li-aʿkṭar min xamsumiʿat ḥājiṭ tuṭawwiq al-mudun wa-l-qurā al-filastīniyyah.

Thematic Structure 1	rāyis tadūru fī l-miṭṭaqah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	rāyis
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	tadūru fī l-miṭṭaqah
Thematic Structure 2	wa-lākinnahā xarajat min ulmart bi-ʿadam at-tawqīc ʿalā fath ʿayyi maʿbar li-aʿkṭar min xamsumiʿat ḥājiṭ tuṭawwiq al-mudun wa-l-qurā al-filastīniyyah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa-lākinnahā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	xarajat min ulmart bi-ʿadam at-tawqīc ʿalā fath ʿayyi maʿbar li-aʿkṭar min xamsumiʿat ḥājiṭ tuṭawwiq al-mudun wa-l-qurā al-filastīniyyah.

Sentence 8

وحتى حياؤها الذي عليها بأنها ترى أن التوسع بالمستوطنات خطأ، يعتبر مازحة سياسية تعرف كيف تختار كلماتها حتى لا تخطئ وتدفع الثمن كغيرها من سابقتها.

$(T) (R) (TR) (TR) (R) (R)$
 $(T) (R) (TR) (TR) (R) (R)$
 wa ḥattā ḥayāʿuha alladī ḡalabahā bi-ʿannahā tarā ʿanna at-tawassuʿ bi-l-mustwṭanāt xataʿ yuʿtabar
 mumāzaḥah siyāsiyyah min diblumāsiyyah taʿrif kayfa taxtār kalimātihā ḥattā lā tuxṭiʿ wa-tadfaʿ aṭ-taman ka-ḡayrihā min
 sābiqīha.

Main Theme	wa ḥattā ḥayāʿuha alladī ḡalabahā bi-ʿannahā tarā ʿanna at-tawassuʿ bi-l-mustwṭanāt xataʿ
Main Rheme	Ø yuʿtabar mumāzaḥah siyāsiyyah min diblumāsiyyah taʿrif kayfa taxtār kalimātihā ḥattā lā tuxṭiʿ wa-tadfaʿ aṭ-taman ka-ḡayrihā min sābiqīha.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	yuʿtabar mumāzaḥah siyāsiyyah min diblumāsiyyah taʿrif kayfa taxtār kalimātihā ḥattā lā tuxṭiʿ wa-tadfaʿ aṭ-taman ka-ḡayrihā min sābiqīha.

Sentence 9

الفلسطينيون لا يطلبون منحنياً أو صدقات، إنهم يريدون معرفة شيء ما يفهمون منه حقيقة التسوية، و هل هي ممكنة، أو متعكسة مع الفترة الراهنة لآخر أيام وشهور الرئيس بوش وفريق عمله، أو أنها سترحل إلى العهد القادم، لتدور نفس العجلة على فاتحة أخرى ترسم خطأ لعمل مستحيل؟

$(T+R1) (T+R1) \text{alfilas\textit{t}iniyyun} (T+R1) (R+T+R1) \text{l\`a ya\textit{t}lubun minaha\textit{n}} \text{'aw } \underline{\text{sadaq\`at}}$ $(T+R2) (T+R2) \text{'innahum} (T+R2) (R+T+R2) \text{yurid\`una ma\textit{c}rifat \textit{š}ay' m\`a yafham\`un minhu \textit{ḥa}q\`iqat at-taswiyah, wa-hal hiya mumkinah, \text{'aw-muta\textit{c}ākisah ma\textit{c}a al-fatrah ar-rāhinah li-\`āxir \text{'ayy\`am wa-šuhūr ar-ra\text{'}is b\`uš wa-far\`iq \textit{c}amal\`ihi, \text{'aw \text{'annah\`a saturah\`ḥal \text{'il\`a al-\textit{c}ahd al-q\`adim litad\`ur nafs al-\textit{c}ajalah \textit{c}al\`a f\`at\`ihah \text{'uxr\`a tarsum xa\textit{t}tan li\textit{c}aml mustah\`il?}$

Thematic Structure 1	alfilas\textit{t}iniyyun l\`a ya\textit{t}lubun minaha\textit{n} \text{'aw } \underline{\text{sadaq\`at}}
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	alfilas\textit{t}iniyyun
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	l\`a ya\textit{t}lubun minaha\textit{n} \text{'aw } \underline{\text{sadaq\`at}}
Thematic Structure 2	\text{'innahum yurid\`una ma\textit{c}rifat \textit{š}ay' m\`a yafham\`un minhu \textit{ḥa}q\`iqat at-taswiyah, wa-hal hiya mumkinah, \text{'aw-muta\textit{c}ākisah ma\textit{c}a al-fatrah ar-rāhinah li-\`āxir \text{'ayy\`am wa-šuhūr ar-ra\text{'}is b\`uš wa-far\`iq \textit{c}amal\`ihi, \text{'aw \text{'annah\`a saturah\`ḥal \text{'il\`a al-\textit{c}ahd al-q\`adim litad\`ur nafs al-\textit{c}ajalah \textit{c}al\`a f\`at\`ihah \text{'uxr\`a tarsum xa\textit{t}tan li\textit{c}aml mustah\`il?}
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	\text{'innahum}
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	yurid\`una ma\textit{c}rifat \textit{š}ay' m\`a yafham\`un minhu \textit{ḥa}q\`iqat at-taswiyah, wa-hal hiya mumkinah, \text{'aw-muta\textit{c}ākisah ma\textit{c}a al-fatrah ar-rāhinah li-\`āxir \text{'ayy\`am wa-šuhūr ar-ra\text{'}is b\`uš wa-far\`iq \textit{c}amal\`ihi, \text{'aw \text{'annah\`a saturah\`ḥal \text{'il\`a al-\textit{c}ahd al-q\`adim litad\`ur nafs al-\textit{c}ajalah \textit{c}al\`a f\`at\`ihah \text{'uxr\`a tarsum xa\textit{t}tan li\textit{c}aml mustah\`il?}

Sentence 10

لا أحد يتصور أن هناك مشروعاً للسلام سيولد ، إلا إذا أدركت اسرائيل أن هناك عوامل جديدة ستغير السياسات و أن عليها أن تبدأ التفكير بواقع مختلف.

$(T) (T) \text{l\`a \text{'ah\`ad}} (T) (R) \text{yatašawwar \text{'anna hun\`aka mašr\`uc li-s-sal\`am } \underline{\text{sa-y\`ulad}} (T) (R) (T) \text{'ill\`a \text{'id\`a \text{'isr\`āil} (R) (R) \text{'adrakat} (R) (R) \text{[...]} \text{'anna hun\`aka \textit{c}aw\`amil jad\`idah sa-tuğayyir as-siy\`as\`at wa-\text{'anna \textit{c}alayh\`a \text{'an tabda' at-tafk\`ir bi-w\`aqi\`c } \underline{\text{muxtali\`f}} (R) (R) (R)$

Main Theme	l\`a \text{'ah\`ad yatašawwar \text{'anna hun\`aka mašr\`uc li-s-sal\`am sa-y\`ulad
Theme within main theme	l\`a \text{'ah\`ad
Rheme within main theme	yatašawwar \text{'anna hun\`aka mašr\`uc li-s-sal\`am sa-y\`ulad
Main Rheme	\text{'ill\`a \text{'id\`a \text{'isr\`āil} \text{'adrakat} [...] \text{'anna hun\`aka \textit{c}aw\`amil jad\`idah sa-tuğayyir as-siy\`as\`at wa-\text{'anna \textit{c}alayh\`a \text{'an tabda' at-tafk\`ir bi-w\`aqi\`c muxtalif.
Theme within main rheme	\text{'ill\`a \text{'id\`a \text{'isr\`āil}
Rheme within main rheme	\text{'adrakat} [...] \text{'anna hun\`aka \textit{c}aw\`amil jad\`idah sa-tuğayyir as-siy\`as\`at wa-\text{'anna \textit{c}alayh\`a \text{'an tabda' at-tafk\`ir bi-w\`aqi\`c muxtalif.

Sentence 11

و هذا لا يوجد في الأفاق القريبة، طالما هي من بسنّ القرار ويعتمده.

$(T) (T) \text{wa } \underline{\text{h\`ad\`a}} (T) (R) \text{l\`a yujad fi l-\`af\`aq al-qar\`ibah} (T) (R) (T) \text{\textit{t}alam\`a hiya} (T) (R) (R) \text{man yasunnu al-qar\`ar } \underline{\text{wa-ya\textit{c}tamiduh}} (R) (R) (R)$

Main Theme	wa h\`ad\`a l\`a yujad fi l-\`af\`aq al-qar\`ibah
Theme within main theme	wa h\`ad\`a
Rheme within main theme	l\`a yujad fi l-\`af\`aq al-qar\`ibah
Main Rheme	\textit{t}alam\`a hiya man yasunnu al-qar\`ar wa-ya\textit{c}tamiduh.
Theme within main rheme	\textit{t}alam\`a hiya
Rheme within main rheme	man yasunnu al-qar\`ar wa-ya\textit{c}tamiduh.

Sentence 12

ولعل التأخي الروحي مع أمريكا يعتبر ارتباطاً مصيرياً.

(^T wa laʿalla at-ta'āxī ar-ruḥī maʿa 'amrīka^T) (^R (^{TR} Ø ^{TR})) (^{R/R} yuʿtabar irtibātan mašīriyyan.^{R/R})^R)

Main Theme	wa laʿalla at-ta'āxī ar-ruḥī maʿa 'amrīka
Main Rheme	Ø yuʿtabar irtibātan mašīriyyan.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	yuʿtabar irtibātan mašīriyyan.

Sentence 13

ومن الخطأ تغيير هذه القاعات للذين يملكون بعض الحقيقة ويفكرون بمبدأ المنطق الصادق مع النفس، وخاصة العرب الذين لا يزال لديهم بقية أمل كاذب.
(^R wa min al-xafa^R) (^T taḡyīr ḥāḍiḥi al-qanācat li-l-aḍīna yamlikūna baʿd al-ḥaqīqah wa-yufakkirūna bi-mabda' al-mantiq aṣ-ṣādiq maʿa an-nafs, wa-xāṣṣah al-ʿarab allaḍīna lāyazāl ladyhim baqiyyat 'amal kāḍib.^T)

Main Theme	taḡyīr ḥāḍiḥi al-qanācat li-l-aḍīna yamlikūna baʿd al-ḥaqīqah wa-yufakkirūna bi-mabda' al-mantiq aṣ-ṣādiq maʿa an-nafs, wa-xāṣṣah al-ʿarab allaḍīna lāyazāl ladyhim baqiyyat 'amal kāḍib.
Main Rheme	wa min al-xafa

Sentence 14

خارج كل ذلك فإن من مضاعفات الأزمة وصول الفلسطينيين إلى حائط مسدود بين فتح وحماس.

(^T xārij kull dālika^T) (^R (^{TR} fa 'inna min muḍācafāt al-'azmah^{TR}) (^{R/R} wuṣūl al-filastīniyyīn 'ilā ḥā't masdūd bayna faṭḥ wa-hamās.^{R/R})^R)

Main Theme	xārij kull <u>dālika</u>
Main Rheme	fa 'inna min muḍācafāt al-'azmah wuṣūl al-filastīniyyīn 'ilā ḥā't masdūd bayna faṭḥ wa-hamās.
Theme within main rheme	fa 'inna min muḍācafāt al-'azmah
Rheme within main rheme	wuṣūl al-filastīniyyīn 'ilā ḥā't masdūd bayna faṭḥ wa-hamās.

Sentence 15

وحتى الذين يلتقون مع فريق ضد آخر، ويحاولون تكيف مواقفهم على ذلك، يدركون أن اللاعب الخارجي شجاع بأقواله، و يختفي تماماً عندما يكون الفعل، والواجب ملزمين.

(^T wa ḥattā allaḍīn yaltaqūna maʿa farīq ḍid-da āḡar wa-yuḡawilūna takyīf mawāqifahum ʿalā dālik^T), (^R (^{TR} Ø ^{TR})) (^{R/R} yudrikūn 'anna al-lācīb al-xārijī ṣujāc bi-aqwālih, wa-yaxtafi tamāman ʿindamā yakun al-fiʿl wa-l-wājib mulzimayin.^{R/R})^R)

Main Theme	wa ḥattā allaḍīn yaltaqūna maʿa farīq ḍid-da āḡar wa-yuḡawilūna takyīf mawāqifahum ʿalā <u>dālik</u>
Main Rheme	Ø yudrikūn 'anna al-lācīb al-xārijī ṣujāc bi-aqwālih, wa-yaxtafi tamāman ʿindamā yakun al-fiʿl wa-l-wājib mulzimayin.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	yudrikūn 'anna al-lācīb al-xārijī ṣujāc bi-aqwālih, wa-yaxtafi tamāman ʿindamā yakun al-fiʿl wa-l-wājib mulzimayin.

Sentence 16

وهذا ضياع آخر في بيئة عربية لا تدعو للوحدة والاتلاف حتى في أبسط الأمور غير المعقدة.

(^T wa ḥāḍa^T) (^R ḍayāc āḡar fī bi'ah ʿarabiyyah lā tadcū li-l-waḡdah wa-l-'i'tilāf ḥattā fī 'absaṭ al-'umūr ḡayir al-muʿaqqadah.^R)^R)

Main Theme	wa ḥāḍa
Main Rheme	ḍayāc āḡar fī bi'ah ʿarabiyyah lā tadcū li-l-waḡdah wa-l-'i'tilāf ḥattā fī 'absaṭ al-'umūr ḡayir al-muʿaqqadah.

Analysis of Text 3

Sentence 1

في قاموسنا السياسي العربي، الخلاف هو الأساس، والاتفاق هو الاستثناء .

(^T fī qāmūsīnā as-siyāsī al-ġarabī^T) (^R (^{T+R1R} (^{TT+R1R} al-xilāf^{TT+R1R}) (^{R1T+R1R} huwa al-‘asās^{R1T+R1R})^{T+R1R}) (^{T+R2R} (^{TT+R2R} wa al-itifāq^{TT+R2R}) (^{R1T+R2R} huwa al-istitnā‘^{R1T+R2R})^R)

Main Theme	fī qāmūsīnā as-siyāsī al-ġarabī
Main Rheme	al-xilāf huwa al-‘asās wa al-itifāq huwa al-istitnā‘.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	al-xilāf huwa al-‘asās
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	al-xilāf
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	huwa al-‘asās
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	wa al-itifāq huwa al-istitnā‘.
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa al-itifāq
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	huwa al-istitnā‘.

Sentence 2

و هذه القاعدة العجيبة شاملة من المحيط إلى الخليج.

(^T wa hādīhi al-qāġīdah al-ġajġbah^T) (^R šāmilah min al-muḥīt ‘ilā al-xalġ.^R)

Main Theme	wa hādīhi al-qāġīdah al-ġajġbah
Main Rheme	šāmilah min al-muḥīt ‘ilā al-xalġ.

Sentence 3

و عندما تعترف الدول بتناقضاتها وتعمل على تسويتها وفق نسايتها ومبادئ المصلحة الوطنية، لا نجد هذا السلوك يقبل التعميم عربياً.

(^T (^{TT} wa ġīdamā ad-duwal^{TT}) (^{R1T} taġtarif [...] bi-tanāquḡātīhā wa-taġmal ġalā taswiyātīhā wifqā dasātīrihā wa-mabādī‘ al-mašġīhah al-waṡaniyyah^{R1T})^T) (^R (^{TR} ∅^{TR}) (^{R1R} lā najīd hāġā as-sulūk yaqbal at-taġmīm ġarabīyyan.^{R1R})^R)

Main Theme	wa ġīdamā ad-duwal taġtarif [...] bi-tanāquḡātīhā wa-taġmal ġalā taswiyātīhā wifqā dasātīrihā wa-mabādī‘ al-mašġīhah al-waṡaniyyah
Theme within main theme	wa ġīdamā ad-duwal
Rheme within main theme	taġtarif [...] bi-tanāquḡātīhā wa-taġmal ġalā taswiyātīhā wifqā dasātīrihā wa-mabādī‘ al-mašġīhah al-waṡaniyyah
Main Rheme	∅ lā najīd hāġā as-sulūk yaqbal at-taġmīm ġarabīyyan.
Theme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within main rheme	lā najīd hāġā as-sulūk yaqbal at-taġmīm ġarabīyyan.

Sentence 4

حتى الذين خاضوا حروباً أهلية، أو مع اعداء غالباً ما تأتي تسوياتهم للمشاكل أنية، أي مجرد هدنة قابلة للانفجار بأي سبب.

(^T ḡatta allāġīna xādū ḡurūban ‘ahliyyah, ‘aw maġa ‘aġdā‘^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TRR} ġālīban mā^{TRR}) (^{R1TR} (^{TRRTR} taswiyātīhim li-l-mašākil ta‘tī [...] āniyyah^{R1TR})^{TR}) (^{R1R} ‘ay mujarrad hudnah qābilah li-l-infījār bi-‘ayyī ṡabab.^{R1R})^R)

Main Theme	ḡatta allāġīna xādū ḡurūban ‘ahliyyah, ‘aw maġa ‘aġdā‘
Main Rheme	ġālīban mā taswiyātīhim li-l-mašākil ta‘tī [...] āniyyah‘ay mujarrad hudnah qābilah li-l-infījār bi-‘ayyī ṡabab.
Theme within main rheme	ġālīban mā taswiyātīhim li-l-mašākil ta‘tī [...] āniyyah
Theme within theme within main rheme	ġālīban mā
Rheme within theme within main rheme	taswiyātīhim li-l-mašākil ta‘tī [...] āniyyah
Theme within rheme within theme within main rheme	taswiyātīhim li-l-mašākil
Rheme within rheme within theme within main rheme	ta‘tī [...] āniyyah
Rheme within main rheme	‘ay mujarrad hudnah qābilah li-l-infījār bi-‘ayyī ṡabab .

Sentence 5

وعندما نرى الحالة الفلسطينية، ونحاول أن نقتنع بمبدأ تمزق القاعدة الداخلية، وهم الأوج من كل العرب للوحدة الوطنية، نجد كل فريق يرفع لائحة اتهامه تجاه الآخر، ويتدقيقها نجدها شخصية أو فنوية، والضحية هي القضية وأهلها.

(^T (^{TT} wa ċindamā Ø ^{TT}) (^{RVT} narā al-ḥālāh al-filasṭīniyyah, wa-nuḥāwil ‘an naqtaniċ bi-mabda‘ tamazzuq al-qāċidah ad-dāxiliyyah ^{RVT} ^T), wa-hum al-‘aḥwāj min kull al-ċarab li-l-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah, (^R (^{T+R1VR} (^{TT+R1VR} Ø ^{TT+R1VR}) (^{RVT+R1VR} najid kull farīq yarfaċ lā‘iḥat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar ^{TRVT+R1VR}), (^{RVRVT+R1VR} wa-bitadqīqhā najiduhā šaxšiyyah ‘aw fi‘awīyyah ‘aw fi‘awīyyah ^{RVRVT+R1VR} ^{RVT+R1VR} ^{T+R1VR}), (^{T+R2VR} (^{TT+R2VR} wa aḍ-ḍaḥīyyah ^{TT+R2VR}) (^{RVT+R2VR} hiya al-qāḍiyyah wa ‘ahlihā. ^{RVT+R2VR} ^R))

Main Theme	wa ċindamā Ø narā al-ḥālāh al-filasṭīniyyah, wa-nuḥāwil ‘an naqtaniċ bi-mabda‘ tamazzuq al-qāċidah ad-dāxiliyyah
Theme within main theme	wa ċindamā Ø
Rheme within main theme	narā al-ḥālāh al-filasṭīniyyah, wa-nuḥāwil ‘an naqtaniċ bi-mabda‘ tamazzuq al-qāċidah ad-dāxiliyyah
Main Rheme	Ø najid kull farīq yarfaċ lā‘iḥat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar, wa-bitadqīqhā najiduhā šaxšiyyah ‘aw fi‘awīyyah, wa aḍ-ḍaḥīyyah hiya al-qāḍiyyah wa ‘ahlihā.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	Ø najid kull farīq yarfaċ lā‘iḥat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar, wa-bitadqīqhā najiduhā šaxšiyyah ‘aw fi‘awīyyah
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	najid kull farīq yarfaċ lā‘iḥat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar, wa-bitadqīqhā najiduhā šaxšiyyah ‘aw fi‘awīyyah
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	najid kull farīq yarfaċ lā‘iḥat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	wa-bitadqīqhā najiduhā šaxšiyyah ‘aw fi‘awīyyah
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	wa aḍ-ḍaḥīyyah hiya al-qāḍiyyah wa ‘ahlihā.
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa aḍ-ḍaḥīyyah
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	hiya al-qāḍiyyah wa ‘ahlihā.

Sentence 6

في القاهرة صيغ مشروع يجمع الفرقاء.

(^T fi l-qāhirah ^T) (^R (^{TR} ṣīġa ^{TR}) (^{RVR} mašrūċ yajmaċ al-furaqā. ^{RVR} ^R))

Main Theme	fi l-qāhirah
Main Rheme	ṣīġa mašrūċ yajmaċ al-furaqā
Theme within main rheme	ṣīġa
Rheme within main rheme	mašrūċ yajmaċ al-furaqā.

Sentence 7

وكالعادة جاءت الخلافات واسعة وأحياناً تضيق إذا ما دخل وسيط يعتمد عليه هذا الفصيل، أو ذلك.

(^T wa ka-l-ċādah ^T) (^R (^{TR} al-xilāfāt ^{TR}) (^{RVR} jā‘at [...] wāsiċah wa-‘aḥyānan taḍīq ‘idā mā daxala wasīt yaċtamid ċalayhi ḥāḍā al-fašīl ‘aw ḍāk. ^{RVR} ^R))

Main Theme	wa ka-l-ċādah
Main Rheme	al-xilāfāt jā‘at [...] wāsiċah wa-‘aḥyānan taḍīq ‘idā mā daxala wasīt yaċtamid ċalayhi ḥāḍā al-fašīl ‘aw ḍāk.
Theme within main rheme	al-xilāfāt
Rheme within main rheme	jā‘at [...] wāsiċah wa-‘aḥyānan taḍīq ‘idā mā daxala wasīt yaċtamid ċalayhi ḥāḍā al-fašīl ‘aw ḍāk.

Sentence 8

والاحتمال هو أن الفروض ستأتي من واقع بدأ ينشأ عندما زار بيريز القاهرة، و اجتمع إلى الرئيس مبارك في محاولة لإحياء المشروع العربي للسلام .

(^T wa al-ihtimāl^T) (^R (^{TR} huwa^{TR}) (^{R/R} 'anna al-furūd sa-t'atī min wāqic bada'a yanša' cīndamā zāra biriz al-qāhirah, wa-'ijtimača 'ilā ar-ra'īs mubāarak fī muḥāwalh li-'ihyā' al-mašrūc al-čarabī li-s-salām.^{R/R})^R)

Main Theme	wa al-ihtimāl
Main Rheme	huwa'anna al-furūd sa-t'atī min wāqic bada'a yanša' cīndamā zāra biriz al-qāhirah, wa-'ijtimača 'ilā ar-ra'īs mubāarak fī muḥāwalh li-'ihyā' al-mašrūc al-čarabī li-s-salām.
Theme within main rheme	huwa
Rheme within main rheme	'anna al-furūd sa-t'atī min wāqic bada'a yanša' cīndamā zāra biriz al-qāhirah, wa-'ijtimača 'ilā ar-ra'īs mubāarak fī muḥāwalh li-'ihyā' al-mašrūc al-čarabī li-s-salām.

Sentence 9

وقد تحرك لم يأت من باب سد الذرائع السياسية، وإنما من خلال قراءات دقيقة شعرت إسرائيل أن الحروب، وتكديس السلاح، والتحالف مع أكبر قوة في العالم، سوف يواجهها عامل الزمن الضاغط بوسائله المتعددة .

(^T (^{TT} wa hādā at-taḥarruk^{TT}) (^{R/IT} (^{TR/IT} ∅ (^{TR/IT}) (^{R/R/IT} lam ya'tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā'c as-siyāsiyyah^{R/R/IT})^T), (^R wa-'innamā min xilāl qirā'āt daqīqah šačart 'isrā'īl 'anna al-ḥurūb wa-takdīs as-silāh wa-t-taḥaluf mača 'akbar quwwah fī al-čalam, sawfa yuwājjuhā čāmil az-zaman aḍ-ḍāgiṭ bi-wasā'ilihi al-mutačaddidah.^R)

Main Theme	wa hādā at-taḥarruk ∅ lam ya'tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā'c as-siyāsiyyah
Theme within main theme	wa hādā at-taḥarruk
Rheme within main theme	∅ lam ya'tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā'c as-siyāsiyyah
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	lam ya'tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā'c as-siyāsiyyah
Main Rheme	wa-'innamā min xilāl qirā'āt daqīqah šačart 'isrā'īl 'anna al-ḥurūb wa-takdīs as-silāh wa-t-taḥaluf mača 'akbar quwwah fī al-čalam, sawfa yuwājjuhā čāmil az-zaman aḍ-ḍāgiṭ bi-wasā'ilihi al-mutačaddidah.

Sentence 10

وقد تفضل إسرائيل حلاً شاملاً على الاتفاقات الثنائية، لأن مصلحتها تُرسم من خلال دول المنطقة لا من خارجها.

(^T (^{TT} wa 'isrā'īl^{TT}) (^{R/IT} qad tufaḍḍil [...] ḥallan šāmilan čalā al-ittifāqāt at-tunā'iyah^{R/IT})^T), (^R (^{TR} li-'anna mašliḥatahā^{TR}) (^{R/R} (^{TR/R} ∅ (^{TR/R}) (^{R/R/R} tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā.^{R/R/R})^R)

Main Theme	wa 'isrā'īl qad tufaḍḍil [...] ḥallan šāmilan čalā al-ittifāqāt at-tunā'iyah
Theme within main theme	wa 'isrā'īl
Rheme within main theme	qad tufaḍḍil [...] ḥallan šāmilan čalā al-ittifāqāt at-tunā'iyah
Main Rheme	li-'anna mašliḥatahā tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna mašliḥatahā
Rheme within main rheme	∅ tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā.

Sentence 11

وهذا الشعور المتأخر، ربما جاء من إهمال تام للاتفاقات السابقة إلا ما رُبطت بحل شامل مثل التوقيع مع مصر والأردن .

(^T (^{TT} wa hādā aš-šucūr al-muta'axxir^{TT}) (^{R/IT} (^{TR/IT} rubbamā ∅ (^{TR/IT}) (^{R/R/IT} jā'a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqāt as-sābiqah^{R/R/IT})^{R/IT})^T), (^R 'illā mā rubiṭat bi-ḥall šāmil miṭl at-tawqīc mača mišr wa-l-'urdu.^R)

Main Theme	wa hādā aš-šucūr al-muta'axxir rubbamā ∅ jā'a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqāt as-sābiqah
Theme within main theme	wa hādā aš-šucūr al-muta'axxir
Rheme within main theme	rubbamā ∅ jā'a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqāt as-sābiqah
Theme within rheme within main	rubbamā ∅

theme	
Rheme within rheme within main theme	jā'a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqat as-sābiqah
Main Rheme	'illā mā rubīṭat bi-ḥall šāmil mitl at-tawqīc mača miṣr wa-l-'urdun.

Sentence 12

لكن أن يُبعث هذا المشروع وبما يشبه الاتفاق بين الإسرائيليين فقد يكون السبب المباشر لانتلاف فلسطيني يراعي أن الاتفاق على نتائج واضحة، سوف يجعلهم أمام خيار السير بالعاقلة العربية، إذا ما قبلت إسرائيل بالشروط، أو مواجهة الحل من خلال قناعاتهم.

(^T lākin 'an yubcaṭ ḥāqā al-mašrūc wa-bi-mā yuṣbih al-ittifāq bayna al-'isrā'iliyīn ^T) (^R (^{TR} fa Ø ^{TR}) (^{RUR} -qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubāšir li-i'tilāf filastīnī yurāci 'anna al-ittifāq calā natā'ij wāḍiḥah, sawfa yajcaluhum 'amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-ḥarabiyyah, 'idā mā qabilt 'isrā'īl bi-š-šurūt 'aw muwājahat al-ḥall min xilāl qanācātihim. ^{RUR} ^R)

Main Theme	lākin 'an yubcaṭ ḥāqā al-mašrūc wa-bi-mā yuṣbih al-ittifāq bayna al-'isrā'iliyīn
Main Rheme	fa Ø -qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubāšir li-i'tilāf filastīnī yurāci 'anna al-ittifāq calā natā'ij wāḍiḥah, sawfa yajcaluhum 'amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-ḥarabiyyah, 'idā mā qabilt 'isrā'īl bi-š-šurūt 'aw muwājahat al-ḥall min xilāl qanācātihim.
Theme within main rheme	fa Ø
Rheme within main rheme	-qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubāšir li-i'tilāf filastīnī yurāci 'anna al-ittifāq calā natā'ij wāḍiḥah, sawfa yajcaluhum 'amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-ḥarabiyyah, 'idā mā qabilt 'isrā'īl bi-š-šurūt 'aw muwājahat al-ḥall min xilāl qanācātihim.

Sentence 13

قطعاً إسرائيل تعرف أن هناك متغيراً كونياً يحدث الآن، و صحيح أنها داخل الحزام الأمريكي في السلطة الراهنة، أو القادمة، هي الفائز بالنتيجة، إلا أن الطرف الاقتصادي العالمي، ومؤثراته سيظفغان على الحلول الجزئية.

(^T (^{T+R1T} (^{T1T+R1T} qaṭcan ^{T1T+R1T}) (^{R1T+R1T} (^{TR1T+R1T} 'isrā'īl ^{TR1T+R1T}) (^{R1R1T+R1T} (^{TR1R1T+R1T} Ø ^{TR1R1T+R1T}) (^{R1R1R1T+R1T} taḥrif 'anna hunāka mutagayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān ^{R1R1R1T+R1T} ^{R1T+R1T} ^{T+R1T}) (^{T+R2T} (^{T1T+R2T} wa ṣaḥīḥ ^{T1T+R2T}) (^{R1T+R2T} (^{TR1T+R2T} 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah ^{TR1T+R2T}) (^{R1R1T+R2T} hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah ^{R1R1T+R2T} ^{R1T+R2T} ^{T+R2T}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} 'illā 'anna az-ẓarf al-iqtisādī al-ḥalāmī wa-mu'attirātih ^{TR}) (^{RUR} (^{TRUR} Ø ^{TRUR}) (^{R1RUR} sa-yatgāyān calā al-ḥulūl al-juz'iyyah. ^{RURUR} ^{RUR} ^R)

Main Theme	qaṭcan 'isrā'īl Ø taḥrif 'anna hunāka mutagayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān wa ṣaḥīḥ 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah
Thematic Structure 1 within main theme	qaṭcan 'isrā'īl Ø taḥrif 'anna hunāka mutagayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main theme	qaṭcan
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main theme	'isrā'īl Ø taḥrif 'anna hunāka mutagayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main theme	'isrā'īl
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main theme	Ø taḥrif 'anna hunāka mutagayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān
Theme within rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main theme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main theme	taḥrif 'anna hunāka mutagayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān
Thematic Structure 2 within main theme	wa ṣaḥīḥ 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main theme	wa ṣaḥīḥ
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main theme	'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main theme	'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādimah
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main theme	hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-natījah

Main Rheme	'illā 'anna az-zarf al-iqtisādi al-ċālamī wa-mu'attirātih Ø sa-yaṭḡayān ċalā al-hulūl al-juz'iyyah.
Theme within main rheme	'illā 'anna az-zarf al-iqtisādi al-ċālamī wa-mu'attirātih
Rheme within main rheme	Ø sa-yaṭḡayān ċalā al-hulūl al-juz'iyyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	sa-yaṭḡayān ċalā al-hulūl al-juz'iyyah.

Sentence 14

ولابد بالتالي أن يرافق إغلاق الأزمة سدّ الفجوات التي انطلقت منها الحروب والإرهاب وغيرهما .

(^T wa lābudda bi-t-tāli ^T) (^R 'an yurāfiq 'iḡlāq al-'azmah sadd al-fajawāt allatī intalaqat minhā al-ḥurūb wa-l-'irhāb wa-ḡayrihimā. ^R)

Main Theme	wa lābudda bi-t-tāli
Main Rheme	'an yurāfiq 'iḡlāq al-'azmah sadd al-fajawāt allatī intalaqat minhā al-ḥurūb wa-l-'irhāb wa-ḡayrihimā.

Sentence 15

وإسرائيل أكثر حساسية في قراءة هذه المواقف، لأن أمريكا لن ترهن سياساتها الخارجية للأساليب القديمة، وهي التي دفعت فواتير الخسائر المادية والمعنوية.

(^T (^{TT} wa 'isrā'īl ^{TT}) (^{RT} 'akṭar ḡasāsīyyah fī qirā'at ḡādihi al-mawāqif ^{RT}) (^R (^{TR} li-'anna 'amrīkā ^{TR}) (^{RIR} (^{TRIR} Ø ^{TRIR}) (^{RIR} lan tarhan siyāsātiha al-xārijīyyah li-l-'asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafaċat fawātīr al-xasā'ir al-māddīyyah wa-l-maċnawīyyah. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa 'isrā'īl 'akṭar ḡasāsīyyah fī qirā'at ḡādihi al-mawāqif
Theme within main theme	wa 'isrā'īl
Rheme within main theme	'akṭar ḡasāsīyyah fī qirā'at ḡādihi al-mawāqif
Main Rheme	li-'anna 'amrīkā Ø lan tarhan siyāsātiha al-xārijīyyah li-l-'asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafaċat fawātīr al-xasā'ir al-māddīyyah wa-l-maċnawīyyah.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna 'amrīkā
Rheme within main rheme	Ø lan tarhan siyāsātiha al-xārijīyyah li-l-'asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafaċat fawātīr al-xasā'ir al-māddīyyah wa-l-maċnawīyyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	lan tarhan siyāsātiha al-xārijīyyah li-l-'asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafaċat fawātīr al-xasā'ir al-māddīyyah wa-l-maċnawīyyah.

Sentence 16

وعلى هذا الأساس، فإن إغلاق ملف إسرائيل مع العرب يعتبر الجائزة الأكبر لأي سياسي يعيش هذا المشهد ويرعاه

(^T wa ċalā ḡāda al-'asās ^T) (^R (^{TR} fa 'inna 'iḡlāq malaḡf 'isrā'īl maċa al-ċarab ^{TR}) (^{RIR} (^{TRIR} Ø ^{TRIR}) (^{RIR} yuċtabar al-jā'izah al-kubrā li-'ayyi siyāsi yaċīš ḡāda al-mašhad wa-yarċāh. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa ċalā ḡāda al-'asās
Main Rheme	fa 'inna 'iḡlāq malaḡf 'isrā'īl maċa al-ċarab Ø yuċtabar al-jā'izah al-kubrā li-'ayyi siyāsi yaċīš ḡāda al-mašhad wa-yarċāh.
Theme within main rheme	fa 'inna 'iḡlāq malaḡf 'isrā'īl maċa al-ċarab
Rheme within main rheme	Ø yuċtabar al-jā'izah al-kubrā li-'ayyi siyāsi yaċīš ḡāda al-mašhad wa-yarċāh.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	yuċtabar al-jā'izah al-kubrā li-'ayyi siyāsi yaċīš ḡāda al-mašhad wa-yarċāh.

Sentence 17

وذلك كان التحول الإسرائيلي استنتاجاً للقادم، وليس للظرف القائم.

$(^T (^{TT} \text{ wa lidālika } ^T) (^R (^{TR} \text{ at-taḥawwul al-‘isrā‘īlī } ^{TR}) (^{RR} \text{ kāna [...] istintājan li-l-qādim, wa-laysa li-zzarf al-qā‘im. } ^{RR}) ^R)$

Main Theme	wa lidālika
Main Rheme	at-taḥawwul al-‘isrā‘īlī kāna [...] istintājan li-l-qādim, wa-laysa li-zzarf al-qā‘im.
Theme within main rheme	at-taḥawwul al-‘isrā‘īlī
Rheme within main rheme	kāna [...] istintājan li-l-qādim, wa-laysa li-zzarf al-qā‘im.

Sentence 18

العرب لن تكون لهم حروب شاملة مع إسرائيل، أو غيرها لأن التجارب مريرة.

$(^T (^{TT} \text{ al-‘arab } ^{TT}) (^{RT} \text{ lan takūna lahum ḥurūb šāmilah ma‘a ‘isrā‘īl, ‘aw ḡayrihā } ^{RT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} \text{ li-‘anna at-tajārub } ^{TR}) (^{RR} \text{ marīrah. } ^{RR}) ^R)$

Main Theme	al-‘arab lan takūna lahum ḥurūb šāmilah ma‘a ‘isrā‘īl, ‘aw ḡayrihā
Theme within main theme	al-‘arab
Rheme within main theme	lan takūna lahum ḥurūb šāmilah ma‘a ‘isrā‘īl, ‘aw ḡayrihā
Main Rheme	li-‘anna at-tajārub marīrah.
Theme within main rheme	li-‘anna at-tajārub
Rheme within main rheme	marīrah.

Sentence 19

وعلى إيقاع السلام إذا ما تم وفق تنازلات مرضية، فسوف يفتح أفقاً جديدة و يُحدث نقلة ليست فقط بين طرفي النزاع، وإنما ستعكس آثارها على الدول الإقليمية المحيطة بالمنطقة وخارجها لأن كل النزاع ستنتهي ليأتي سباق آخر في تحديات العصر ومتطلباته.

$(^T \text{ wa ‘alā ‘iqāc as-salām ‘idā mā tamma wifqa tanāzulāt murḍiyah } ^T) (^R (^{T+RaR} (^{TT+RaR} \emptyset ^{TT+RaR}) (^{RT+RaR} \text{ fa-sawfa yaftaḥu } ^{RT+RaR}) (^{RT+RaR} \text{ ‘āfāqan jadīdah } ^{RT+RaR}) (^{T+RbR} (^{TT+RbR} \emptyset ^{TT+RbR}) (^{RT+RbR} \text{ wa yuḥdiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna ṭarafayy ‘an-nizāc } ^{RT+RbR}) (^{TR/RT+RbR} \text{ wa-‘innamā sa-tančakis āṭaruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iqliṁiyah al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā } ^{TR/RT+RbR}) (^{R/RT+RbR} \text{ li-‘anna kull aḍ-ḡarā‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḥaddiyāt al-‘caṣr wa-mutaṭallabātih. } ^{R/RT+RbR}) ^R)$

Main Theme	wa ‘alā ‘iqāc as-salām ‘idā mā tamma wifqa tanāzulāt murḍiyah
Main Rheme	\emptyset fa-sawfa yaftaḥu ‘āfāqan jadīdah \emptyset wa yuḥdiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna ṭarafayy ‘an-nizāc, wa-‘innamā sa-tančakis āṭaruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iqliṁiyah al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-‘anna kull aḍ-ḡarā‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḥaddiyāt al-‘caṣr wa-mutaṭallabātih.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme	\emptyset fa-sawfa yaftaḥu ‘āfāqan jadīdah
Theme within thematic structure a within main rheme	\emptyset
Rheme within thematic structure a within main rheme	fa-sawfa yaftaḥu ‘āfāqan jadīdah
Thematic Structure b within main rheme	\emptyset wa yuḥdiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna ṭarafayy ‘an-nizāc, wa-‘innamā sa-tančakis āṭaruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iqliṁiyah al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-‘anna kull aḍ-ḡarā‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḥaddiyāt al-‘caṣr wa-mutaṭallabātih.
Theme within thematic structure b within main rheme	\emptyset
Rheme within thematic structure b within main rheme	wa yuḥdiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna ṭarafayy ‘an-nizāc, wa-‘innamā sa-tančakis āṭaruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iqliṁiyah al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-‘anna kull aḍ-ḡarā‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḥaddiyāt al-‘caṣr wa-mutaṭallabātih.
Theme within rheme within thematic structure b within main rheme	wa yuḥdiṭ naqlah laysat faqaṭ bayna ṭarafayy ‘an-nizāc
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure b within main rheme	wa-‘innamā sa-tančakis āṭaruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iqliṁiyah al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mantiqah wa-xārijihā li-‘anna kull aḍ-ḡarā‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḥaddiyāt al-‘caṣr wa-mutaṭallabātih.

Analysis of Text 4

Sentence 1

دعونا نسمع ما يريد قوله الرئيس الأمريكي بوش في زيارته للمنطقة، لأن غاية التحرك تعتبر وداعاً لكرسي الرئاسة الذي ظل موضع جدل وانتقاد حاد من أوساط دولية وأمريكية، وعداء من العالم الإسلامي.

(^T (^{TNT} Ø ^{TNT}) (^{RIT} daḥunā nasmaċ mā yurīd qawluhu ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī būš fī ziyāratihī li-l-mantiqah ^{RIT} T) (^R (^{TR} li-'anna ġāyat at-taḥarruk ^{TR}) (^{RIR} (^{TRIR} Ø ^{TRIR}) (^{RIRIR} tuċtabar wadāċan li-kursi ar-ri'āsah alladī ḡalla mawḏiċ jadal wa-intiqād ḥād min 'awsāt dawliyyah wa-'amrīkiyyah, wa-ċadā' min al-ċālam al-'islāmi. ^{RIRIR} ^{RIR} R)

Main Theme	Ø daḥunā nasmaċ mā yurīd qawluhu ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī būš fī ziyāratihī li-l-mantiqah
Theme within main theme	Ø
Rheme within main theme	daḥunā nasmaċ mā yurīd qawluhu ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī būš fī ziyāratihī li-l-mantiqah
Main Rheme	li-'anna ġāyat at-taḥarruk Ø tuċtabar wadāċan li-kursi ar-ri'āsah alladī ḡalla mawḏiċ jadal wa-intiqād ḥād min 'awsāt dawliyyah wa-'amrīkiyyah, wa-ċadā' min al-ċālam al-'islāmi.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna ġāyat at-taḥarruk
Rheme within main rheme	Ø tuċtabar wadāċan li-kursi ar-ri'āsah alladī ḡalla mawḏiċ jadal wa-intiqād ḥād min 'awsāt dawliyyah wa-'amrīkiyyah, wa-ċadā' min al-ċālam al-'islāmi.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	tuċtabar wadāċan li-kursi ar-ri'āsah alladī ḡalla mawḏiċ jadal wa-intiqād ḥād min 'awsāt dawliyyah wa-'amrīkiyyah, wa-ċadā' min al-ċālam al-'islāmi.

Sentence 2

والافتراض أن الرئيس بوش الذي بايع في بداية عهده المحافظين الجدد، يحاول من خلال كوندوليزا رايس، إعطاء بعض القناعات أن مشواره للسلام بين العرب وإسرائيل، هو آخر محطات جهوده في هذه العملية الشائكة، وأن اعتداله جاء بعد تجارب مريرة.

(^T wa l-iftirād T) (^R 'anna ar-ra'īs būš alladī bāyaċa fī bidāyat ċahdih al-muḥāfiẓīm al-judud, yuḥāwil min xilāl kundulīza rāyis 'iċġā' baċḍ al-qanāċāt 'anna mišwāriḥ li-s-salām bayna al-ċarab wa-'isrā'īl huwa āxir maḥaṭṭāt juḥūdih fī ḥāḍihī al-ċamaliyyah aš-šā'ikah, wa-'anna iċtidālahu jā'a baċda tajārub marīrah. ^R)

Main Theme	wa l-iftirād
Main Rheme	'anna ar-ra'īs būš yuḥāwil min xilāl kundulīza rāyis 'iċġā' baċḍ al-qanāċāt 'anna mišwāriḥ li-s-salām bayna al-ċarab wa-'isrā'īl huwa āxir maḥaṭṭāt juḥūdih fī ḥāḍihī al-ċamaliyyah aš-šā'ikah, wa-'anna iċtidālahu jā'a baċda tajārub marīrah.

Sentence 3

إسرائيل تجد في هذه الفرصة أن الفلسطينيين، على مستوى القيادة والقاعدة يعيشون وضعاً مأساوياً بسبب الحصار، والانقسامات، وتحول قضيتهم، عربياً، إلى المستوى الثاني أو الثالث من الاهتمام، وأن ثقل الرئيس الأمريكي سيدفع بهم لقبول الواقع مع بعض التحسينات على إيقاف بعض بؤر الاستيطان مقابل التخلي عن عودة اللاجئين وتعديلات على حدود 1967

(^T 'isrā'īl T) (^R (^{TR} Ø ^{TR}) (^{RIR} tajid fī ḥāḍihī al-furṣah 'anna al-filasṭīniyyīn, ċalā mustawā al-qiyādah wa-l-qāċidah yaċīṣūn waḍċan ma'sāwiyyan bi-sababi al-ḥiṣār wa-l-inqisāmāt wa-taḥawwal qadiyatihim ċarabiyyan 'ilā al-mustawā aṭ-tāni 'aw 'aṭ-ṭāliṭ min al-iḥtimām, wa-'anna ḡiḡal ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī sa-yadfaċ bihim li-qubūl al-wāḡiċ maċa baċḍ at-taḥsīnāt ċalā 'iḡāf baċḍ bu'ar al-istīṭān muqābil at-taxallīl ċan ċawdat al-lāji'īn wa-taċdīlāt ċalā hudūd 1967. ^{RIR} R)

Main Theme	'isrā'īl
Main Rheme	Ø tajid fī hādīhi al-furṣah 'anna al-filasṭīniyyīn, ċalā mustawa al-qiyādah wa-l-qācīdah yačīšūn waččan ma'sāwiyyan bi-sababi al-ḥiṣār wa-l-inqisāmāt wa-taḥawwal qađiyatihim ċarabiyyan 'ilā al-mustawā aṭ-ṭāni 'aw 'aṭ-ṭāliṭ min al-ihtimām, wa-'anna ṭiqaḷ ar-ra'īs al-'amrikī sa-yadfač bihim li-qubūl al-wāqīc mača bačđ at-taḥsīnāt ċalā 'īqāf bačđ bu'ar al-istīṭān muqābil at-taxallī ċan ċawdat al-lāji'īn wa-tačđīlāt ċalā ḥudūd 1967.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	tajid fī hādīhi al-furṣah 'anna al-filasṭīniyyīn, ċalā mustawa al-qiyādah wa-l-qācīdah yačīšūn waččan ma'sāwiyyan bi-sababi al-ḥiṣār wa-l-inqisāmāt wa-taḥawwal qađiyatihim ċarabiyyan 'ilā al-mustawā aṭ-ṭāni 'aw 'aṭ-ṭāliṭ min al-ihtimām, wa-'anna ṭiqaḷ ar-ra'īs al-'amrikī sa-yadfač bihim li-qubūl al-wāqīc mača bačđ at-taḥsīnāt ċalā 'īqāf bačđ bu'ar al-istīṭān muqābil at-taxallī ċan ċawdat al-lāji'īn wa-tačđīlāt ċalā ḥudūd 1967.

Sentence 4

لكن عاشوا الحروب والصدامات وكل التجاوزات لا يزال رصيدهم نضالهم كبيراً، لأن المعيار الذي يقبسون عليه فوزهم وهزائمهم أن قضيتهم تورث، وتولد مع كل جيل.

(^T (^{TNT} lākīnna man ċāšū al-ḥurūb wa-ṣ-ṣadamāt wa-kull at-tajāwuzāt ^{TNT}) (^{RVT} lā yazāl raṣīd niđālihm kabīran ^{RVT}) T) (^R (^{TR} li-'anna al-miçyār alladī yaqīsūna ċalayhi fawzahum wa-hazā'imahum ^{TR}) (^{RVR} 'anna qađiyatihim tuwarrat wa-tūlad mača kulli jīl. ^{RVR}) R)

Main Theme	lākīnna man ċāšū al-ḥurūb wa-ṣ-ṣadamāt wa-kull at-tajāwuzāt lā yazāl raṣīd niđālihm kabīran
Main Rheme	li-'anna al-miçyār alladī yaqīsūna ċalayhi fawzahum wa-hazā'imahum 'anna qađiyatihim tuwarrat wa-tūlad mača kulli jīl.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna al-miçyār alladī yaqīsūna ċalayhi fawzahum wa-hazā'imahum
Rheme within main rheme	'anna qađiyatihim tuwarrat wa-tūlad mača kulli jīl.

Sentence 5

لكن المصلحة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية في هذا الطرف الزمني تتلاقى، ليس بالقطع واليقين لتحقيق شيء من الرغبات العربية، ولكن خشية تطورات قد تتعدى المنطقة إلى خارجها.

(^T (^{TNT} lākīnna l-maṣliḥah al-'amrikīyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah fī hādā az-zarf az-zamani ^{TNT}) (^{RVT} tatalāqā ^{RVT}) T) (^R (^{T+RaR} laysa bi-l-qaṭc wa-l-yaqīn li-taḥqīq ṣay' min ar-rağabāt al-ċarabiyyah ^{T+RaR}) (^{T+RbVR} wa-lākin xaṣyata taṭawwurat qad tataçadda al-mantiqah 'ilā xārijihā. ^{T+RbVR}) R)

Main Theme	lākīnna l-maṣliḥah al-'amrikīyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah fī hādā az-zarf az-zamani tatalāqā
Theme within main theme	lākīnna l-maṣliḥah al-'amrikīyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah fī hādā az-zarf az-zamani
Rheme within main theme	tatalāqā
Main Rheme	laysa bi-l-qaṭc wa-l-yaqīn li-taḥqīq ṣay' min ar-rağabāt al-ċarabiyyah wa-lākin xaṣyata taṭawwurat qad tataçadda al-mantiqah 'ilā xārijihā.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme	laysa bi-l-qaṭc wa-l-yaqīn li-taḥqīq ṣay' min ar-rağabāt al-ċarabiyyah
Thematic Structure b within main rheme	wa-lākin xaṣyata taṭawwurat qad tataçadda al-mantiqah 'ilā xārijihā.

Sentence 6

فالعرب لن يكونوا حلفاء احتياطيين لأمريكا ضد إيران مثلاً و لا يمكنهم رؤية العراق يوضع على لائحة التقسيم، لأن ذلك جزء من استراتيجيات تحدثت عنها أمريكا وإسرائيل منذ عقود، و لا يمكنهم أن يعيشوا سياسياً، على هاجس الاتهام بالإرهاب، كقضية تم من خلالها إعلان الحروب والعزل، والتجسس، والتعامل مع العرب كأجسام متفجرة عندما تبحث استخبارات السفارات الأمريكية عن نوابيهم وما يضمرون.

(^{T+R1} (^{TVT+R1} fa l-ċarab ^{TVT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1} (^{TRVT+R1} Ø ^{TRVT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1} lan yakūnū ḥulafā' iḥtiyāṭiyyīn li-'amrikā didda 'īrān matalan ^{RVT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1}) (^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TVT+R2} wa lā yumkinuhum ^{TVT+R2}) (^{RVT+R2} ru'yat al-ċirāq yuđaç ċalā lā'īhat at-taqīm ^{RVT+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{TRVT+R2} li-'anna dālika ^{TRVT+R2}) (^{RVT+R2} juz' min istrāṭijīyyāt taḥaddaṭat ċanhā 'amrikā wa-'isrā'īl ^{RVT+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{TRVT+R2}) (^{RVT+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{TVT+R3} wa lā yumkinuhum ^{TVT+R3}) (^{RVT+R3} 'an yačīšū siyāsiyyan ċalā ḥājis al-ittihām bi-l-'irhāb ka-qađīyyah tamma min xilālīhā 'içlān al-ḥurūb wa-l-ċazl wa-t-tajasus wa-t-taçamul mača al-ċarab ka-'ajsām mutafajjirah ċindamā tabḥaṭ istixbārat as-safārat al-'amrikīyyah ċan nawayāhum wa-mā yadmirūn. ^{RVT+R3}) T+R3)

Thematic Structure 1	fa l-‘arab Ø lan yakūnū ḥulafā’ iḥtiyāṭiyīn li-‘amrīkā ḍidda ‘īrān maṭalan
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	fa l-‘arab
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø lan yakūnū ḥulafā’ iḥtiyāṭiyīn li-‘amrīkā ḍidda ‘īrān maṭalan
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	lan yakūnū ḥulafā’ iḥtiyāṭiyīn li-‘amrīkā ḍidda ‘īrān maṭalan
Thematic Structure 2	wa lā yumkinuhum ru‘yat al-‘īrāq yuḍa‘ ḥalā lā’iḥat at-taqṣīm, li-‘anna ḍālika juz’ min istrātījiyyāt taḥaddaṭat ḥanhā ‘amrīkā wa-‘isrā’īl munḍu ḥuqūḍ
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa lā yumkinuhum ru‘yat al-‘īrāq yuḍa‘ ḥalā lā’iḥat at-taqṣīm
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	wa lā yumkinuhum
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	ru‘yat al-‘īrāq yuḍa‘ ḥalā lā’iḥat at-taqṣīm
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	li-‘anna ḍālika juz’ min istrātījiyyāt taḥaddaṭat ḥanhā ‘amrīkā wa-‘isrā’īl munḍu ḥuqūḍ
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	li-‘anna ḍālika
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	juz’ min istrātījiyyāt taḥaddaṭat ḥanhā ‘amrīkā wa-‘isrā’īl munḍu ḥuqūḍ
Thematic Structure 3	wa lā yumkinuhum ‘an yaḥīṣū siyāsiyyan ḥalā ḥājis al-ittihām bi-l-‘irḥāb ka-qaḍiyyah tamma min xilāliḥā ‘iḥlān al-ḥurūb wa-l-‘aḥzān wa-t-tajāsus wa-t-ta‘āmul ma‘a al-‘arab ka-‘ajsām mutafajjirah ḥindamā tabḥaṭ istixbārat as-safārat al-‘amrīkiyyah ḥan nawayāhum wa-mā yaḍmirūn.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa lā yumkinuhum
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	‘an yaḥīṣū siyāsiyyan ḥalā ḥājis al-ittihām bi-l-‘irḥāb ka-qaḍiyyah tamma min xilāliḥā ‘iḥlān al-ḥurūb wa-l-‘aḥzān wa-t-tajāsus wa-t-ta‘āmul ma‘a al-‘arab ka-‘ajsām mutafajjirah ḥindamā tabḥaṭ istixbārat as-safārat al-‘amrīkiyyah ḥan nawayāhum wa-mā yaḍmirūn.

Sentence 7

لقد جرب الرئيس الأمريكي السابق، كلينتون مساعيه، في آخر ولايته، أن يجعل السلام ختام مرحلة حكمه، ولكنه فشل، لأنه عجز عن أن يجعل إسرائيل تؤمن بالتنازلات المعقولة.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} ar-ra’īs al-‘amrīkī as-sābiq, klintun ^{TT+R1} (^{RT+R1} laqad jarraba [...] masācīḥ fī ‘āxir wilāyatih, ‘an yaj‘al as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmih ^{RT+R1} (^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} (^T ^{TT+R2} wa lākinnahu ^{TT+R2} (^{RT+R2} fašil ^{RT+R2} (^{TT+R2}), (^{RT+R2} (^{TR+R2} li-annahu ^{TR+R2} (^{RT+R2} ḥajiza ḥan ‘an yaj‘al ‘isrā’īl tu‘min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-ma‘cūlah. ^{RT+R2} (^{RT+R2} (^{T+R2}))

Thematic Structure 1	ar-ra’īs al-‘amrīkī as-sābiq, klintun laqad jarraba [...] masācīḥ fī ‘āxir wilāyatih, ‘an yaj‘al as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmih
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	ar-ra’īs al-‘amrīkī as-sābiq, klintun
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	laqad jarraba [...] masācīḥ fī ‘āxir wilāyatih, ‘an yaj‘al as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmih
Thematic Structure 2	wa lākinnahu fašil, li-annahu ḥajiza ḥan ‘an yaj‘al ‘isrā’īl tu‘min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-ma‘cūlah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa lākinnahu fašil
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	wa lākinnahu
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	fašil
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	li-annahu ḥajiza ḥan ‘an yaj‘al ‘isrā’īl tu‘min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-ma‘cūlah.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	li-annahu
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	ḥajiza ḥan ‘an yaj‘al ‘isrā’īl tu‘min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-ma‘cūlah.

Sentence 8

و بوش سوف يواجه نفس العقبة، لأن فصيل حكم (أولمرت) يريد التخطيط للتعامل مع الرئيس القادم، وليس المودع الأفل.

$(T^{(TT)} wa\ būs^{TT})^{(RT)} (TRIT \emptyset TRIT)^{(RIRIT)} sawfa\ yūwājih\ nafs\ al-ḥaqabah^{(RIRIT)} (RT) T, (R^{(TR)} li-ʿanna\ faṣīl\ ḥukm\ ʿūlmart^{TR})^{(RIR)} (TRIR \emptyset TRIR)^{(RIRIR)} yurīd\ at-taxṭīṭ\ li-t-taḥāmūl\ maḥa\ ar-raʿīs\ al-qādīm,\ wa-laysa\ al-muwaddīc\ al-āfil.^{(RIRIR)} (RIR) R)$

Main Theme	wa būs sawfa yūwājih nafs al-ḥaqabah
Theme within main theme	wa būs
Rheme within main theme	∅ sawfa yūwājih nafs al-ḥaqabah
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	sawfa yūwājih nafs al-ḥaqabah
Main Rheme	li-ʿanna faṣīl ḥukm ʿūlmart ∅ yurīd at-taxṭīṭ li-t-taḥāmūl maḥa ar-raʿīs al-qādīm, wa-laysa al-muwaddīc al-āfil.
Theme within main rheme	li-ʿanna faṣīl ḥukm ʿūlmart
Rheme within main rheme	∅ yurīd at-taxṭīṭ li-t-taḥāmūl maḥa ar-raʿīs al-qādīm, wa-laysa al-muwaddīc al-āfil.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	yurīd at-taxṭīṭ li-t-taḥāmūl maḥa ar-raʿīs al-qādīm, wa-laysa al-muwaddīc al-āfil.

Sentence 9

عندما نقول دعونا نرحب، فإننا نريد رفع الستارة عن آخر فصل في التمثيلية المعاد صياغتها وبطولتها بنفس السيناريو هات.

$(T^{(TT)} ḥīdamā\ \emptyset^{TT})^{(RT)} naqūl\ daḥūnā\ nūjarrib^{RT} T, (R^{(TR)} fa\ ʿinnanā^{TR})^{(RIR)} (TRIR \emptyset TRIR)^{(RIRIR)} nūrīd\ raḥc\ as-sitārah\ ḥan\ āxir\ faṣl\ fī\ at-tamṭīliyyah\ al-muḥād\ ṣiyāḡatihā\ wa-biṭūlatihā\ bi-nafs\ as-sināryūhāt.^{(RIRIR)} (RIR) R)$

Main Theme	ḥīdamā ∅ naqūl daḥūnā nūjarrib
Theme within main theme	ḥīdamā ∅
Rheme within main theme	naqūl daḥūnā nūjarrib
Main Rheme	fa ʿinnanā ∅ nūrīd raḥc as-sitārah ḥan āxir faṣl fī at-tamṭīliyyah al-muḥād ṣiyāḡatihā wa-biṭūlatihā bi-nafs as-sināryūhāt.
Theme within main rheme	fa ʿinnanā
Rheme within main rheme	∅ nūrīd raḥc as-sitārah ḥan āxir faṣl fī at-tamṭīliyyah al-muḥād ṣiyāḡatihā wa-biṭūlatihā bi-nafs as-sināryūhāt.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	nūrīd raḥc as-sitārah ḥan āxir faṣl fī at-tamṭīliyyah al-muḥād ṣiyāḡatihā wa-biṭūlatihā bi-nafs as-sināryūhāt.

Sentence 10

ومع ذلك فنحن نرحب بأي حوار له نتيجة معقولة نراها تبرز على الواقع، وليس من خلال الوعود والأمال الكاذبة.

$(T^{(TT)} wa-maḥā\ dālik^{TT})^{(R)} (TR) fa\ nahnu^{TR})^{(RIR)} (T+RaRIR) nuraḥḥib\ bi-ʿayi\ ḥiwār\ lahu\ natījah\ maḥqūlah\ narāhā\ tabruz\ ḥalā\ al-wāqīc\ wa-laysa\ min\ xilāl\ al-wuḥūd\ wa-l-ʿamāl\ al-kāḡibah.^{(T+RbRIR)} (RIR) R)$

Main Theme	wa-maḥā dālik
Main Rheme	fa nahnu nuraḥḥib bi-ʿayi ḥiwār lahu natījah maḥqūlah narāhā tabruz ḥalā al-wāqīc wa-laysa min xilāl al-wuḥūd wa-l-ʿamāl al-kāḡibah.
Theme within main rheme	fa nahnu
Rheme within main rheme	nuraḥḥib bi-ʿayi ḥiwār lahu natījah maḥqūlah narāhā tabruz ḥalā al-wāqīc wa-laysa min xilāl al-wuḥūd wa-l-ʿamāl al-kāḡibah.
Thematic Structure a within rheme within main rheme	nuraḥḥib bi-ʿayi ḥiwār lahu natījah maḥqūlah narāhā tabruz ḥalā al-wāqīc
Thematic Structure b within rheme within main rheme	wa-laysa min xilāl al-wuḥūd wa-l-ʿamāl al-kāḡibah.

	siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtisādiyyah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ jā'a natā'ij tadaxulihā al-mubāšir 'aw gayir al-mubāšir fī l-mantiqah.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	jā'a natā'ij tadaxulihā al-mubāšir 'aw gayir al-mubāšir fī l-mantiqah.

Sentence 14

بوش سيحل ضيفاً لكنه لن يكون آخر الرؤساء الذين يملكون طاقة الحل إلا إذا كان بالفعل لديه شيء مجهول لا نعلمه ، مع أن عصر الخوارق انتهى ومعه أشياء أخرى .

(^{T+R1} (^{TVT+R1} būs ^{TVT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} (^{TR1T+R1} ∅ ^{TR1T+R1}) (^{R1R1T+R1} sa-yahillu dayfan ^{R1R1T+R1} ^{R1T+R1} ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TVT+R2} lākinnahu ^{TVT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} ∅ ^{TR1T+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} lan yakūn āxir ar-ru'asā' alladīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḥall 'illā 'idā kāna bil-fi'cl ladayhi šay' majhūl lā na'clamuh ^{R1R1T+R2} ^{R1T+R2} ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} ma'ca 'anna 'cašr al-xawāriq ^{TR1T+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} (^{TR1R1T+R2} ∅ ^{TR1R1T+R2}) (^{R1R1R1T+R2} intaha wa-ma'cahu 'ašyā'a 'uxra. ^{R1R1R1T+R2} ^{R1T+R2} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	būs ∅ sa-yahillu dayfan
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	būs
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	∅ sa-yahillu dayfan
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	sa-yahillu dayfan
Thematic Structure 2	lākinnahu ∅ lan yakūn āxir ar-ru'asā' alladīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḥall 'illā 'idā kāna bil-fi'cl ladayhi šay' majhūl lā na'clamuh, ma'ca 'anna 'cašr al-xawāriq ∅ intaha wa-ma'cahu 'ašyā'a 'uxra.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākinnahu ∅ lan yakūn āxir ar-ru'asā' alladīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḥall 'illā 'idā kāna bil-fi'cl ladayhi šay' majhūl lā na'clamuh
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	lākinnahu
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	∅ lan yakūn āxir ar-ru'asā' alladīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḥall 'illā 'idā kāna bil-fi'cl ladayhi šay' majhūl lā na'clamuh
Theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	lan yakūn āxir ar-ru'asā' alladīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḥall 'illā 'idā kāna bil-fi'cl ladayhi šay' majhūl lā na'clamuh
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	ma'ca 'anna 'cašr al-xawāriq ∅ intaha wa-ma'cahu 'ašyā'a 'uxra.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	ma'ca 'anna 'cašr al-xawāriq
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ intaha wa-ma'cahu 'ašyā'a 'uxra.
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	intaha wa-ma'cahu 'ašyā'a 'uxra.

Analysis of Text 5

Sentence 1

خيار صرب إيران تحول إلى مناورة بين أمريكا وإسرائيل، فكل منهما يشحن بطاريات ويبتها بمختلف الدعايات.

$(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} xayār \text{ darb } 'Irān \text{ } ^{TT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} (\emptyset \text{ } ^{TR1T+R1}) (^{R1R1T+R1} taḥawwala \text{ 'ilā munāwarah bayna } 'amrīka \text{ wa-}'isrā'īl$
 $^{R1R1T+R1} \text{ } ^{R1T+R1} \text{ } ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} fa \text{ kullun minhumā } ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} (\emptyset \text{ } ^{TR1T+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} yašḥan \text{ baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā}$
 $bi-muxtalaf \text{ ad-dicāyāt. } ^{R1R1T+R2} \text{ } ^{R1T+R2} \text{ } ^{T+R2})$

Thematic Structure 1	xayār darb 'irān \emptyset taḥawwala 'ilā munāwarah bayna 'amrīka wa-'isrā'īl
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	xayār darb 'irān
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset taḥawwala 'ilā munāwarah bayna 'amrīka wa-'isrā'īl
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	taḥawwala 'ilā munāwarah bayna 'amrīka wa-'isrā'īl
Thematic Structure 2	fa kullun minhumā \emptyset yašḥan baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā bi-muxtalaf ad-dicāyāt.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	fa kullun minhumā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	\emptyset yašḥan baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā bi-muxtalaf ad-dicāyāt.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	\emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	yašḥan baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā bi-muxtalaf ad-dicāyāt.

Sentence 2

وحتى نقطع المسافة بين خط اليقين والتهويش، لا بد من وضع كافة الاحتمالات في سياقها الأمني للاقتصاد العالمي.

$(^T (^{TT} wa \text{ ḥattā } \emptyset \text{ } ^{TT}) (^{RT} naqṭa\text{c al-masāfah bayna xaṭṭ al-yaqīn } \underline{\text{wa-t-tahwīš}} \text{ } ^{RT}) \text{ } ^R (^{TR} lā \text{ budda } \text{ } ^{TR}) (^{RR} \text{ min waḍc kāffat al-}$
 $iḥtimālāt fī siyāqihā \text{ al-'}\text{amnī li-l-iqtiṣād } \underline{\text{al-cālamī.}} \text{ } ^{RR} \text{ } ^R)$

Main Theme	wa ḥattā \emptyset naqṭaṭ al-masāfah bayna xaṭṭ al-yaqīn wa-t-tahwīš
Theme within main theme	wa ḥattā \emptyset
Rheme within main theme	naqṭaṭ al-masāfah bayna xaṭṭ al-yaqīn wa-t-tahwīš
Main Rheme	lā budda min waḍc kāffat al-iḥtimālāt fī siyāqihā al-'amnī li-l-iqtiṣād al-cālamī.
Theme within main rheme	lā budda
Rheme within main rheme	min waḍc kāffat al-iḥtimālāt fī siyāqihā al-'amnī li-l-iqtiṣād al-cālamī.

Sentence 3

إذ لأول مرة يبرز النفط كحاجز بين احتمال الضربة وإيقافها، لأن أي عمل كهذا يضع أبعاد المغامرة فوق التصورات حتى مع فارق القوة بين من يهدد بالهجوم، ومن يرفع راية الدفاع إلى حدود الضربة الموجعة لوسط إسرائيل ومفاعلاتها النووية.

$(^T (^{TT} 'id \text{ li-'}\text{awwal marrah } \text{ } ^{TT}) (^{RT} (^{TRIT} \text{ an-naft } \text{ } ^{TRIT}) (^{R1R1T} \text{ yabruz } [\dots] \text{ ka-ḥājiz bayna iḥtimāl aḍ-ḍarbah } \underline{\text{wa-'}\text{iqāfihā}} \text{ } ^{R1R1T})$
 $^{R1T}) \text{ } ^R (^{TR} \text{ li-'}\text{anna 'ayyi ḥamal ka-hāḍā } \text{ } ^{TR}) (^{RR} \text{ } ^T \text{ } ^{RR} \text{ } \emptyset \text{ } ^{TRRR}) (^{R1R1R} \text{ yaḍaḥ 'abcād al-muḡāmarah fawqa at-tašawwurat ḥattā}$
 $maḥa fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-hujūm wa-man yarfac rāyat ad-difāc 'ilā ḥudūd aḍ-ḍarbah al-mujīcaḥ li-wasaṭ$
 $'isrā'īl \text{ wa-mufaḥilātihā } \underline{\text{an-nawawīyyah.}} \text{ } ^{R1R1R} \text{ } ^{R1R} \text{ } ^R)$

Main Theme	'id li-'awwal marrah an-naft yabruz [...] ka-ḥājiz bayna iḥtimāl aḍ-ḍarbah wa-'iqāfihā
Theme within main theme	'id li-'awwal marrah
Rheme within main theme	an-naft yabruz [...] ka-ḥājiz bayna iḥtimāl aḍ-ḍarbah wa-'iqāfihā
Theme within rheme within main theme	an-naft
Rheme within rheme within main theme	yabruz [...] ka-ḥājiz bayna iḥtimāl aḍ-ḍarbah wa-'iqāfihā
Main Rheme	li-'anna 'ayyi ḥamal ka-hāḍā \emptyset yaḍaḥ 'abcād al-muḡāmarah fawqa at-tašawwurat ḥattā maḥa fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-hujūm wa-man yarfac rāyat ad-difāc 'ilā ḥudūd aḍ-ḍarbah al-mujīcaḥ li-wasaṭ 'isrā'īl wa-mufaḥilātihā an-nawawīyyah.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna 'ayyi ḥamal ka-hāḍā

Rheme within main rheme	∅ yaḍaċ ‘abċād al-muġāmarah fawqa at-tašawwurāt ḥattā maċa fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-hujūm wa-man yarfaċ rāyat ad-difāċ ‘ilā ḥudūd aĉ-ĉarbah al-mujiĉah li-wasaĉ ‘isrā’l wa-mufaĉilātihā an-nawawiyyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	yaḍaċ ‘abċād al-muġāmarah fawqa at-tašawwurāt ḥattā maċa fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-hujūm wa-man yarfaċ rāyat ad-difāċ ‘ilā ḥudūd aĉ-ĉarbah al-mujiĉah li-wasaĉ ‘isrā’l wa-mufaĉilātihā an-nawawiyyah.

Sentence 4

"السيناريوهات" الموضوعية خطيرة ، و أي تدهور في أمن الخليج سوف يضع العالم أمام حشد من المفاجآت.

$(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} as-sīnāryuhāt al-mawḍūĉah (^{TT+R1} (^{R1T+R1} xaṭīrah (^{R1T+R1} T+R1) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} wa ‘ayyi tadahwur fī ‘amn al-xalīj (^{TT+R2} (^{R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} ∅ (^{TR1T+R2} (^{R1R1T+R2} sawfa yaḍaċ al-ĉalam ‘amām ḥašd min al-mufaĉja’āt. (^{R1R1T+R2} (^{R1T+R2} T+R2)$

Thematic Structure 1	as-sīnāryuhāt al-mawḍūĉah xaṭīrah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	as-sīnāryuhāt al-mawḍūĉah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	xaṭīrah
Thematic Structure 2	wa ‘ayyi tadahwur fī ‘amn al-xalīj ∅ sawfa yaḍaċ al-ĉalam ‘amām ḥašd min al-mufaĉja’āt.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa ‘ayyi tadahwur fī ‘amn al-xalīj
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ sawfa yaḍaċ al-ĉalam ‘amām ḥašd min al-mufaĉja’āt.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	sawfa yaḍaċ al-ĉalam ‘amām ḥašd min al-mufaĉja’āt.

Sentence 5

فهذه المنطقة لا يمكن التلاعب بها وفق رغبات ما جرى في غزو العراق عندما نسجت تصورات تحولت إلى أكاذيب.

$(^T fa ḥāḍihi al-mantiqah ^T) (^R lā yumkin at-talāĉub bihā wifqa raġabat mā jarā fī gazu al-ĉirāq ĉindamā nusijat tašawwurāt taḥawwalat ‘ilā ‘akāḍīb. ^R)$

Main Theme	fa ḥāḍihi al-mantiqah
Main Rheme	lā yumkin at-talāĉub bihā wifqa raġabat mā jarā fī gazu al-ĉirāq ĉindamā nusijat tašawwurāt taḥawwalat ‘ilā ‘akāḍīb.

Sentence 6

و نحن هنا لا نقول إن إيران ليس لديها التصميم بامتلاك سلاح نووي و لعدم وجود طرف محايد يثبت أو ينفي هذه الأفكار و يبقى الموضوع معلقاً على ذمة الشكوك، وحتى في هذا الموقف .

$(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} wa naḥnu hunā (^{TT+R1} (^{R1T+R1} lā naqūl ‘inna ‘irān laysa ladayhā at-tašmīm bi-imtilāk silāḥ nawawi (^{R1T+R1} T+R1) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} wa li-ĉadam wujūd ṭaraf muḥāyid yuṭbit ‘aw yanfi ḥāḍihi al-afkār (^{TT+R2} (^{R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} al-mawḍūĉ (^{TR1T+R2} (^{R1R1T+R2} yabqā [...] muĉallaq ĉalā ġimmat aš-šukūk, wa-ḥattā fī ḥāḍa al-mawqif. (^{R1R1T+R2} (^{R1T+R2} T+R2)$

Thematic Structure 1	wa naḥnu hunā lā naqūl ‘inna ‘irān laysa ladayhā at-tašmīm bi-imtilāk silāḥ nawawi
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa naḥnu hunā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	lā naqūl ‘inna ‘irān laysa ladayhā at-tašmīm bi-imtilāk silāḥ nawawi
Thematic Structure 2	wa li-ĉadam wujūd ṭaraf muḥāyid yuṭbit ‘aw yanfi ḥāḍihi al-afkār al-mawḍūĉ yabqā [...] muĉallaq ĉalā ġimmat aš-šukūk, wa-ḥattā fī ḥāḍa al-mawqif.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa li-ĉadam wujūd ṭaraf muḥāyid yuṭbit ‘aw yanfi ḥāḍihi al-afkār
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	al-mawḍūĉ yabqā [...] muĉallaq ĉalā ġimmat aš-šukūk, wa-ḥattā fī ḥāḍa al-mawqif.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	al-mawḍūĉ

	lā ta'man 'ayyi taḥawwulāt fī suluṭāt ḥāḍihi al-buldān min 'an tandafiċ 'ilā muġāmarat ḥarb nawawiyah, bi-ic̣tibārihā lā tamlik ar-rādiċ al-'axlāqi wa-lā al-qānūni
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	tudrik 'anna wujūd silāḥ nawawi fī l-mantiqah, ḥattā law kānat ad-dawlah muntijāt ḥāḍa as-silāḥ xāḍiċah bi-siyāsātiha li-'amrīkā, fa-hiya lā ta'man 'ayyi taḥawwulāt fī suluṭāt ḥāḍihi al-buldān min 'an tandafiċ 'ilā muġāmarat ḥarb nawawiyah, bi-ic̣tibārihā lā tamlik ar-rādiċ al-'axlāqi wa-lā al-qānūni
Thematic Struture 2	lākin ∅ tansā 'anna 'awwal man ṣanaċa ḥāḍa as-silāḥ wa-staxdamahu wa-'ajbara al-ċālam at-tasābuq ċalā imtilākih huwa 'amrīkā.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākin ∅
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	tansā 'anna 'awwal man ṣanaċa ḥāḍa as-silāḥ wa-staxdamahu wa-'ajbara al-ċālam at-tasābuq ċalā imtilākih huwa 'amrīkā.

Sentence 9

وحتى مع القول إن العالم لا تحكمه القوانين الأخلاقية، بل مبادئ القوة فييران زمن الشاه كانت من أوائل الدول التي كانت تحظى من أمريكا بأن تمتلك هذا السلاح مدفوعة بأن تكون خط دفاع أول ضد الاتحاد السوفياتي.

(^T wa ḥattā maċa al-qawl 'inna al-ċālam lā taḥkumu al-qawānīn al-'axlāqiyyah, bal mabādi' al-quwwah ^T) (^R (^{TR} fa 'irān zaman aš-šāh ^{TR}) (^{R/R} (^{TR/R} ∅ ^{TR/R}) (^{R/R/R} kānat min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānat taḥzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik ḥāḍa as-silāḥ madfūċatan bi-'an takūn xaṭṭ difāċ 'awwal ḍidd al-ittihād as-sufayti. ^{R/R/R} ^{R/R} ^R))

Main Theme	wa ḥattā maċa al-qawl 'inna al-ċālam lā taḥkumu al-qawānīn al-'axlāqiyyah, bal mabādi' al-quwwah
Main Rheme	fa 'irān zaman aš-šāh ∅ kānat min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānat taḥzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik ḥāḍa as-silāḥ madfūċatan bi-'an takūn xaṭṭ difāċ 'awwal ḍidd al-ittihād as-sufayti.
Theme within main rheme	fa 'irān zaman aš-šāh
Rheme within main rheme	∅ kānat min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānat taḥzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik ḥāḍa as-silāḥ madfūċatan bi-'an takūn xaṭṭ difāċ 'awwal ḍidd al-ittihād as-sufayti.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	kānat min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānat taḥzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik ḥāḍa as-silāḥ madfūċatan bi-'an takūn xaṭṭ difāċ 'awwal ḍidd al-ittihād as-sufayti.

Sentence 10

لكن الأحداث قلبت التصورات فصارت الثقة بأي نظام لا يرتكز إلى قواعد نظام ديموقراطي، يجب أن توفقه قوانين القوة عن حياة هذا السلاح، والاستثناء الوحيد إسرائيل التي تعاون الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي إدخالها هذا النادي الخطير.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} lākinā l-'ahdāt ^{TT+R1}) (^{RVT+R1} (^{TRVT+R1} ∅ ^{TRVT+R1}) (^{R/RVT+R1} qalabat at-tašawwurāt ^{R/RVT+R1} ^{RVT+R1} ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} fa šārat aṭ-ṭiqah bi-'ayyi niẓām lā yartakiz 'ilā qawāciċ niẓām dimuqrāṭi ^{TT+R2}) (^{RVT+R2} ^{RVT+R2} ^{yajib 'an tūqifuhu qawānīn al-quwwah ċan ḥiyāzat ḥāḍa as-silāḥ ^{RVT+R2} ^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{TT+R3} wa l-istiṭnā' al-wahīd ^{TT+R3}) (^{RVT+R3} 'isrā'īl allati taċāwan al-ġarb al-'urūbbī wa-l-'amrīkī 'idxāliha ḥāḍa an-nādi al-xaṭir. ^{RVT+R3} ^{T+R3}))}

Thematic Struture 1	lākinā l-'ahdāt ∅ qalabat at-tašawwurāt
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	lākinā l-'ahdāt
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	∅ qalabat at-tašawwurāt
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	qalabat at-tašawwurāt
Thematic Struture 2	fa šārat aṭ-ṭiqah bi-'ayyi niẓām lā yartakiz 'ilā qawāciċ niẓām dimuqrāṭi yajib 'an tūqifuhu qawānīn al-quwwah ċan ḥiyāzat ḥāḍa as-silāḥ
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	fa šārat aṭ-ṭiqah bi-'ayyi niẓām lā yartakiz 'ilā qawāciċ niẓām dimuqrāṭi

Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	yajib 'an tūqifuhu qawānin al-quwwah ʿan ḥiyāzat hāḍa as-silāh
Thematic Structure 3	wa l-istiṭnā' al-waḥīd 'isrā'ī allati taḍāwan al-ġarb al-'urūbbī wa-l-'amrīkī 'idxāliha hāḍa an-nādi al-xaṭīr.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa l-istiṭnā' al-waḥīd
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	'isrā'ī allati taḍāwan al-ġarb al-'urūbbī wa-l-'amrīkī 'idxāliha hāḍa an-nādi al-xaṭīr.

Sentence 11

دول المنطقة، خليجية أو آسيوية أخرى ليس من مصلحتها انتشار هذه القوة، وإلا اضطرت معظمها إلى الدخول في سياق مع إيران، و هنا سندخل في حسابات المخاطر.

(^{T+R1} (^{TVT+R1} ^{R1/T+R1} ^{T+R1} duwal al-mantiqah, xaljjiyyah 'aw 'āsyawiyah 'uxrā ^{TVT+R1} (^{R1T+R1} laysa min mašliḥtiḥā intišār ḥāḍihi al-quwwah
^{R1/T+R1} (^{T+R1} (^{T+R2} (^{TVT+R2} wa-'illā ^{TVT+R2} (^{R1T+R2} (^{T/R1T+R2} muḍzamuha ^{TR1T+R2} (^{R1R1T+R2} idṭarrat [...] 'ilā ad-duxūl fī sibāq maḍa
'īrān ^{R1R1T+R2} (^{R1T+R2} (^{T+R2} (^{T+R3} (^{TVT+R3} wa hunā ^{TVT+R3} (^{R1T+R3} (^{TR1T+R3} (^{R1R1T+R3} sa-nadxul fī ḥisābāt al-maxāṭīr al-
'akbar. ^{R1R1T+R3} (^{R1T+R3} (^{T+R3}))

Thematic Structure 1	duwal al-mantiqah, xaljjiyyah 'aw 'āsyawiyah 'uxrā min mašliḥtiḥā intišār ḥāḍihi al-quwwah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	duwal al-mantiqah, xaljjiyyah 'aw 'āsyawiyah 'uxrā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	laysa min mašliḥtiḥā intišār ḥāḍihi al-quwwah
Thematic Structure 2	wa-'illā muḍzamuha idṭarrat [...] 'ilā ad-duxūl fī sibāq maḍa 'īrān
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa-'illā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	muḍzamuha idṭarrat [...] 'ilā ad-duxūl fī sibāq maḍa 'īrān
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	muḍzamuha
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	idṭarrat [...] 'ilā ad-duxūl fī sibāq maḍa 'īrān
Thematic Structure 3	wa hunā ∅ sa-nadxul fī ḥisābāt al-maxāṭīr al-'akbar.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa hunā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	∅ sa-nadxul fī ḥisābāt al-maxāṭīr al-'akbar.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	sa-nadxul fī ḥisābāt al-maxāṭīr al-'akbar

Sentence 12

لكن السيناريو الآخر لا يفترض الضربة، ولا من يهددون بها، وإنما مقابضة ذلك بتحالف تدور حواراته وأسراره تحت طائلة هذه البلدان.

(^T (^{TVT} lākina s-sīnāryu al-'āxar ^{TVT} (^{R1T} (^{TR1T} ∅ ^{TR1T} (^{R1R1T} lā yaftariḍ aḍ-ḍarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna biḥā ^{R1R1T} (^{R1T} (^R
^{TR} wa-'innamā ^{TR} (^{R1R} muqāyaḍat ḡālik bi-taḥāluf tadūr ḥiwārātuh wa-'asrāruh taḥta ṭāwilt ḥāḍihi al-buldān. ^{R1R} (^R)

Main theme	lākina s-sīnāryu al-'āxar ∅ lā yaftariḍ aḍ-ḍarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna biḥā
Theme within main theme	lākina s-sīnāryu al-'āxar
Rheme within main theme	∅ lā yaftariḍ aḍ-ḍarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna biḥā
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	lā yaftariḍ aḍ-ḍarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna biḥā
Main Rheme	wa-'innamā muqāyaḍat ḡālik bi-taḥāluf tadūr ḥiwārātuh wa-'asrāruh taḥta ṭāwilt ḥāḍihi al-buldān.
Theme within main rheme	wa-'innamā
Rheme within main rheme	muqāyaḍat ḡālik bi-taḥāluf tadūr ḥiwārātuh wa-'asrāruh taḥta ṭāwilt ḥāḍihi al-buldān.

Sentence 13

و ربما تكون النتائج عكس التصورات والتوقعات إذا ما وجدنا شركاء الأمس يعودون إلى صياغة اتفاقات تأخ بين الأعداء على مبدأ المصالح المشتركة، حتى لو لم يوجد العدو المشترك أو المفترض مثلما كان الاتحاد السوفياتي .

(^T (^{T_T} wa rubbamā an-natā'ij ^{T_T}) (^{R_{1T}} takūn [...] čaks at-taašawūrāt wa-t-tawaqūcāt ^{R_{1T}}) (^R (^{T_R} 'iḡā mā Ø ^{T_R}) (^{R_R} (^{T_{R_R}} wajadnā šurakā' al-'ams yaćūdūn 'ilā šiyāgat ittifaqāt ta'āxin bayna al-'acđā' čalā mabd' al-mašāliḡ al-muštarakah ^{T_{R_R}}), (^{R_{R_R}} ḡatta law lam yūjad al-ćadū al-muštarak 'aw al-muftarad miṡlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī. ^{R_{R_R}} ^{R_R} ^R)

Main Theme	wa rubbamā an-natā'ij takūn [...] čaks at-taašawūrāt wa-t-tawaqūcāt
Theme within main theme	wa rubbamā an-natā'ij
Rheme within main theme	takūn [...] čaks at-taašawūrāt wa-t-tawaqūcāt
Main Rheme	'iḡā mā Ø wajadnā šurakā' al-'ams yaćūdūn 'ilā šiyāgat ittifaqāt ta'āxin bayna al-'acđā' čalā mabd' al-mašāliḡ al-muštarakah, ḡatta law lam yūjad al-ćadū al-muštarak 'aw al-muftarad miṡlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī.
Theme within main rheme	'iḡā mā Ø
Rheme within main rheme	wajadnā šurakā' al-'ams yaćūdūn 'ilā šiyāgat ittifaqāt ta'āxin bayna al-'acđā' čalā mabd' al-mašāliḡ al-muštarakah, ḡatta law lam yūjad al-ćadū al-muštarak 'aw al-muftarad miṡlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	wajadnā šurakā' al-'ams yaćūdūn 'ilā šiyāgat ittifaqāt ta'āxin bayna al-'acđā' čalā mabd' al-mašāliḡ al-muštarakah
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	ḡatta law lam yūjad al-ćadū al-muštarak 'aw al-muftarad miṡlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة عليها أن تفهم أن لا ثوابت بالسياسة، و أن الثقة بدولة صديقة أو عدوة تخضع لمجمل المصالح الأني منها والبعيد .

(^{T+R} (^{T_{T+R}} duwal al-mantiqah ^{T_{T+R}}) (^{R_{1T+R}} (^{T_{R_{1T+R}}} čalayhā ^{T_{R_{1T+R}}}) (^{R_{1R_{1T+R}}} 'an tafham 'an lā ṡawābit bi-s-siyāsah, wa-'anna a ṡ-ṡiqah bi-dawlah šadīqah 'aw ćadwwah taxđac li-mujmal al-mašāliḡ al-āniyyi minhā wa-l-baćīd. ^{R_{1R_{1T+R}}} ^{T+R})

Thematic Structure	duwal al-mantiqah čalayhā'an tafham 'an lā ṡawābit bi-s-siyāsah, wa-'anna a ṡ-ṡiqah bi-dawlah šadīqah 'aw ćadwwah taxđac li-mujmal al-mašāliḡ al-āniyyi minhā wa-l-baćīd.
Main Theme within thematic structure	duwal al-mantiqah
Main Rheme within thematic structure	čalayhā'an tafham 'an lā ṡawābit bi-s-siyāsah, wa-'anna a ṡ-ṡiqah bi-dawlah šadīqah 'aw ćadwwah taxđac li-mujmal al-mašāliḡ al-āniyyi minhā wa-l-baćīd.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure	čalayhā
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure	'an tafham 'an lā ṡawābit bi-s-siyāsah, wa-'anna a ṡ-ṡiqah bi-dawlah šadīqah 'aw ćadwwah taxđac li-mujmal al-mašāliḡ al-āniyyi minhā wa-l-baćīd.

Sentence 15

و مثلما تنازلت أمريكا عن الشاه ونظامه فهي قد تتقارب مع من تعتبرهم أعداءها و لا يحتاج الأمر إلا لايتسامات تتبعها توقع على اتفاقات المصالح قد لا تكون لصالحنا ولا غيرنا .

(^{T+R₁} (^{T_{T+R₁}} (^{T_{T_{T+R₁}}} wa miṡlamā 'amrīkā ^{T_{T_{T+R₁}}}) (^{R_{1T_{T+R₁}}} tanāzalat [...] ćan aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi ^{R_{1T_{T+R₁}}}) (^{R_{1T+R₁}} (^{T_{R_{1T+R₁}}} fa hiya ^{T_{R_{1T+R₁}}}) (^{R_{1R_{1T+R₁}}} (^{T_{R_{1R_{1T+R₁}}}} qad tataqārab maća man taćtabirahum 'acđā'hā ^{R_{1R_{1T+R₁}}}) (^{R_{1T+R₁}}) (^{T+R₁}) (^{T+R₂} (^{T_{T+R₂}} wa l-'amr ^{T_{T+R₂}}) (^{R_{1T+R₂}}) (^{R_{1T+R₂}}) (^{T+R₂}) (^{T_{T+R₂}} lā yaḡtāj [...] 'illā li-ibtisāmāt tatbaćuhā tawāqīć čalā ittifaqāt al-mašāliḡ qad lā takūn lišāliḡinā wa-lā ḡayrinā. ^{R_{1T+R₂}} ^{T+R₂})

Thematic Structure 1	wa miṡlamā 'amrīkā tanāzalat [...] ćan aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi fa hiya Ø qad tataqārab maća man taćtabirahum 'acđā'hā
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa miṡlamā 'amrīkā tanāzalat [...] ćan aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 1	wa miṡlamā 'amrīkā
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	tanāzalat [...] ćan aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	fa hiya Ø qad tataqārab maća man taćtabirahum 'acđā'hā

Main Theme	ğayra ‘anna tağayyur az-zurūf fī l-‘aḥwāl al-qā‘imah
Main Rheme	∅ mazzaqa tilka al-‘alāqāt wa ∅ waḍācāhā fī dawā‘ir at-tafā‘ul as-silbī allādī yataḥarrak naḥwa ṣidām musallah
Thematic Structure a within main rheme	∅ mazzaqa tilka al-‘alāqāt
Theme within thematic structure a within main rheme	∅
Rheme within thematic structure a within main rheme	mazzaqa tilka al-‘alāqāt
Thematic Structure b within main rheme	wa ∅ waḍācāhā fī dawā‘ir at-tafā‘ul as-silbī allādī yataḥarrak naḥwa ṣidām musallah
Theme within thematic structure b within main rheme	wa ∅
Rheme within thematic structure b within main rheme	waḍācāhā fī dawā‘ir at-tafā‘ul as-silbī allādī yataḥarrak naḥwa ṣidām musallah

Sentence 4

إسرائيل، دائماً على خط التماس مع المنطقة، ومع كل دولة إسلامية تحصل على سلاح متقدم أو مدمر، و لذلك عارضت بشدة امتلاك باكستان سلاحاً نووياً، و كانت أن تقوم بمغامرة بضرب مفاعلاتها، لولا الخوف من رد فعل لدولة توضع في مصاف الدول الثانوية عسكرياً، و قد فجرت المفاعل النووي العراقي.

(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} ‘isrā‘īl ^{T+R1}) (^{R+T+R1} dā‘iman ḥālā ḫaṭṭ at-tamāss ma‘ā al-mantiqah, wa- ma‘ā kull dawlah ‘islāmiyyah taḥṣal ḥālā silāḥ mutaqaḍḍim ‘aw mudammir ^{R+T+R1} ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} wa liḍālīka ^{T+R2}) (^{R+T+R2} (^{T+R2} ∅ ^{T+R2}) (^{R+T+R2} ḥāraḍat biṣiddah imtilāk bākistān silāḥan nawawiyyan ^{R+T+R2} ^{R+T+R2} ^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T+R3} (^{T+R3} wa ∅ ^{T+R3}) (^{R+T+R3} kādat ‘an taqūm bi-muḡāmarah bi-ḍarb mufa‘īlātihā ^{R+T+R3} ^{T+R3}), (^{R+T+R3} lawlā al-xawf min radd fi‘lin li-dawlah tūḍācu fī maṣāff ad-duwal aṭ-ṭānawiyyah ḥaskariyyan ^{R+T+R3} ^{T+R3}) (^{T+R4} (^{T+R4} wa ∅ ^{T+R4}) (^{R+T+R4} qad fajjarat al-mufa‘īl an-nawawī al-‘īraqī. ^{R+T+R4} ^{T+R4})

Thematic Structure 1	‘isrā‘īl dā‘iman ḥālā ḫaṭṭ at-tamāss ma‘ā al-mantiqah, wa- ma‘ā kull dawlah ‘islāmiyyah taḥṣal ḥālā silāḥ mutaqaḍḍim ‘aw mudammir
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	‘isrā‘īl
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	dā‘iman ḥālā ḫaṭṭ at-tamāss ma‘ā al-mantiqah, wa- ma‘ā kull dawlah ‘islāmiyyah taḥṣal ḥālā silāḥ mutaqaḍḍim ‘aw mudammir
Thematic Structure 2	wa liḍālīka ∅ ḥāraḍat biṣiddah imtilāk bākistān silāḥan nawawiyyan
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa liḍālīka
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ ḥāraḍat biṣiddah imtilāk bākistān silāḥan nawawiyyan
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	ḥāraḍat biṣiddah imtilāk bākistān silāḥan nawawiyyan
Thematic Structure 3	wa ∅ kādat ‘an taqūm bi-muḡāmarah bi-ḍarb mufa‘īlātihā lawlā al-xawf min radd fi‘lin li-dawlah tūḍācu fī maṣāff ad-duwal aṭ-ṭānawiyyah ḥaskariyyan
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa ∅ kādat ‘an taqūm bi-muḡāmarah bi-ḍarb mufa‘īlātihā
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 3	wa ∅
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 3	kādat ‘an taqūm bi-muḡāmarah bi-ḍarb mufa‘īlātihā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	lawlā al-xawf min radd fi‘lin li-dawlah tūḍācu fī maṣāff ad-duwal aṭ-ṭānawiyyah ḥaskariyyan
Thematic Structure 4	wa ∅ qad fajjarat al-mufa‘īl an-nawawī al-‘īraqī.
Main Theme within thematic structure 4	wa ∅
Main Rheme within thematic structure 4	qad fajjarat al-mufa‘īl an-nawawī al-‘īraqī.

Sentence 12

فهي لم تستنكر على الهند وجنوب أفريقيا، وحتى الأرجنتين، وكوريا الشمالية أن تمتلك أذرة نووية، إلا إذا خرجت إلى الأبعاد العربية، والإسلامية.

(^T (^{TNT} fa hiya ^{TNT}) (^{RVT} (^{TRVT} ∅ ^{TRVT}) (^{RVRT} lam tastankir čalā al-hind wa-janūb 'afrīqiyā, wa-ḥattā al-'arjantīn wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah 'an tamtalik 'adričah nawawīyyah ^{RVRT}) ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} 'illā 'idā ∅ ^{TR}) (^{RVR} xarajat 'ilā al-'abcād al-čarabiyyah wa-l-'islāmiyyah. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	fa hiya ∅ lam tastankir čalā al-hind wa-janūb 'afrīqiyā, wa-ḥattā al-'arjantīn wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah 'an tamtalik 'adričah nawawīyyah
Theme within main theme	fa hiya
Rheme within main theme	∅ lam tastankir čalā al-hind wa-janūb 'afrīqiyā, wa-ḥattā al-'arjantīn wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah 'an tamtalik 'adričah nawawīyyah
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	lam tastankir čalā al-hind wa-janūb 'afrīqiyā, wa-ḥattā al-'arjantīn wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah 'an tamtalik 'adričah nawawīyyah
Main Rheme	'illā 'idā ∅ xarajat 'ilā al-'abcād al-čarabiyyah wa-l-'islāmiyyah.
Theme within main rheme	'illā 'idā ∅
Rheme within main rheme	xarajat 'ilā al-'abcād al-čarabiyyah wa-l-'islāmiyyah.

Sentence 13

ويبقى موضوع السلاح النووي عقدة تتجاوز المسائل العامة، كالحصول على تقنيات سلمية لهذه الطاقة، إذ يمكن السماح بها إذا كانت تحت مظلة الرقابة الدولية، وبشروط أمريكية.

(^T (^{TNT} (^{TRVT} wa mawḍūc as-silāh an-nawawī ^{TRVT}) (^{RVT} yabqā [...] čuqdah tatajāwaz al-masā'il al-čāmmah ^{RVT}) ^{TNT}), (^{RVT} ka-l-ḥuṣūl čalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-hāḍihi at-tāqah ^{RVT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} (^{TRVR} 'id as-samāh bihā ^{TRVR}) (^{RVT} yumkin [...] ^{RVT}) ^{TR}) (^{RVR} 'idā ∅ ^{TRVR}) (^{RVR} kānat tahtā mazallat ar-raqābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūt 'amrīkiyyah. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa mawḍūc as-silāh an-nawawī yabqā [...] čuqdah tatajāwaz al-masā'il al-čāmmah ka-l-ḥuṣūl čalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-hāḍihi at-tāqah
Theme within main theme	wa mawḍūc as-silāh an-nawawī yabqā [...] čuqdah tatajāwaz al-masā'il al-čāmmah
Theme within theme within main theme	wa mawḍūc as-silāh an-nawawī
Rheme within theme within main theme	yabqā [...] čuqdah tatajāwaz al-masā'il al-čāmmah
Rheme within main theme	ka-l-ḥuṣūl čalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-hāḍihi at-tāqah
Main Rheme	'id as-samāh bihā yumkin [...] 'idā ∅ kānat tahtā mazallat ar-raqābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūt 'amrīkiyyah.
Theme within main rheme	'id as-samāh bihā yumkin [...]
Theme within theme within main rheme	'id as-samāh bihā
Rheme within theme within main rheme	yumkin [...]
Rheme within main rheme	'idā ∅ kānat tahtā mazallat ar-raqābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūt 'amrīkiyyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	'idā ∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	kānat tahtā mazallat ar-raqābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūt 'amrīkiyyah.

Sentence 14

ومن هنا تأتي المخاطر إذا ما أقدمت إسرائيل وحولت تصريحات مسؤوليها الساخنة إلى فعلٍ ستكون آثاره مدمرة على كل العالم.

(^T wa min hunā ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TRVR} al-maxātir ^{TRVR}) (^{RVT} t'atī ^{RVT}) ^{TR}) (^{RVR} (^{TRVR} 'idā mā 'isrā'īl ^{TRVR}) (^{RVR} 'aqdamat [...] wa-ḥawwalat tašriḥāt mas'ūlihā as-sāxinah 'ilā fičlin sa-takūn āṭāruhu mudammirah čalā kull-a-l-čālam. ^{RVR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa min hunā
Main Rheme	al-maxātir t'atī 'idā mā 'isrā'īl 'aqdamat [...] wa-ḥawwalat tašriḥāt mas'ūlihā as-sāxinah 'ilā fičlin sa-takūn āṭāruhu mudammirah čalā kull-a-l-čālam.
Theme within main rheme	al-maxātir t'atī
Theme within theme within main rheme	al-maxātir
Rheme within theme within main rheme	t'atī

Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-'innamā Ø li-taġyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-iċġībārihi mašdar al-ċulama' wa-t-tāqāt al-fāċilah fi 'ayyi injāz muḏād.
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-'innamā Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	li-taġyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-iċġībārihi mašdar al-ċulama' wa-t-tāqāt al-fāċilah fi 'ayyi injāz muḏād.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى جوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} fi mantiqatinā, wa-ċalā hawāffihā ^{TT+R1}), (^{RT+R1} (^{TRVT+R1} sibāq li-t-asalluḥ ^{TRVT+R1}) (^{RRT+R1} yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl ^{RRT+R1}) (^{RT+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} fa al-'ūlā ^{TT+R2}) (^{RRT+R2} (^{TRVT+R2} radduhā ^{TRVT+R2}) (^{RRT+R2} jā'a ċalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah ^{RRT+R2}) (^{TT+R2}) (^{RT+R2} (^{TRVT+R2} 'isrā'īl ^{TRVT+R2}) (^{RRT+R2} li-tarudd bi-l-kašf ċan tā'irat tajassus xuššīšat li-'īrān wa-bidūn tayyār. ^{RRT+R2}) (^{RT+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	fi mantiqatinā, wa-ċalā hawāffihā sibāq li-t-asalluḥ yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	fi mantiqatinā, wa-ċalā hawāffihā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	sibāq li-t-asalluḥ yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	sibāq li-t-asalluḥ
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	yajrī [...] bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Thematic Structure 2	fa al-'ūlā radduhā'a ċalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah 'isrā'īl li-tarudd bi-l-kašf ċan tā'irat tajassus xuššīšat li-'īrān wa-bidūn tayyār.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	fa al-'ūlā radduhā jā'a ċalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	fa al-'ūlā
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	radduhā jā'a ċalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah
Theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	radduhā
Rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	jā'a ċalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq šawārīx bālistiyyah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	'isrā'īl li-tarudd bi-l-kašf ċan tā'irat tajassus xuššīšat li-'īrān wa-bidūn tayyār.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	'isrā'īl
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	li-tarudd bi-l-kašf ċan tā'irat tajassus xuššīšat li-'īrān wa-bidūn tayyār.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغظ على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره باتقان وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

(^T wa bi-wujūd hādihi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah^T) (^R (^{T+R1R} (^{TT+R1R} yabdū ^{TT+R1R}) (^{RT+R1R} 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḏ-ḏāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar ^{RT+R1R}) (^{T+R1R}) (^{T+R2R} (^{TT+R2R} wa kullun ^{TT+R2R}) (^{RT+R2R} (^{TRVT+R2R} Ø ^{TRVT+R2R}) (^{RRT+R2R} yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāsshah. ^{RRT+R2R}) (^{RT+R2R}) (^R)

Main Theme	wa bi-wujūd hādihi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^T
Main Rheme	yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḏ-ḏāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar wa kullun Ø yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāsshah.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḏ-ḏāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	yabdū
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḏ-ḏāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	wa kullun Ø yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāsshah.

Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa kullun Ø
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	Ø yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāṣṣah.
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāṣṣah.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^T (^{TT} wa maća 'anna al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-muċādālāt al-mutaċāraf ċalayhā ^{TT}), (^{RIT} 'akbar wa-'akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān ^{RIT}) (^R (^{TR} 'illā 'anna ḍālika ^{TR}) (^{RIR} (^{TRIR} Ø ^{TRIR}) (^{RIRIR} lā yaxḍaċ liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḍā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{RIRIR} ^{RIR} ^R))

Main Theme	wa maća 'anna al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-muċādālāt al-mutaċāraf ċalayhā 'akbar wa-'akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān
Theme within main theme	wa maća 'anna al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-muċādālāt al-mutaċāraf ċalayhā
Rheme within main theme	'akbar wa-'akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān
Main Rheme	'illā 'anna ḍālika Ø lā yaxḍaċ liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḍā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi.
Theme within main rheme	'illā 'anna ḍālika
Rheme within main rheme	Ø lā yaxḍaċ liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḍā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	lā yaxḍaċ liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḍā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi.

Sentence 5

و قد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

(^T wa Ø ^T) (^R (^{TR} qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān ^{TR}) (^{RIR} kayfa tarājaċat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'aċzam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šūcūb. ^{RIR} ^R))

Main Theme	wa Ø
Main Rheme	qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarājaċat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'aċzam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šūcūb.
Theme within main rheme	qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afgānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān
Rheme within main rheme	kayfa tarājaċat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'aċzam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'iṣrār kifāḥ aš-šūcūb.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^T lākin fī ḥāl istixdām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^T), wa-hiya mā tušīr 'ilayhi 'isrā'īl bi-tadmīr kull 'īrān (^R (^{TR} Ø ^{TR}) (^{RIR} yajċal al-'umūr muxtalifah. ^{RIR} ^R))

Main Theme	lākin fī ḥāl istixdām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah
Main Rheme	Ø yajċal al-'umūr muxtalifah.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	yajċal al-'umūr muxtalifah.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين .

(^T wa hunā ^T) (^R (^{TR} lābudda ^{TR}) (^{R/R} min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā’il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaḡu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{R/R})^R)

Main Theme	wa hunā
Main Rheme	lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā’il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaḡu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.
Theme within main rheme	lābudda
Rheme within main rheme	min qiyās nabḍ at-tahdīd bi-l-ḥarb ‘ilā al-wasā’il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā ‘ayyun min hādīhi al-aṭrāf, wa-madā al-‘aḍrār allatī sa-talḥaḡu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة واردة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^T (^{TT} wa Ø ^{TT}) (^{R/T} lā naḥtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḡan časkariyyan ^{R/T})
^T) (^R (^{TR} ‘iḡā Ø ^{TR}) (^{R/R} ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḡad al-muḡarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-čālamīyyah ‘an tataḡarrak hādīhi al-‘asliḡah min ḡāġiṭah wa-rādičah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšīr. ^{R/R})^R)

Main Theme	wa Ø lā naḥtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḡan časkariyyan
Theme within main theme	wa Ø
Rheme within main theme	lā naḥtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḡan časkariyyan
Main Rheme	‘iḡā Ø ‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḡad al-muḡarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-čālamīyyah ‘an tataḡarrak hādīhi al-‘asliḡah min ḡāġiṭah wa-rādičah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšīr.
Theme within main rheme	‘iḡā Ø
Rheme within main rheme	‘adraknā ‘anna ‘aḡad al-muḡarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-čālamīyyah ‘an tataḡarrak hādīhi al-‘asliḡah min ḡāġiṭah wa-rādičah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšīr.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، وروية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^T Ø ^T) (^R dačūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yuḍīr al-mačrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātiḡah man yamlik muġāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intisār. ^R)

Main Theme	Ø
Main Rheme	dačūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yuḍīr al-mačrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātiḡah man yamlik muġāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intisār.

Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخطتها توجد أحياناً أوهام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} wa ḡattā fi l-ḡurūb wa-xiṭaṭiḡah ^{TT+R1}) (^{R/T+R1} (^{TR/T+R1} tujad ‘aḡyānan ^{TR/T+R1}) (^{R/R/T+R1} ‘aḡḡam tajurru li-l-‘axṭā’ al-fādiḡah ^{R/R/T+R1}) (^{R/T+R1}) ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} wa lačalla ‘axṭarahā ^{TT+R2}) (^{R/T+R2} (^{R/R/T+R2} kayfa ^{R/R/T+R2}) (^{TR/T+R2} (^{TT/TT+R2} iḡṭisād baladin mā, ġaniyan ‘aw mutawasit ad-daxl ^{TT/TT+R2}), (^{R/T+R2} yašmud [...] čalā ‘aklāf ḡarb tawilah ‘iḡā mā šarat ḡisābat as-sačāt šuḡuran ṭumma sinīnan. ^{R/T+R2})^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	wa ḡattā fi l-ḡurūb wa-xiṭaṭiḡah tujad ‘aḡyānan ‘aḡḡam tajurru li-l-‘axṭā’ al-fādiḡah
Main Theme within thematic structure I	wa ḡattā fi l-ḡurūb wa-xiṭaṭiḡah
Main Rheme within thematic structure I	tujad ‘aḡyānan ‘aḡḡam tajurru li-l-‘axṭā’ al-fādiḡah

Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	tujad 'aḥyānan
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	'awhām tajurru li-l-'axṭā' al-fādiḥah
Thematic Structure 2	wa la'alla 'axṭarahā kayfa iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan 'aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl yašmud [...] ċalā 'aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah 'idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sa'āt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa la'alla 'axṭarahā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	kayfa iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan 'aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl yašmud [...] ċalā 'aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah 'idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sa'āt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	kayfa
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan 'aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl yašmud [...] ċalā 'aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah 'idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sa'āt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.
Theme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	iqtisād baladin mā, ḡaniyan 'aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl
Rheme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	yašmud [...] ċalā 'aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah 'idā mā šarat ḥisābāt as-sa'āt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

(^T wa 'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan^T), (^R (TR Ø TR) (^{R/R} i'ctamadat fi intišārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma'ā al-ċarab ċalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīċah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xašm. ^{R/R} R)

Main Theme	wa 'isrā'īl, taḥdīdan
Main Rheme	Ø i'ctamadat fi intišārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma'ā al-ċarab ċalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīċah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xašm.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	i'ctamadat fi intišārihā bi-ḥurūbihā ma'ā al-ċarab ċalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sarīċah, wa-naql al-ḥarb 'ilā 'arḍ al-xašm.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تقترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضرب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير.

(^{T+R1} (TV+R1 wa hiya bi-tabā'ūd al-masāfah ma'ā 'irān ^{TV+R1}), (^{R/V+R1} (TRV+R1 rubbamā Ø ^{TRV+R1}) (^{R/RV+R1} taftariḍ ḥāḍa al-'uṣlūb ^{R/RV+R1} R/V+R1) ^{T+R1}), wa-l-laḍī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-mufa'īl tammūz bi-l-ċirāq (^{T+R2} (^{TV+R2} lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn ^{TV+R2}) (^{R/V+R2} (TRV+R2 Ø ^{TRV+R2}) (^{R/RV+R2} lam takūnā fi zaman mutagayyir. ^{R/RV+R2} R/V+R2) ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	wa hiya bi-tabā'ūd al-masāfah ma'ā 'irān rubbamā Ø taftariḍ ḥāḍa al-'uṣlūb
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa hiya bi-tabā'ūd al-masāfah ma'ā 'irān
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	rubbamā Ø taftariḍ ḥāḍa al-'uṣlūb
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	rubbamā Ø
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	taftariḍ ḥāḍa al-'uṣlūb
Thematic Structure 2	lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn Ø lam takūnā fi zaman mutagayyir.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø lam takūnā fi zaman mutagayyir.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	lam takūnā fi zaman mutagayyir.

Sentence 13

اي ان ايران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل ، و هناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر ، و حتى بجناد دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة.

(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} ay 'anna 'irān (^{T+R1}) (^{R+T+R1}) ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīc al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl (^{R+T+R1}) (^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} wa hunāka (^{T+R2}) (^{R+T+R2}) jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar (^{R+T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T+R3} wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā (^{T+R3}) (^{R+T+R3}) (^{T+R3}) fa 'inna al-muḥādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ḥalā al-waraq (^{R+T+R3}) (^{T+R3}) qad tuwājīhuhā mufāja'āt ḡayr mutawaqqaḥah. (^{R+T+R3}) (^{T+R3})

Thematic Structure 1	'ay 'anna 'irān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīc al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	'ay 'anna 'irān
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīc al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Thematic Structure 2	wa hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa hunāka
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	jiwār ḥizb allāh alladī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āxar
Thematic Structure 3	wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā, fa 'inna al-muḥādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ḥalā al-waraq, qad tuwājīhuhā mufāja'āt ḡayr mutawaqqaḥah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa ḥattā bi-ḥiyād duwal 'uxrā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	fa 'inna al-muḥādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ḥalā al-waraq, qad tuwājīhuhā mufāja'āt ḡayr mutawaqqaḥah.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	fa 'inna al-muḥādālāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ḥalā al-waraq
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	qad tuwājīhuhā mufāja'āt ḡayr mutawaqqaḥah.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} duwal al-mantiqah (^{T+R1}) (^{R+T+R1}) (^{T+R1}) (^{T+R1}) sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf (^{R+T+R1}) (^{R+T+R1}) (^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} lākin kayfa (^{R+T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) sa-takūn al-adrār (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) wa-man sa-yadxul al-maḥrakah ḥatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luḥbah al-xatīrah? (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	duwal al-mantiqah Ø sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	duwal al-mantiqah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf
Thematic Structure 2	lākin kayfa sa-takūn al-adrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-maḥrakah ḥatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luḥbah al-xatīrah?
Thematic Structure a within thematic structure 2	lākin kayfa sa-takūn al-adrār
Theme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	sa-takūn al-adrār
Rheme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	lākin kayfa
Thematic Structure b within thematic structure 2	wa-man sa-yadxul al-maḥrakah ḥatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luḥbah al-xatīrah?
Theme within thematic structure b within thematic structure 2	sa-yadxul al-maḥrakah ḥatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luḥbah al-xatīrah?
Rheme within thematic structure b within thematic structure 2	wa-man

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزوبعة ستعم العالم كله.

(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} jā yabdū (^{T+R1}) (^{R+T+R1}) 'anna alladīn yufakkirūna bi-hādihi al-ḥarb yuqaddirūna an-natā'ij wa-maxāṭīrah (^{R+T+R1}) (^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} wa 'aswa' al-iḥtimālāt (^{T+R2}) (^{R+T+R2}) 'an taṭāl al-maḥrakah maṣāfi wa-wasā'il intāj an-naftī fī kull duwal al-xalīj (^{R+T+R2}) (^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T+R3} fa hunā (^{T+R3}) (^{R+T+R3}) (^{T+R3}) aḍ-ḍarar (^{T+R3}) (^{T+R3}) lan ya'tī [...] faqaṭ ḥalā

hāḍihi ad-duwal^{(R¹TR¹VT+R³)(TR¹VT+R³)(R¹VT+R³(TR¹VT+R³wa-‘innamā az-zawbaċah^{TR¹VT+R³)(R¹R¹VT+R³sa-taċumm al-ċālam kulluh.}}

Thematic Structure 1	lā yabdū ‘anna allaḡin yufakkirūna bi-hāḡihi al-ħarb yuqaddirūna an-natā‘ij wa-maxāṡirahā
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	lā yabdū
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	‘anna allaḡin yufakkirūna bi-hāḡihi al-ħarb yuqaddirūna an-natā‘ij wa-maxāṡirahā
Thematic Structure 2	wa ‘aswa‘ al-iħtimālāt ‘an taṡāl al-maċrakah maṡāfi wa-wasā‘il intāj an-naft fi kull duwal al-xalij
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa ‘aswa‘ al-iħtimālāt
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	‘an taṡāl al-maċrakah maṡāfi wa-wasā‘il intāj an-naft fi kull duwal al-xalij
Thematic Structure 3	fa hunā aḡ-ḡarar lan ya‘tī [...] faḡaṡ ċalā hāḡihi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawbaċah sa-taċumm al-ċālam kulluh.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	fa hunā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	aḡ-ḡarar lan ya‘tī [...] faḡaṡ ċalā hāḡihi ad-duwal wa-‘innamā az-zawbaċah sa-taċumm al-ċālam kulluh.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	aḡ-ḡarar lan ya‘tī [...] faḡaṡ ċalā hāḡihi ad-duwal
Theme within Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	aḡ-ḡarar
Rheme within Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	lan ya‘tī [...] faḡaṡ ċalā hāḡihi ad-duwal
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	wa-‘innamā az-zawbaċah sa-taċumm al-ċālam kulluh.
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	wa-‘innamā az-zawbaċah
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	sa-taċumm al-ċālam kulluh.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، وراذع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، ومحاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق والخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

(^T (^{TT} wa Ø ^{TT}) (^{RT} naċtaqid ^{RT}) ^T) (^R ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ħalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādiċ li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muġamarh wa-muħāwir maqbūl maċa ‘īrān, ċalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-luċbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fī l-ċīrāq wa-l-xalij, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtīṡād ċālamī lan yakūn mustaċīdan li-qabūl miṡl hāḡihi aḡ-ḡarbah, ‘iḡā mā taċaddat al-‘ahḡāf al-marħaliyyah ‘ilā ḡarar kawnī. ^R)

Main Theme	wa Ø naċtaqid
Theme within main theme	wa Ø
Rheme within main theme	naċtaqid
Main Rheme	‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ħalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādiċ li-‘isrā‘īl li-ayyi muġamarh wa-muħāwir maqbūl maċa ‘īrān, ċalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-luċbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā‘īl ‘aw baqā‘ ‘amrīkā fī l-ċīrāq wa-l-xalij, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawiyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtīṡād ċālamī lan yakūn mustaċīdan li-qabūl miṡl hāḡihi aḡ-ḡarbah, ‘iḡā mā taċaddat al-‘ahḡāf al-marħaliyyah ‘ilā ḡarar kawnī.

Analysis of Text 8

Sentence 1

أي عاقل من زعماء وسياسيين ومواطنين لا يقبل بحرب على إيران، لأن تداعياتها ستكون مدمرة.

$(T^{(TT)}$ 'ayyi cāqil min zućamā' wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṭinīn TT) (RT (TRIT \emptyset TRIT) (RIRIT lā yaqbal bi-ḥarb ċalā 'īrān RIRIT) RT)
 $(R^{(TR)}$ li-'anna tadāciyātihā TR) (RIR (TRIR \emptyset TRIR) (RIRIR sa-takūn mudammirah. RIRIR) RIR) R)

Main Theme	'ayyi cāqil min zućamā' wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṭinīn \emptyset lā yaqbal bi-ḥarb ċalā 'īrān
Theme within main theme	'ayyi cāqil min zućamā' wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṭinīn
Rheme within main theme	\emptyset lā yaqbal bi-ḥarb ċalā 'īrān
Theme within rheme within main theme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main theme	lā yaqbal bi-ḥarb ċalā 'īrān
Main Rheme	li-'anna tadāciyātihā \emptyset sa-takūn mudammirah.
Theme within main rheme	li-'anna tadāciyātihā
Rheme within main rheme	\emptyset sa-takūn mudammirah
Theme within rheme within main rheme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	sa-takūn mudammirah

Sentence 2

و أياً كان الأمر مناوراً ضاغطة، أم نوايا حقيقية خططت لها أمريكا وإسرائيل، فإن العالم كله يرفضها لخطورة نتائجها وكوارثها الصعبة.

$(T^{(T)}$ wa 'ayyan kāna al-'amr munāwarh dāgiṭah, 'am nawāyā ḥaqīqiyyah xaṭṭaṭat lahā 'amrīkā wa-'isrā'īl T) (R (TR fa 'inna al-ċālam kullahu TR) (RIR (TRIR \emptyset TRIR) (RIRIR yarfuduhā li-xuṭurat natā'ijihā wa-kawāriṭihā aš-šaċbah. RIRIR) RIR) R)

Main Theme	wa 'ayyan kāna al-'amr munāwarh dāgiṭah, 'am nawāyā ḥaqīqiyyah xaṭṭaṭat lahā 'amrīkā wa-'isrā'īl
Main Rheme	fa 'inna al-ċālam kullahu yarfuduhā li-xuṭurat natā'ijihā wa-kawāriṭihā aš-šaċbah.
Theme within main rheme	fa 'inna al-ċālam kullahu
Rheme within main rheme	\emptyset yarfuduhā li-xuṭurat natā'ijihā wa-kawāriṭihā aš-šaċbah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	yarfuduhā li-xuṭurat natā'ijihā wa-kawāriṭihā aš-šaċbah.

Sentence 3

و إذا كان استبدال الدبلوماسية كحل هو الأفضل وأن شراكة أمريكا في المباحثات مع الوفد الأوروبي جاءت بدوافع صعوبة الهجوم العسكري، فأيضاً المكاسب قد تكون كبيرة ومتعددة ومنها أن.

1- فتح مكتب أمريكي لنواة سفارة في إيران سوف يساعدها على استقرار العراق والبقاء فيه طويلاً، و أيضاً التخاطب مع الشعب الإيراني، وربما تدعيم قوى المعارضة من خلال التقارب معها من داخل تلك الدولة.

2- إشراك إسرائيل بهذه الخطوات، وإعادة العلاقات القديمة، وربما التحالف بين طرفي النزاع والعداوات، خاصة وأن سورية تعمل على خلق نهايات لحربها مع إسرائيل والتي تمثل الحليف العربي الأهم والمجاور لإسرائيل، وكذلك تحييد حزب الله بإنهاء الخلاف على مزارع شبعا والجلاء عن باقي الأراضي اللبنانية.

3 - دفع العرب إلى سلام مع إسرائيل حتى ولو جاءت بنتائج صعبة، وخاصة الدول التي ليس لها حدود معها، وكمعادلة للقوة بين إسرائيل وإيران، و الأسباب ناتجة من أن الضعف العربي وصل إلى نهايته، وأصبح قضية ربما تجعلهم الهدف والضحية في أي تطورات جديدة في المنطقة كلها.

$(T^{+R1}$ ($^{TT+R1}$ wa 'idā kāna istibdāl ad-dublumāsiyyah ka-ḥall huwa al-'afḍal wa-'anna šarākat 'amrīkā ff l-mubāḥaṭāt maċā al-wafd al-'ūrubbī jā'at bi-dawāfiċ šuċubat al-hujūm al-ċaskarī $^{TT+R1}$) ($^{RIT+R1}$ ($^{TRIT+R1}$ fa 'ayḍan al-makāsib $^{TRIT+R1}$) ($^{RIRIT+R1}$) $^{RIRIT+R1}$) qad takūn kabīrah wa-mutaċaddidah $^{RIRIT+R1}$) $^{RIRIT+R1}$) $^{T+R1}$)

$(T^{+R2}$ ($^{TT+R2}$ wa minhā $^{TT+R2}$)

1. ($^{RIT+R2}$ ($^{RIRIT+R2}$ 'anna faṭḥ maktab 'amrīkī li-nawāt safārah ff 'īrān sawfa yusāċiduhā ċalā istiqrār al-ċirāq wa-l-baqā' fihi ṭawīlan, wa-'ayḍan at-taxāṭub maċā aš-šaċab al-'īrānī, wa-rubbamā tadāciṃ quwā al-muċāraḍah min xilāl at-taqārub maċahā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah. $^{RIRIT+R2}$)

2. ($^{R2IRIT+R2}$ ($^{T+RaIR2IRIT+R2}$ isrāk 'isrā'īl bi-hādihi al-xaṭawāt $^{T+RaIR2IRIT+R2}$) ($^{T+RbIR2IRIT+R2}$ wa-'iċċadat al-ċalāqāt al-qadīmah $^{T+RcIR2IRIT+R2}$) $^{T+RbIR2IRIT+R2}$) ($^{T+RcIR2IRIT+R2}$ wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluḥ bayna ṭarafay an-nizāċ wa-l-ċadāwāt $^{TT+RcIR2IRIT+R2}$) $^{T+RbIR2IRIT+R2}$)

($R_{1T}+R_{cR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T_{1T}+R_{cR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) xāṣṣatan wa ($T_{1R1T}+R_{cR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($R_{1R1T}+R_{cR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) 'anna sūriya ta'cmal čalā xalq nihāyāt li-ħarbiḥā ma'ca 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ħalīf al-čarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl ($R_{1R1T}+R_{cR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($R_{1T}+R_{cR2}R_{1T}+R_2$). ($T+R_{dR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T_{1T}+R_{dR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) wa-kaḍālika ($T_{1T}+R_{dR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($R_{1T}+R_{dR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf čalā mazāric šabcā wa-l-jalā' čan bāqī al-'arādī al-lubnāniyyah. ($R_{1T}+R_{dR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T+R_{dR2}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($R_2R_{1T}+R_2$)

3. ($R_3R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T+R_{aR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T_{1T}+R_{aR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) daf'c al-čarab 'ilā salām ma'ca 'isrā'īl ($T_{1T}+R_{aR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ḥattā wa-law jā'at bi-tanāzulāt šacbah, ($R_{1T}+R_{aR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) wa-xāṣṣatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḥā ḥudūd ma'caḥā, wa-ka-mučādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'īrān ($R_{1T}+R_{aR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T+R_{aR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T_{1T}+R_{bR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T_{1T}+R_{bR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) wa-l-asbāb ($T_{1T}+R_{bR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($R_{1T}+R_{bR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍu'cf al-čarabi wašala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-ašbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajčaluhum al-hada'f wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fi 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā. ($R_{1T}+R_{bR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T+R_{bR3}R_{1T}+R_2$) ($R_3R_{1T}+R_2$) ($R_{1T}+R_2$) ($T+R_2$)

Thematic Structure 1	wa 'iḍā kāna istibdāl ad-dublumāsiyyah ka-ħall huwa al-'afḍal wa-'anna šarākat 'amrikā fi l-mubāḥaṭāt ma'ca al-wafḍ al-'urubbī jā'at bi-dawāfi'c šu'cubat al-hujūm al-časkarī fa 'ayḍan al-makāsib Ø qad takūn kabīrah wa-mutačaddidah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa 'iḍā kāna istibdāl ad-dublumāsiyyah ka-ħall huwa al-'afḍal wa-'anna šarākat 'amrikā fi l-mubāḥaṭāt ma'ca al-wafḍ al-'urubbī jā'at bi-dawāfi'c šu'cubat al-hujūm al-časkarī
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	fa 'ayḍan al-makāsib Ø qad takūn kabīrah wa-mutačaddidah
Thematic Structure 2	wa minhā l-'anna faṭḥ maktab 'amrikī li-nawāt safārah fi 'īran sawfa yusāciḍuhā čalā istiqrār al-čirāq wa-l-baqā' fihi ṭawīlan, wa-'ayḍan at-taxāṭub ma'ca aš-šačab al-'īrānī, wa-rubbamā tadčīm quwā al-mučāraḍah min xilāl at-taqārub ma'caḥā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah. 2-išrāk 'isrā'īl bi-ħaḍiḥi al-xaṭawāt wa-'i'čādat al-čalāqāt al-qadīmah wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluf bayna ṭarafay an-nizāc wa-l-čadāwāt xāṣṣatan wa 'anna sūriya ta'cmal čalā xalq nihāyāt li-ħarbiḥā ma'ca 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ħalīf al-čarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl, wa-kaḍālika taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf čalā mazāric šabcā wa-l-jalā' čan bāqī al-'arādī al-lubnāniyyah. 3- daf'c al-čarab 'ilā salām ma'ca 'isrā'īl ḥattā wa-law jā'at bi-tanāzulāt šacbah, wa-xāṣṣatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḥā ḥudūd ma'caḥā, wa-ka-mučādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'īrān wa-l-asbāb nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍu'cf al-čarabi wašala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-ašbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajčaluhum al-hada'f wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fi 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa minhā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	l-'anna faṭḥ maktab 'amrikī li-nawāt safārah fi 'īran sawfa yusāciḍuhā čalā istiqrār al-čirāq wa-l-baqā' fihi ṭawīlan, wa-'ayḍan at-taxāṭub ma'ca aš-šačab al-'īrānī, wa-rubbamā tadčīm quwā al-mučāraḍah min xilāl at-taqārub ma'caḥā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah. 2-išrāk 'isrā'īl bi-ħaḍiḥi al-xaṭawāt wa-'i'čādat al-čalāqāt al-qadīmah wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluf bayna ṭarafay an-nizāc wa-l-čadāwāt xāṣṣatan wa 'anna sūriya ta'cmal čalā xalq nihāyāt li-ħarbiḥā ma'ca 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ħalīf al-čarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl, wa-kaḍālika taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf čalā mazāric šabcā wa-l-jalā' čan bāqī al-'arādī al-lubnāniyyah. 3- daf'c al-čarab 'ilā salām ma'ca 'isrā'īl ḥattā wa-law jā'at bi-tanāzulāt šacbah, wa-xāṣṣatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḥā ḥudūd ma'caḥā, wa-ka-mučādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'īrān wa-l-asbāb nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍu'cf al-čarabi wašala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-ašbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajčaluhum al-hada'f wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fi 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā.
Rheme 1 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	'anna faṭḥ maktab 'amrikī li-nawāt safārah fi 'īran sawfa yusāciḍuhā čalā istiqrār al-čirāq wa-l-baqā' fihi ṭawīlan, wa-'ayḍan at-taxāṭub ma'ca aš-šačab al-'īrānī, wa-rubbamā tadčīm quwā al-mučāraḍah min xilāl at-taqārub ma'caḥā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah.
Rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	išrāk 'isrā'īl bi-ħaḍiḥi al-xaṭawāt wa-'i'čādat al-čalāqāt al-qadīmah wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluf bayna ṭarafay an-nizāc wa-l-čadāwāt xāṣṣatan wa 'anna sūriya ta'cmal čalā xalq nihāyāt li-ħarbiḥā ma'ca 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ħalīf al-čarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl. (wa-kaḍālika taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf čalā mazāric šabcā wa-l-jalā' čan bāqī al-'arādī al-lubnāniyyah.
Thematic Structure a within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic	išrāk 'isrā'īl bi-ħaḍiḥi al-xaṭawāt

structure 2	
Thematic Structure b within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-'icādat al-ċalāqāt al-qadīmah
Thematic Structure c within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluf bayna ṭarafay an-nizāc wa-l-ċadāwāt xāṣatan wa 'anna sūriya taċmal ċalā xalq nihāyāt li-ḥarbiḥā maċa 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ḥalīf al-ċarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl
Theme within thematic structure c within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-rubbamā at-taḥāluf bayna ṭarafay an-nizāc wa-l-ċadāwāt
Rheme within thematic structure c within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	xāṣatan wa 'anna sūriya taċmal ċalā xalq nihāyāt li-ḥarbiḥā maċa 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ḥalīf al-ċarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl
Theme within rheme within thematic structure c within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	xāṣatan wa
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure c within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	'anna sūriya taċmal ċalā xalq nihāyāt li-ḥarbiḥā maċa 'isrā'īl wa-l-latī tumattīl al-ḥalīf al-ċarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'īl
Thematic Structure d within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-kaḍālika taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf ċalā mazāriċ šabċā wa-l-jalā' ċan baqī al-'arādī al-lubnāniyyah.
Theme within thematic structure d within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-kaḍālika
Rheme within thematic structure d within rheme 2 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	taḥyīd hizb allāh bi-'inhā' al-xilāf ċalā mazāriċ šabċā wa-l-jalā' ċan baqī al-'arādī al-lubnāniyyah.
	daċc al-ċarab 'ilā salām maċa 'isrā'īl ḥattā [...], wa-xāṣṣatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḥā ḥudūd maċahā, wa-ka-muċādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'irān wa-l-asbāb nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍuċf al-ċarabi waṣala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-aṣbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajċaluhum al-hadaf wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fi 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā.
Rheme 3 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	daċc al-ċarab 'ilā salām maċa 'isrā'īl [...], wa-xāṣṣatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḥā ḥudūd maċahā, wa-ka-muċādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'irān wa-l-asbāb nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍuċf al-ċarabi waṣala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-aṣbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajċaluhum al-hadaf wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fi 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā.
Thematic Structure a within rheme 3 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	daċc al-ċarab 'ilā salām maċa 'isrā'īl [...], wa-xāṣṣatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḥā ḥudūd maċahā, wa-ka-muċādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'irān
Theme within thematic structure a within rheme 3 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	daċc al-ċarab 'ilā salām maċa 'isrā'īl [...]
Rheme within thematic structure a within rheme 3 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-xāṣṣatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḥā ḥudūd maċahā, wa-ka-muċādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'īl wa-'irān
Thematic Structure b within rheme 3 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-l-asbāb nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍuċf al-ċarabi waṣala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-aṣbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajċaluhum al-hadaf wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fi 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā.
Theme within Thematic Structure b within rheme 3 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	wa-l-asbāb
Rheme within Thematic Structure b within rheme 3 within main rheme within thematic structure 2	nātijah min 'anna aḍ-ḍuċf al-ċarabi waṣala 'ilā nihāyātihi, wa-aṣbaḥa qaḍiyyah rubbamā tajċaluhum al-hadaf wa-ḍ-ḍaḥiyyah fi 'ayyi taṭawwrāt jadīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā.

Sentence 4

هنا يأتي سؤال ساخن عن المستقبل العربي في ظل هذه التطورات المتسارعة.

(^T ^{TR} hunā ^T) (^R (^{TR} su'āl sāxin cân al-mustaqbal al-ĉarabī ^{TR}) (^{R/R} y'atī [...] fī zilli hāđihi at-tařawwurat al-mutasāriĉah. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	hunā
Main Rheme	su'āl sāxin cân al-mustaqbal al-ĉarabī y'atī [...] fī zilli hāđihi at-tařawwurat al-mutasāriĉah.
Theme within main rheme	su'āl sāxin cân al-mustaqbal al-ĉarabī
Rheme within main rheme	y'atī [...] fī zilli hāđihi at-tařawwurat al-mutasāriĉah.

Sentence 5

فأمريكا لا تراهن على الخصومات ولا الصادقات، وإنما تريد تحقيق خططها بعيداً عن العواطف ورهانات الخطأ والصواب إذا كان طريقها يؤدي إلى حسم الأمور بنتائج تحترم مصالحها.

(^T (^{TT} fa 'amrīkā ^{TT}) (^{RIT} (^{TRIT} ∅ ^{TRIT}) (^{R/RIT} lā turāhin ĉalā al-xuřūmāt wa-lā ař-řadāqāt ^{R/RIT}) ^{RIT}) ^T), (^R (^{TR} wa-'innama ∅ ^{TR}) (^{R/R} turīd taĥqīq xiřařihā baĉīdan cân al-ĉawāřif wa-rihānāt al-xařa' wa-ř-řawāb 'iđā kāna řariřuhā yu'addī 'ilā ĥasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij tařtarim mařāliřihā. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	fa 'amrīkā ∅ lā turāhin ĉalā al-xuřūmāt wa-lā ař-řadāqāt
Theme within main theme	fa 'amrīkā
Rheme within main theme	∅ lā turāhin ĉalā al-xuřūmāt wa-lā ař-řadāqāt
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	lā turāhin ĉalā al-xuřūmāt wa-lā ař-řadāqāt
Main Rheme	wa-'innama ∅ turīd taĥqīq xiřařihā baĉīdan cân al-ĉawāřif wa-rihānāt al-xařa' wa-ř-řawāb 'iđā kāna řariřuhā yu'addī 'ilā ĥasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij tařtarim mařāliřihā.
Theme within main rheme	wa-'innama ∅
Rhem within main rheme	turīd taĥqīq xiřařihā baĉīdan cân al-ĉawāřif wa-rihānāt al-xařa' wa-ř-řawāb 'iđā kāna řariřuhā yu'addī 'ilā ĥasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij tařtarim mařāliřihā.

Sentence 6

و ایران تفاوض من منطق القوة لأنها تدرك كيف تحصل على ما تريد .

(^T (^{TT} wa 'irān ^{TT}) (^{RIT} (^{TRIT} ∅ ^{TRIT}) (^{R/RIT} tufāwiđ min munřalaq al-quwwah ^{R/RIT}) ^{RIT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} li-'annahā ^{TR}) (^{R/R} (^{TR/R} ∅ ^{R/R}) (^{R/R/R} tudrik kayfa tařřal ĉalā mā turīd. ^{R/R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa 'irān ∅ tufāwiđ min munřalaq al-quwwah
Theme within main theme	wa 'irān
Rheme within main theme	∅ tufāwiđ min munřalaq al-quwwah
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	tufāwiđ min munřalaq al-quwwah
Main Rheme	li-'annahā ∅ tudrik kayfa tařřal ĉalā mā turīd.
Theme within main rheme	li-'annahā
Rheme within main rheme	∅ tudrik kayfa tařřal ĉalā mā turīd.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	tudrik kayfa tařřal ĉalā mā turīd.

Sentence 7

و نفس الأمر ينطبق على إسرائيل صاحبة المكاسب الأكبر، والمدركة أن كل الشعارات المرفوعة بتدميرها والانتصار للقضية الفلسطينية، ما هي إلا حالات احتقان تزيلها عوامل الواقعية السياسية حتى في الدروب الضيقة.

(^T wa nafs al-'amr ^T) (^R (^{TR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^{R/R} yanřbař ĉalā 'isrā'il řāhibat al-makāřib al-'akbar ^{R/R}) ^R), wa-l-mudrikah 'anna kull ař-řiĉārāt al-marřūĉah bi-tadmīriřah wa-l-intiřār li-l-qađiyyah al-filařřiniyyah mā hiyā 'illā ĥalāt iřtiřān tuziluhā ĉawāmil al-wāĉiĉiyyah as-siyāsiyyah ĥattā fī ad-durūb ađ-đayyiřah.

Main Theme	wa nafs al-'amr
Main Rheme	Ø yanṭabiq ḥalā 'isrā'īl šāhibat al-makāsib al-'akbar
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	yanṭabiq ḥalā 'isrā'īl šāhibat al-makāsib al-'akbar [...]

Sentence 8

و يبقى العرب الذين قد لا يمثلون مراكز للقوة عندما تتوزع اللعبة بين ثلاث قوى، هي إسرائيل، وإيران، وتركيا و هذا الواقع المرعب، قد يكون خيار القوى النافذة في المنطقة، والتي هي من يرسم الخطط ويفرض تنفيذها.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} wa l-ḥarab ^{TT+R1}) (^{RT+R1} yabqā [...]) alladīna qad lā yumattīlūna marākiz li-l-qūwwah ḥindamā tatawazzaḥ al-luḥbah bayna ṭalāt quwā, hiyā 'isrā'īl wa-'irān wa-turkiya ^{RT+R1, T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} wa ḥadā al-wāqic al-murcīb ^{TT+R2}) (^{RT+R2} (^{TRIT+R2} Ø ^{TRIT+R2}) (^{RT+R2} qad yakūn xayār al-quwā an-nāfiḍah fī l-mantiqah ^{RT+R2, T+R2}), wa-l-latī hiya man yarsum al-xiṭaṭ wa-yafriḍ tanfiḍihā.

Thematic Structure 1	wa l-ḥarab yabqā [...] alladīna qad lā yumattīlūna marākiz li-l-qūwwah ḥindamā tatawazzaḥ al-luḥbah bayna ṭalāt quwā, hiyā 'isrā'īl wa-'irān wa-turkiya
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa l-ḥarab
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	yabqā [...] alladīna qad lā yumattīlūna marākiz li-l-qūwwah ḥindamā tatawazzaḥ al-luḥbah bayna ṭalāt quwā, hiyā 'isrā'īl wa-'irān wa-turkiya
Thematic Structure 2	wa ḥadā al-wāqic al-murcīb Ø qad yakūn xayār al-quwā an-nāfiḍah fī l-mantiqah [...]
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa ḥadā al-wāqic al-murcīb
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø qad yakūn xayār al-quwā an-nāfiḍah fī l-mantiqah [...]
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	qad yakūn xayār al-quwā an-nāfiḍah fī l-mantiqah [...]

Sentence 9

في هذه الحال، هل تعود خطط "سايكس - بيكو" بتقطيع أوصال العرب تحت ذرائع فشل السلطات بالإصلاح الاقتصادي وتطبيق آليات الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان، وأن النواة بدأت بالعراق، وستزحف إلى السودان، و في المحفظة خرائط أخرى قد تمكّن القوى الثلاث التي ستلعب أدوار أمريكا وأوروبا من أن تضيق تأمين العالم من انتشار ظواهر الإرهاب كبنء قابل لأن توضع تحته عشرات الذرائع؟

(^T fī ḥādīhi al-ḥāl ^T), (^R (^{T+R1VR} (^{TT+R1VR} ḥal taḥūd ^{TT+R1VR}) (^{RT+R1VR} xiṭaṭ sāykis-bīku bi-taqṭīc 'awṣāl al-ḥarab taḥta ḍarā'ic faṣāl as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḥuqūq al-'insān, wa-'anna an-nawāḥ bada'at bi-l-ḥirāq, wa-sa-taḥḥaf 'ilā as-sudān ^{RT+R1VR, T+R1VR}) (^{T+R2VR} (^{TT+R2VR} wa fī l-mahfazah ^{TT+R2VR}) (^{RT+R2VR} xarā'it 'uxrā qad tumakkin al-quwa aṭ-ṭalāt allatī sa-talḥab 'adwār 'amrikā wa-'urubbā min 'an taḍīf t'amīn al-ḥālam min intiṣār ḥawāhir al-'irḥāb ka-band qābil li-'an tūḍaḥ taḥtahu ḥaṣarāt aḍ-ḍarā'ic? ^{RT+R2VR, T+R2VR, R})

Main Theme	fī ḥādīhi al-ḥāl
Main Rheme	ḥal taḥūd xiṭaṭ sāykis-bīku bi-taqṭīc 'awṣāl al-ḥarab taḥta ḍarā'ic faṣāl as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḥuqūq al-'insān, wa-'anna an-nawāḥ bada'at bi-l-ḥirāq, wa-sa-taḥḥaf 'ilā as-sudān wa fī l-mahfazah xarā'it 'uxrā qad tumakkin al-quwa aṭ-ṭalāt allatī sa-talḥab 'adwār 'amrikā wa-'urubbā min 'an taḍīf t'amīn al-ḥālam min intiṣār ḥawāhir al-'irḥāb ka-band qābil li-'an tūḍaḥ taḥtahu ḥaṣarāt aḍ-ḍarā'ic?
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	ḥal taḥūd xiṭaṭ sāykis-bīku bi-taqṭīc 'awṣāl al-ḥarab taḥta ḍarā'ic faṣāl as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḥuqūq al-'insān, wa-'anna an-nawāḥ bada'at bi-l-ḥirāq, wa-sa-taḥḥaf 'ilā as-sudān
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	ḥal taḥūd
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	xiṭaṭ sāykis-bīku bi-taqṭīc 'awṣāl al-ḥarab taḥta ḍarā'ic faṣāl as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḥuqūq al-'insān, wa-'anna an-nawāḥ bada'at bi-l-ḥirāq, wa-sa-taḥḥaf 'ilā as-sudān
Thematic Structure 2 within main	wa fī l-mahfazah xarā'it 'uxrā qad tumakkin al-quwa aṭ-ṭalāt allatī sa-talḥab

Thematic Structure b 1 within thematic structure b within main rheme	wa ihtilāl iddaḥā taḥmīm ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-l-ḥuriyyah
Thematic Structure b 2 within thematic structure b within main rheme	wa-n-natā'ij tamazzuq dāxilī 'acāda al-ḥirāq mā'at ḥām 'ilā al-xalf.
Theme within thematic structure b 2 within thematic structure b within main rheme	wa-n-natā'ij
Rheme within thematic structure b 2 within thematic structure b within main rheme	tamazzuq dāxilī 'acāda al-ḥirāq mā'at ḥām 'ilā al-xalf.

Sentence 2

و المنطق يرفض أيًا من الأسلوبين للحكم ، غير أن قدر هذا الوطن أن يقف على حافة الهاوية في مجرى التاريخ الحديث، رغم الإمكانيات التي تجعله العراق السعيد.
 $(T^{(TT)} wa\ l\ mantiq^{TT}) (R^{IT} (TR^{IT} \emptyset TR^{IT}) (R^{RIT} yarfuḍ\ 'ayyan\ min\ al\-'uslubayn\ li\ l\ hukm^{R^{RIT}} R^{IT} T), (R^{(TR)} ḡayra\ 'anna\ qadar\ hādā\ al\ waṭan^{TR}) (R^{R} 'an\ yaqif\ ḥalā\ ḥāffat\ al\ hāwiyah\ fī\ majrā\ at\ tārīx\ al\ ḥadīṭ,\ ruḡmā\ al\ imkānāt\ allatī\ tajāluhu\ al\ ḥirāq\ as\ saḥīd. (R^{R} R))$

Main Theme	wa l-mantiq \emptyset yarfuḍ 'ayyan min al-'uslubayn li-l-hukm
Theme within main theme	wa l-mantiq
Rheme within main theme	\emptyset yarfuḍ 'ayyan min al-'uslubayn li-l-hukm
Theme within rheme within main theme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main theme	yarfuḍ 'ayyan min al-'uslubayn li-l-hukm
Main Rheme	ḡayra 'anna qadar hādā al-waṭan 'an yaqif ḥalā ḥāffat al-hāwiyah fī majrā at-tārīx al-ḥadīṭ, ruḡmā al-imkānāt allatī tajāluhu al-ḥirāq as-saḥīd.
Theme within main rheme	ḡayra 'anna qadar hādā al-waṭan
Rheme within main rheme	'an yaqif ḥalā ḥāffat al-hāwiyah fī majrā at-tārīx al-ḥadīṭ, ruḡmā al-imkānāt allatī tajāluhu al-ḥirāq as-saḥīd.

Sentence 3

صدام انتهى وأصبح في ذمة الزمن الماضي ، وتأثيره السلبى وممارساته الدكتاتورية لو عُرضت في وقتنا الراهن على العراقيين ، وطلب منهم الخيار بين وضعهم مع الاحتلال والتمزق، أو قبول حكمه لربما جاءت النتائج لصالحه ليس لأنه مقبول، لكن لأن تقويمه وإصلاحه أسهل من واقع فرض على العراق بقانون أن صدام يملك أسلحة دمار شامل، تهدد الأمن العالمي، وأنه يتعاون مع القاعدة، التي انتشرت كالاشعة في العالم، ومع ذلك كذب الأمريكيون أنفسهم، بأنه لا صحة لتلك الذرائع .

$(T+R1 (TT+R1 ṣaddām^{TT+R1}) (R^{IT+R1} (TR^{IT+R1} \emptyset TR^{IT+R1}) (R^{RIT+R1} intahā\ wa\ aṣbaḥa\ fī\ ḡimmat\ az\ zaman\ al\ māḍī^{R^{RIT+R1}} R^{IT+R1}) T+R1), (T+R2 (TT+R2 (TT+R2 wa\ ta'fīruhu\ as\ silbiyyī\ wa\ mumārasātihi\ ad\ diktāturiyyah\ law\ ḥuriḍat\ fī\ wa\ qtinā\ ar\ rāhin\ ḥalā\ al\ ḥirāqiyyīn,\ wa\ ṭuliba\ minhum\ al\ xayār\ bayna\ waḍḥahum\ maḥa\ al\ ihtilāl\ wa\ t\ tamazuq,\ 'aw\ qubūl\ ḥukmihi^{TT+R2}) (R^{IT+R2} la\ rubbamā\ an\ natā'ij^{TR^{IT+R2}} (R^{RIT+R2} jā'at\ [...] li\ sālīhihi^{R^{RIT+R2}} R^{IT+R2} TT+R2), (R^{IT+R2} (T+R1+R2) (TT+R1+R2) laysa\ li\ 'annahu^{TT+R1+R2} (R^{IT+R1+R2} maqbūl^{R^{IT+R1+R2}} T+R1+R2), (T+R1+R2) (TT+R1+R2) lākin\ li\ 'anna\ taqwīmihi\ wa\ 'iṣlāhihi^{TT+R1+R2}) (R^{IT+R1+R2} 'ashal\ min\ wāqīc\ furīḍa\ ḥalā\ al\ ḥirāq\ bi\ qānūn\ 'anna\ ṣaddām\ yamlik\ 'asliḥat\ damār\ šāmil,\ tuhaddid\ al\ 'amn\ al\ ḥālamī,\ wa\ 'annahu\ yataḥāwan\ maḥa\ al\ qāḥidah,\ allatī\ intaṣarat\ kal\ 'aṣīḥāh\ fī\ al\ ḥālam,\ wa\ maḥa\ ḡālika\ kaḡḡaba\ al\ 'amrikiyyūn\ 'anfusahum\ bi\ 'annahu\ lā\ ṣiḥḥat\ li\ tilka\ ad\ darā'ic. (R^{IT+R1+R2} T+R1+R2) (T+R1+R2) T+R2)$

Thematic Structure 1	ṣaddām \emptyset intahā wa-aṣbaḥa fī ḡimmat az-zaman al-māḍī
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	ṣaddām
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset intahā wa-aṣbaḥa fī ḡimmat az-zaman al-māḍī
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	intahā wa-aṣbaḥa fī ḡimmat az-zaman al-māḍī
Thematic Structure 2	wa ta'fīruhu as-silbiyyī wa-mumārasātihi ad-diktāturiyyah law ḥuriḍat fī wa-qtinā ar-rāhin ḥalā al-ḥirāqiyyīn, wa-ṭuliba minhum al-xayār bayna waḍḥahum maḥa al-ihtilāl wa-t-tamazzuq, 'aw qubūl ḥukmihi la-rubbamā an-natā'ij jā'at [...] li-sālīhihi, laysa li-'annahu maqbūl, lākin li-'anna taqwīmihi wa-'iṣlāhihi 'ashal min wāqīc furīḍa ḥalā al-ḥirāq bi-qānūn 'anna ṣaddām yamlik 'asliḥat damār šāmil, tuhaddid al-'amn al-ḥālamī, wa-'annahu yataḥāwan maḥa al-qāḥidah, allatī intaṣarat kal-'aṣīḥāh fī al-ḥālam, wa-maḥa ḡālika kaḡḡaba al-'amrikiyyūn 'anfusahum bi-'annahu lā ṣiḥḥat li-tilka aḡ-ḡarā'ic.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa ta'fīruhu as-silbiyyī wa-mumārasātihi ad-diktāturiyyah law

	ćuriđat fi wa-qtinā ar-rāhin ċalā al-ćirāqiyiyn, wa-ṭuliba minhum al-xayār bayna wađćahum maća al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tamazuq, ‘aw qubūl ḥukmihi la-rubbamā an-natā‘ij jā‘at [...] li-šālihihi
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	wa ta‘īruhu as-silbiyyi wa-mumārasātihi ad-diktāturiyyah law ćuriđat fi wa-qtinā ar-rāhin ċalā al-ćirāqiyiyn, wa-ṭuliba minhum al-xayār bayna wađćahum maća al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tamazuq, ‘aw qubūl ḥukmihi
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	la-rubbamā an-natā‘ij jā‘at [...] li-šālihihi
Theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	la-rubbamā an-natā‘ij
Rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	jā‘at [...] li-šālihihi
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	laysa li-‘annahu maqbūl, lākin li-‘anna taqwīmihi wa-‘iṣlāhihi ‘ashal min wāqic furiđa ċalā al-ćirāq bi-qānūn ‘anna šaddām yamlik ‘asliḥat damār šāmil, tuhaddid al-‘amn al-ćālamī, wa-‘annahu yataćāwan maća al-qāćidah, allatī intašarat kal-‘ašiććah fi al-ćālam, wa-maća đālika kađđaba al-‘amrīkiyyūn ‘anfusahum bi-‘annahu lā šiḥḥat li-tilka ađ-đarā‘ić.
Thematic Structure a within main rheme within thematic structure 2	laysa li-‘annahu maqbūl
Theme within thematic structure a within main rheme within thematic structure 2	laysa li-‘annahu
Rheme within thematic structure a within main rheme within thematic structure 2	maqbūl
Thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 2	lākin li-‘anna taqwīmihi wa-‘iṣlāhihi ‘ashal min wāqic furiđa ċalā al-ćirāq bi-qānūn ‘anna šaddām yamlik ‘asliḥat damār šāmil, tuhaddid al-‘amn al-ćālamī, wa-‘annahu yataćāwan maća al-qāćidah, allatī intašarat kal-‘ašiććah fi al-ćālam, wa-maća đālika kađđaba al-‘amrīkiyyūn ‘anfusahum bi-‘annahu lā šiḥḥat li-tilka ađ-đarā‘ić.
Theme within thematic structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 2	lākin li-‘anna taqwīmihi wa-‘iṣlāhihi
Rheme within thematic structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 2	‘ashal min wāqic furiđa ċalā al-ćirāq bi-qānūn ‘anna šaddām yamlik ‘asliḥat damār šāmil, tuhaddid al-‘amn al-ćālamī, wa-‘annahu yataćāwan maća al-qāćidah, allatī intašarat kal-‘ašiććah fi al-ćālam, wa-maća đālika kađđaba al-‘amrīkiyyūn ‘anfusahum bi-‘annahu lā šiḥḥat li-tilka ađ-đarā‘ić.

Sentence 4

و بدلاً من جعل العراق جبهة تخدمهم ضد إيران، صارت الأخيرة واقعاً مرآً يغذي هواجس الخوف من قوة صاعدة نووياً، وربما اقتصادياً ستكون أهم لاعب في مصير الخليج وآسيا الوسطى.

(^T wa badalan min jaćl al-ćirāq jabhah taxdimuhum đidda ‘īrān^T), (^R (^{TR} al-‘axīrah ^{TR}) (^{RUR} šārat [...] wāqicān murrān yuğāđđi hawājis al-xawf min quwwah šāćidah nawawiyyān, wa-rubbamā iqtīšāđiyyān sa-takūn ‘ahamm lāćib fi mašīr al-xalīj wa-āsiyā al-wuṣṭā. ^{RUR})^R)

Main Theme	wa badalan min jaćl al-ćirāq jabhah taxdimuhum đidda ‘īrān
Main Rheme	al-‘axīrah šārat [...] wāqicān murrān yuğāđđi hawājis al-xawf min quwwah šāćidah nawawiyyān, wa-rubbamā iqtīšāđiyyān sa-takūn ‘ahamm lāćib fi mašīr al-xalīj wa-āsiyā al-wuṣṭā.
Theme within main rheme	al-‘axīrah
Rheme within main rheme	šārat [...] wāqicān murrān yuğāđđi hawājis al-xawf min quwwah šāćidah nawawiyyān, wa-rubbamā iqtīšāđiyyān sa-takūn ‘ahamm lāćib fi mašīr al-xalīj wa-āsiyā al-wuṣṭā.

Sentence 5

(ديك تشيني) نائب الرئيس الأمريكي الذي يحل ضيفاً على المنطقة، يريد مضاعفة إنتاج النفط وتخفيض أسعاره، إن أمكن . بنفس الوقت يحمل دعوة للوقوف ضد تنامي القوة الإيرانية ، البند الثالث الذي ربما يكون سرياً، هو عقد سلام مع إسرائيل باعتبارها القوة النووية التي قد تدعم العرب كئمن لهذا السلام أمام أسلحة إيران النووية .

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} dik tšīnī nā'ib ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī ^{TT+R1}) alladī yaħillu dayfan ʕalā al-mantiqah, (^{R1T+R1} (^{TR1T+R1} ∅ ^{TR1T+R1}) (^{R1R1T+R1} yurīd muḏāʕafat 'intāj an-naft wa-taxfīd 'ascārih, 'in 'amkan ^{R1R1T+R1} ^{R1T+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} bi-nafs al-waqt ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} ∅ ^{TR1T+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} yaħmil daʕwah li-l-wuqūf ʕidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'irāniyyah ^{R1R1T+R2} ^{R1T+R2} ^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{TT+R3} wa l-band aṭ-ṭāliṭ ^{TT+R3}), alladī rubbamā yakūn siriyyan, (^{R1T+R3} (^{TR1T+R3} huwa ^{TR1T+R3}) (^{R1R1T+R3} ʕaqd salām maʕa 'isrā'īl bi-īctībārihā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadʕam al-ʕarab ka-ṭaman li-hāḡā as-salām 'amāma 'asliḡat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah. ^{R1R1T+R3} ^{R1T+R3} ^{T+R3}))

Thematic Structure 1	dik tšīnī nā'ib ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī [...], ∅ yurīd muḏāʕafat 'intāj an-naft wa-taxfīd 'ascārih, 'in 'amkan
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	dik tšīnī nā'ib ar-ra'īs al-'amrīkī [...]
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	∅ yurīd muḏāʕafat 'intāj an-naft wa-taxfīd 'ascārih, 'in 'amkan
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	yurīd muḏāʕafat 'intāj an-naft wa-taxfīd 'ascārih, 'in 'amkan
Thematic Structure 2	bi-nafs al-waqt ∅ yaħmil daʕwah li-l-wuqūf ʕidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'irāniyyah
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	bi-nafs al-waqt
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ yaħmil daʕwah li-l-wuqūf ʕidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'irāniyyah
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	yaħmil daʕwah li-l-wuqūf ʕidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'irāniyyah
Thematic Structure 3	wa l-band aṭ-ṭāliṭ [...], huwa ʕaqd salām maʕa 'isrā'īl bi-īctībārihā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadʕam al-ʕarab ka-ṭaman li-hāḡā as-salām 'amāma 'asliḡat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa l-band aṭ-ṭāliṭ [...]
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	huwa ʕaqd salām maʕa 'isrā'īl bi-īctībārihā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadʕam al-ʕarab ka-ṭaman li-hāḡā as-salām 'amāma 'asliḡat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	huwa
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	ʕaqd salām maʕa 'isrā'īl bi-īctībārihā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadʕam al-ʕarab ka-ṭaman li-hāḡā as-salām 'amāma 'asliḡat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah.

Sentence 6

النفط سلعة متداولة في السوق العالمي، وهو ما يحدّد السعر والاستهلاك، إذ لم يعد هناك من يتحكم بهذه النتائج أو يوقفها جريباً على زمن مضى ، حين كانت الدول المنتجة خاضعة بكليتها إلى مزاج الغرب المستهلك الأكبر ، والمسرّع الأهم للنفط .

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} an-naft ^{TT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} silʕah mutadāwalah fī s-sūq al-ʕālamī ^{R1T+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} (^{TTNT+R2} wa huwa ^{TTNT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} mā yuḡaddid as-siʕr wa-l-istiḡlāk ^{R1T+R2} ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} 'iḡ lam yaʕud huḡāk ^{TR1T+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} man yataḡakkam bi-hāḡiḡi an-natā'ij 'aw yūqifuhā jaryan ʕalā zamanin maḡā, ḡīna kānat ad-duwal al-muntijah xāḡiʕah bi-kulliyyatihā 'ilā mazāj al-ḡarb al-mustahlik 'al-'akbar, wa-l-musaʕcīr al-'aḡamm li-n-naft. ^{R1R1T+R2} ^{R1T+R2} ^{T+R2}))

Thematic Structure 1	an-naft silʕah mutadāwalah fī s-sūq al-ʕālamī
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	an-naft
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	silʕah mutadāwalah fī s-sūq al-ʕālamī
Thematic Structure 2	wa huwa mā yuḡaddid as-siʕr wa-l-istiḡlāk 'iḡ lam yaʕud huḡāk man yataḡakkam bi-hāḡiḡi an-natā'ij 'aw yūqifuhā jaryan ʕalā zamanin maḡā, ḡīna kānat ad-duwal al-muntijah xāḡiʕah bi-kulliyyatihā 'ilā mazāj al-ḡarb al-mustahlik 'al-'akbar, wa-l-musaʕcīr al-'aḡamm li-n-naft.

maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'idā kāna dālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā calā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah calā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiḥatan (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) (TR/R1+R2) taṭlūb salāman yufrādu bi-wāsiṭatihā wa-ḥalifatihā. (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) (R1/R1+R2) tumma Ø

Thematic Structure 1	ammā as-salām maḥa 'isrā'īl fa-huwa al-xaṭ al-mutaḥriij alladī lā turīd 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm calā ittijāh wāḍiḥ , li-'annahā al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ḥāman allatī maḍat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min hāḍā al-ḥadā'
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	'ammā as-salām maḥa 'isrā'īl fa-huwa al-xaṭ al-mutaḥriij alladī lā turīd 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm calā ittijāh wāḍiḥ
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 1	'ammā as-salām maḥa 'isrā'īl
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	fa-huwa al-xaṭ al-mutaḥriij alladī lā turīd 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm calā ittijāh wāḍiḥ
Theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	fa-huwa
Rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	al-xaṭ al-mutaḥriij alladī lā turīd 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm calā ittijāh wāḍiḥ
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	li-'annahā al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ḥāman allatī maḍat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min hāḍā al-ḥadā'
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	li-'annahā
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ḥāman allatī maḍat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min hāḍā al-ḥadā'
Thematic Structure 2	wa-'illā kayfa Ø taḍaḥ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ḥarab wa-l-ḥālam al-'islāmī wa-ḥalīfan mutalāḥiman maḥa aš-ša'an al-'isrā'īlī ḥattā law 'axrajat maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'idā kāna dālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā calā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah calā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiḥatan, tumma Ø taṭlūb salāman yufrādu bi-wāsiṭatihā wa-ḥalifatihā.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa-'illā kayfa Ø taḍaḥ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ḥarab wa-l-ḥālam al-'islāmī wa-ḥalīfan mutalāḥiman maḥa aš-ša'an al-'isrā'īlī ḥattā law 'axrajat maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'idā kāna dālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā calā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah calā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiḥatan
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	wa-'illā
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	kayfa Ø taḍaḥ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ḥarab wa-l-ḥālam al-'islāmī wa-ḥalīfan mutalāḥiman maḥa aš-ša'an al-'isrā'īlī ḥattā law 'axrajat maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'idā kāna dālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā calā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah calā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiḥatan
Rheme within Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	kayfa
Theme within Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	Ø taḍaḥ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ḥarab wa-l-ḥālam al-'islāmī wa-ḥalīfan mutalāḥiman maḥa aš-ša'an al-'isrā'īlī ḥattā law 'axrajat maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'idā kāna dālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā calā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah calā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiḥatan
Theme within theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	Ø
Rheme within theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	taḍaḥ nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ḥarab wa-l-ḥālam al-'islāmī wa-ḥalīfan mutalāḥiman maḥa aš-ša'an al-'isrā'īlī ḥattā law 'axrajat maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarat bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'idā kāna dālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā calā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah calā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiḥatan
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	tumma Ø taṭlūb salāman yufrādu bi-wāsiṭatihā wa-ḥalifatihā.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	tumma Ø
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	taṭlūb salāman yufrādu bi-wāsiṭatihā wa-ḥalifatihā.

Sentence 9

العراق اختزل الصورة الأمريكية ليس فقط في محيط المعارك الدائرة الآن، والمنتظرة مع إيران، لأنه النموذج الذي قاد العالم للاحتجاج والرفض لأسلوب الهيمنة بالقوة.

(^T (^{TNT} al-ċirāq ^{TNT}) (^{RIT} (^{TRIT} Ø ^{TRIT}) (^{RIRIT} ixtazala aš-šūrah al-‘amrīkiyyah laysa faqaṭ fī muḥīṭ al-maċārik ad-dā‘irah al-ān, wa-l-muntazarah maċa ‘īrān ^{RIRIT} ^{RIT}) (^T) (^R (^{TR} li-‘annahu ^{TR}) (^{RIR} an-namūḍaj alladī qāda al-ċālam li-l-iḥtijaj wa-r-rafd li-‘uslūb al-haymanah bi-l-quwwah. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	al-ċirāq Ø ixtazala aš-šūrah al-‘amrīkiyyah laysa faqaṭ fī muḥīṭ al-maċārik ad-dā‘irah al-ān, wa-l-muntazarah maċa ‘īrān
Theme within main theme	al-ċirāq
Rheme within main theme	Ø ixtazala aš-šūrah al-‘amrīkiyyah laysa faqaṭ fī muḥīṭ al-maċārik ad-dā‘irah al-ān, wa-l-muntazarah maċa ‘īrān
Theme within rheme within main theme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main theme	ixtizala aš-šūrah al-‘amrīkiyyah laysa faqaṭ fī muḥīṭ al-maċārik ad-dā‘irah al-ān, wa-l-muntazarah maċa ‘īrān
Main Rheme	li-‘annahu an-namūḍaj alladī qāda al-ċālam li-l-iḥtijaj wa-r-rafd li-‘uslūb al-haymanah bi-l-quwwah.
Theme within main rheme	li-‘annahu
Rheme within main rheme	an-namūḍaj alladī qāda al-ċālam li-l-iḥtijaj wa-r-rafd li-‘uslūb al-haymanah bi-l-quwwah.

Sentence 10

وبالتالي إذا كان العراق تخلص من صدام، فمن يخلصه من مأساة الاحتلال والتدخل الخارجي؟

(^T wa-bi-t-tālī ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTR} ‘iḍā al-ċirāq ^{TTR}) (^{RITR} kāna [...] taxallaša min šaddām ^{RITR} ^{TR}) (^{RIR} (^{RIRIR} fa man ^{RIRIR}) (^{TRIR} yuxallišahu min ma’sāt al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī? ^{TRIR}) ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa-bi-t-tālī
Main Rheme	iḍā al-ċirāq kāna [...] taxallaša min šaddām fa man yuxallišahu min ma’sāt al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī?
Theme within main rheme	iḍā al-ċirāq kāna [...] taxallaša min šaddām
Theme within theme within main rheme	‘iḍā al-ċirāq
Rheme within theme within main rheme	kāna [...] taxallaša min šaddām
Rheme within main rheme	fa man yuxallišahu min ma’sāt al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī?
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	fa man
Theme within rheme within main rheme	yuxallišahu min ma’sāt al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī?

Sentence 11

و تلك هي الحقيقة التي لا تستطيع أمريكا خداع دول المنطقة بها، لأن التجارب القائمة هي الشاهد والدليل.

(^T (^{RIT} wa tilka ^{RIT}) (^{TNT} (^{TNTT} hiya ^{TNTT}) (^{RITNT} al-ḥaqīqah allatī lā tastaṭīc ‘amrīkā xidāc duwal al-mantiqah biha ^{RITNT} ^{TNT}) (^T) (^{TR} li-‘anna at-tajārub al-qā ‘imah ^{TR}) (^{RIR} hiya aš-šāhid wa-d-dalīl. ^{RIR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa tilka hiya al-ḥaqīqah allatī lā tastaṭīc ‘amrīkā xidāc duwal al-mantiqah biha
Rheme within main theme	wa tilka
Theme within main theme	hiya al-ḥaqīqah allatī lā tastaṭīc ‘amrīkā xidāc duwal al-mantiqah biha
Theme within theme within main theme	hiya
Rheme within theme within main theme	al-ḥaqīqah allatī lā tastaṭīc ‘amrīkā xidāc duwal al-mantiqah biha
Main Rheme	li-‘anna at-tajārub al-qā ‘imah hiya aš-šāhid wa-d-dalīl.
Theme within main rheme	li-‘anna at-tajārub al-qā ‘imah
Rheme within main rheme	hiya aš-šāhid wa-d-dalīl.

Analysis of Text 10

Sentence 1

مستعدون لأن نقبل دعوة وزيرة الخارجية الأمريكية "كوندوليزا رايس" بالذهاب لأبعد نقطة في تعزيز أمن العراق، وإعادته إلى رحمه العربي.

(^T Ø ^T) (^R musta'iddūn li-'an naqbal da'qat wazīrat al-xārijīyyah al-'amrīkiyyah kundulizā rāyis bi-d-dahāb li-ab'cad nuqṭah fī ta'cīz 'amn al-ċirāq wa-i'cاداتihī 'ilā raḥimihī al-ċarabī. ^R)

Main Theme	Ø
Main Rheme	musta'iddūn li-'an naqbal da'qat wazīrat al-xārijīyyah al-'amrīkiyyah kundulizā rāyis bi-d-dahāb li-ab'cad nuqṭah fī ta'cīz 'amn al-ċirāq wa-i'cاداتihī 'ilā raḥimihī al-ċarabī.

Sentence 2

لكن المعالجة لا تأتي بالنصائح لإرسال سفراء عرب ليغددا، ليس لعدم الاعتراف بواحد من أهم الأقطار العربية، تاريخاً، ونصياً، بل لأن من دهور أمن العراق وأخرج من مواطنيه أكثر من أربعة ملايين لاجئ، وقتل العدد المهول والمرّوع بسبب تسيّب الأمن واعتماد خطة قتل علمائه، أو تفرغهم لملاجئ أخرى، ونهب آثار أهم دولة في العالم في التراث الإنساني، ثم جلب إيران، والقاعدة، وكل متلاعب يحصل على فرصته على أرض العراق، يتم من قبله توجيه الدول الخليجية تحديداً لأن ترسل سفراءها إلى بلد تتعدم فيه وسائل الأمن.

(^T (^{TR} lākinna lmu'cālahaj ^{TR}) (^{RIT} (^{TRIT} Ø ^{TRIT}) (^{RIVIT} lā ta'tī bi-n-našā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ċarab li-baḡdād ^{RURIT} ^{RIT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} laysa li-ċadam al-i'ctirāf bi-wāhid min 'ahamm al-'aqṭār al-ċarabiyyah, tāriḫan wa-niḡālan, bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ċirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'akṭar min 'arba'cat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ċadad al-mahūl wa-l-murawwi'c bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-i'ctimād xiṭṭat qatl ċulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriḡihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb āṭār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ċālam fī t-turāt al-'insānī, tumma jalb 'irān wa-l-qā'cidah, wa-kull mutalā'ib yaḡṡal ċalā furṡatihī ċalā 'arḡ al-ċirāq ^{TRUR}), (^{RUR} (^{TRUR} Ø ^{TRUR}) (^{RURUR} yatimm min qibalihī tawjīh ad-duwal al-xalījiyyah taḡdīdan li-'an tursil sufarā'ahā 'ilā balad tan'cadim fīhī wasā'il al-'amn. ^{RURUR} ^{RURUR} ^{RUR} ^R))

Main Theme	lākinna lmu'cālahaj Ø lā ta'tī bi-n-našā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ċarab li-baḡdād
Theme within main theme	lākinna lmu'cālahaj
Rheme within main theme	Ø lā ta'tī bi-n-našā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ċarab li-baḡdād
Theme within rheme within main theme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main theme	lā ta'tī bi-n-našā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ċarab li-baḡdād
Main Rheme	laysa li-ċadam al-i'ctirāf bi-wāhid min 'ahamm al-'aqṭār al-ċarabiyyah, tāriḫan wa-niḡālan, bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ċirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'akṭar min 'arba'cat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ċadad al-mahūl wa-l-murawwi'c bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-i'ctimād xiṭṭat qatl ċulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriḡihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb āṭār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ċālam fī t-turāt al-'insānī, tumma jalb 'irān wa-l-qā'cidah, wa-kull mutalā'ib yaḡṡal ċalā furṡatihī ċalā 'arḡ al-ċirāq, Ø yatimm min qibalihī tawjīh ad-duwal al-xalījiyyah taḡdīdan li-'an tursil sufarā'ahā 'ilā balad tan'cadim fīhī wasā'il al-'amn.
Theme within main rheme	laysa li-ċadam al-i'ctirāf bi-wāhid min 'ahamm al-'aqṭār al-ċarabiyyah, tāriḫan wa-niḡālan
Rheme within main rheme	bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ċirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'akṭar min 'arba'cat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ċadad al-mahūl wa-l-murawwi'c bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-i'ctimād xiṭṭat qatl ċulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriḡihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb āṭār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ċālam fī t-turāt al-'insānī, tumma jalb 'irān wa-l-qā'cidah, wa-kull mutalā'ib yaḡṡal ċalā furṡatihī ċalā 'arḡ al-ċirāq, Ø yatimm min qibalihī tawjīh ad-duwal al-xalījiyyah taḡdīdan li-'an tursil sufarā'ahā 'ilā balad tan'cadim fīhī wasā'il al-'amn.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ċirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'akṭar min 'arba'cat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ċadad al-mahūl wa-l-murawwi'c bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-i'ctimād xiṭṭat qatl ċulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriḡihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb āṭār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ċālam fī t-turāt al-'insānī, tumma jalb 'irān wa-l-qā'cidah, wa-kull mutalā'ib yaḡṡal ċalā furṡatihī ċalā 'arḡ al-ċirāq

Rheme withn rheme within main rheme	Ø yatimm min qibalihi tawjīh ad-duwal al-xalījīyyah taḥdīdan li-‘an tursil sufara‘ahā ‘ilā balad tanādīm fihī wasā‘il al-‘amn.
Theme within rheme withn rheme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme withn rheme within main rheme	yatimm min qibalihi tawjīh ad-duwal al-xalījīyyah taḥdīdan li-‘an tursil sufara‘ahā ‘ilā balad tanādīm fihī wasā‘il al-‘amn.

Sentence 3

نعم لخطط متوازنة بفتح آفاق التعاون الأمني والاقتصادي، وكل ما يحفظ للعراق وحدته الوطنية بكل تنوعاته المذهبية والقومية.

(^T na‘am ^T) (^R li-xiṭaṭ mutawāzinah bi-fath āfāq at-ta‘āwun al-‘amnī wa-l-iqtiṣādī, wa-kull mā yaḥfaz li-l-‘irāq waḥdatahu al-waṭaniyyah bi-kulli tanawwu‘ātih al-maḥabiyyah wa-l-qawmiyyah.^R)

Main Theme	na‘am
Main Rheme	li-xiṭaṭ mutawāzinah bi-fath āfāq at-ta‘āwun al-‘amnī wa-l-iqtiṣādī, wa-kull mā yaḥfaz li-l-‘irāq waḥdatahu al-waṭaniyyah bi-kulli tanawwu‘ātih al-maḥabiyyah wa-l-qawmiyyah.

Sentence 4

لكن أن يأتي أساس وخطة الغزو لتدمير بلد عربي بدعوى ملهمة للرئيس الأمريكي، ومحافظيه الجدد من الرئيت، فهذا ما يتنافى وأبسط قواعد العلاقات الدولية.

(^T lākin ‘an ya’tī ‘asās wa-xuṭṭat al-ġazu li-tadmīr balad ‘arabī bi-da‘āwā mulhamah li-r-ra‘īs al-‘amrīkī, wa-muḥāfizīh al-judud min ar-rabb ^T), (^R (^{TR} fa-hāḍā ^{TR}) (^{RR} mā yatanāfa wa-‘absaṭ qawā‘id al-‘ilāqāt ad-dawliyyah. ^{RR} ^R)

Main Theme	lākin ‘an ya’tī ‘asās wa-xuṭṭat al-ġazu li-tadmīr balad ‘arabī bi-da‘āwā mulhamah li-r-ra‘īs al-‘amrīkī, wa-muḥāfizīh al-judud min ar-rabb
Main Rheme	fa-hāḍā mā yatanāfa wa-‘absaṭ qawā‘id al-‘ilāqāt ad-dawliyyah.
Theme within main rheme	fa-hāḍā
Rheme within main rheme	mā yatanāfa wa-‘absaṭ qawā‘id al-‘ilāqāt ad-dawliyyah.

Sentence 5

و إذا كان العراق مداناً للدول الخليجية بمبالغ كبيرة بسبب أضرار حربي غزو الكويت والحرب مع إيران، فهذه المسائل تحدد ضمن سلطة عراقية تفاوض على هذه القضايا وليس محتلاً يضع نفسه الوسيط المقبول في الوقت الذي نراه من تصرفات أمريكية تنافي ذلك، وتجعلها في حالة خصومة داخل العراق ومكوناته الاجتماعية.

(^T (^{TT} wa ‘idā al-‘irāq ^{TT}) (^{RT} kāna [...] mudānan li-d-dwual al-xalījīyyah bi-mabāliġa kabīrah bi-sabab ‘adrār ḥarbīyy gazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ḥarb ma‘a ‘īrān ^{RT}) ^T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TRR} fa hādīhi al-masā‘il ^{TRR}) (^{RTTR} (^{TRITR} Ø ^{TRITR}) (^{RRITR} tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ‘irāqīyyah tufāwiḍ ‘alā hādīhi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍa‘ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl ^{RRITR} ^{RTTR} ^{TR}) (^{RR} fi l-waqt alladī narāhu min taṣarrufāt ‘amrīkiyyah tunāfi ḍālika, wa-tajālahā fi ḥālat xuṣūmah dāxil al-‘irāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimā‘īyyah. ^{RR} ^R)

Main Theme	wa ‘idā al-‘irāq kāna [...] mudānan li-d-dwual al-xalījīyyah bi-mabāliġa kabīrah bi-sabab ‘adrār ḥarbīyy gazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ḥarb ma‘a ‘īrān
Theme within main theme	wa ‘idā al-‘irāq
Rheme within main theme	kāna [...] mudānan li-d-dwual al-xalījīyyah bi-mabāliġa kabīrah bi-sabab ‘adrār ḥarbīyy gazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ḥarb ma‘a ‘īrān
Main Rheme	fa hādīhi al-masā‘il Ø tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ‘irāqīyyah tufāwiḍ ‘alā hādīhi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍa‘ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl fi l-waqt alladī narāhu min taṣarrufāt ‘amrīkiyyah tunāfi ḍālika, wa-tajālahā fi ḥālat xuṣūmah dāxil al-‘irāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimā‘īyyah.
Theme within main rheme	fa hādīhi al-masā‘il Ø tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ‘irāqīyyah tufāwiḍ ‘alā hādīhi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍa‘ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl
Theme within theme within main rheme	fa hādīhi al-masā‘il
Rheme within theme within main rheme	Ø tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ‘irāqīyyah tufāwiḍ ‘alā hādīhi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍa‘ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl
Theme within rheme within theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within theme within main rheme	tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ‘irāqīyyah tufāwiḍ ‘alā hādīhi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍa‘ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl
Rheme within main theme	fi l-waqt alladī narāhu min taṣarrufāt ‘amrīkiyyah tunāfi ḍālika, wa-tajālahā fi ḥālat xuṣūmah dāxil al-‘irāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimā‘īyyah.

Sentence 6

لقد تخلص العراق من دكتاتورية صدام، لكن البديل جاء بالأسوأ.

$(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} al-ċirāq (^{TT+R1} la-qad taxallaṣa [...] min diktātūriyyat ṣaddām (^{R1T+R1} T+R1), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} lākinna l-badīl (^{TT+R2} (^{R1T+R2} \emptyset (^{TR1T+R2} \emptyset (^{R1R1T+R2} j\ddot{a}'a bi-l-'aswa' (^{R1R1T+R2} R1T+R2)$

Thematic Structure 1	al-ċirāq la-qad taxallaṣa [...] min diktātūriyyat ṣaddām
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	al-ċirāq
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	la-qad taxallaṣa [...] min diktātūriyyat ṣaddām
Thematic Structure 2	lākinna l-badīl \emptyset j\ddot{a}'a bi-l-'aswa'.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākinna l-badīl
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	\emptyset j\ddot{a}'a bi-l-'aswa'.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	\emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	j\ddot{a}'a bi-l-'aswa'.

Sentence 7

و لعل الذين رأوا تطابقاً بين حالة هتلر، وصدام، ضاعت مقاييسهم بما اعتبر تهوراً، لأن ألمانيا التي دفنت كل شرور هزيمتها، لديها القاعدة العلمية والصناعية، ولديها الطاقات البشرية والتجاسس الوطني، و زوال هتلر جاء مكسباً حتى لمن أمنوا بعلو العرق الآري على شعوب العالم ، لأن الحرب ذاتها فجرت ما اعتبر قناعة مضادة ضد الفكر النازي.

$(^T (^{TT} wa laċalla alladīna ra'aw taṭābuqan bayna ḥālat hitlar wa-ṣaddām (^{TT}), (^{R1T} (^{TR1T} maqāyisuhum (^{TR1T}) (^{R1R1T} dācat [...] bi-mā uctubira tahawwuran (^{R1R1T} R1T) T), (R (^{T+R1R} (^{TT} T+R1R li-'anna al-māniya (^{TT+R1R}) allatī dafanat kull šurūr hazīmatihā, (^{R1T+R1R} ladayhā al-qācidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-š-šināciyyah, wa-ladayhā aṭ-ṭāqāt al-bašariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-waṭanī (^{R1T+R1R}) T+R1R), (^{T+R2R} (^{TT+R2R} (^{TT+R2R} wa zawāl hitlar (^{TT+R2R}), (^{R1T+R2R} (^{TR1T+R2R} (^{TR1T+R2R} \emptyset (^{R1R1T+R2R} j\ddot{a}'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam (^{R1R1T+R2R} TT+R2R), (^{R1T+R2R} (^{TR1T+R2R} li-'anna al-ḥarb dātihā (^{TR1T+R2R}) (^{R1R1T+R2R} (^{TR1R1T+R2R} \emptyset (^{TR1R1T+R2R}) (^{R1R1R1T+R2R} fajjarat mā uctubira qanācah muḍaddah didda al-fikr an-nāzī. (^{R1R1R1T+R2R}) R1R1T+R2R), R1T+R2R), T+R2R), R)$

Main Theme	wa laċalla alladīna ra'aw taṭābuqan bayna ḥālat hitlar wa-ṣaddām, maqāyisuhum dācat [...] bi-mā uctubira tahawwuran
Theme within main theme	wa laċalla alladīna ra'aw taṭābuqan bayna ḥālat hitlar wa-ṣaddām
Rheme within main theme	maqāyisuhum dācat [...] bi-mā uctubira tahawwuran
Theme within rheme within main theme	maqāyisuhum
Rheme within rheme within main theme	dācat [...] bi-mā uctubira tahawwuran
Main Rheme	li-'anna al-māniya [...], ladayhā al-qācidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-š-šināciyyah, wa-ladayhā aṭ-ṭāqāt al-bašariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-waṭanī wa zawāl hitlar \emptyset j\ddot{a}'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam, li-'anna al-ḥarb dātihā \emptyset fajjarat mā uctubira qanācah muḍaddah didda al-fikr an-nāzī.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	li-'anna al-māniya [...], ladayhā al-qācidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-š-šināciyyah, wa-ladayhā aṭ-ṭāqāt al-bašariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-waṭanī
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	li-'anna al-māniya [...]
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	ladayhā al-qācidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-š-šināciyyah, wa-ladayhā aṭ-ṭāqāt al-bašariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-waṭanī
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	wa zawāl hitlar \emptyset j\ddot{a}'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam, li-'anna al-ḥarb dātihā \emptyset fajjarat mā uctubira qanācah muḍaddah didda al-fikr an-nāzī.
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa zawāl hitlar \emptyset j\ddot{a}'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam
Theme within theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa zawāl hitlar
Rheme within theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	\emptyset j\ddot{a}'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam
Theme within rheme within theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	j\ddot{a}'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within	li-'anna al-ḥarb dātihā \emptyset fajjarat mā uctubira qanācah muḍaddah didda

main rheme	al-fikr an-nāzī.
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	li-'anna al-ḥarb ḡātihā
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	∅ fajjarat mā uctubira qanācah muḡāddah ḡidda al-fikr an-nāzī.
Theme within Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	∅
Rheme within Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	fajjarat mā uctubira qanācah muḡāddah ḡidda al-fikr an-nāzī.

Sentence 8

لكن في الحالة العراقية يختلف الموقف في المكون الاجتماعي، والثقافي، وحتى الأهداف، وهنا جاء الاعتراف الأمريكي بصعوبة التخلص من كابوس العراق، أن بحثت في النتائج، ولم تبحث الأسباب التي من أجلها تحول العراق إلى بؤرة صراع إقليمي ودولي، فكانت التوصايا الصادرة من كوندوليزا.

$(T+R1) (TT+R1) \text{ lākin fī l-ḥālah al-ḡirāqīyyah } (TT+R1) (RT+R1) (TRVT+R1) \text{ al-mawqif } (TRVT+R1) (RRT+R1) \text{ yaxtalif } [...] \text{ fī l-mukawwūn al-ijtimācī wa-t-ṭaqāfī wa-ḡattā al-ahdāf } (RRT+R1) (RT+R1) (T+R1), (T+R2) (TT+R2) \text{ wa hunā } (TT+R2) (RRT+R2) \text{ al-icṭirāf al-‘amrīkī } (TRVT+R2) (RRT+R2) \text{ jā‘a } [...] \text{ bi-ṣuḡubat at-taxalluṣ min kābūs al-ḡirāq, ‘an baḡaṭat fī n-natāij, wa-lam tabḡaṭ al-‘asbāb allatī min ‘ajlihā taḡawwala al-ḡirāq ‘ilā bu‘rat ṣīrāc ‘iqlīmī wa-dawlī, fa-kānat al-waṣāya aṣ-ṣādirah min kundulīzā. } (RRT+R2) (RT+R2) (T+R2)$

Thematic Structure 1	lākin fī l-ḥālah al-ḡirāqīyyah al-mawqif yaxtalif [...] fī l-mukawwūn al-ijtimācī wa-t-ṭaqāfī wa-ḡattā al-ahdāf
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	lākin fī l-ḥālah al-ḡirāqīyyah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	al-mawqif yaxtalif [...] fī l-mukawwūn al-ijtimācī wa-t-ṭaqāfī wa-ḡattā al-ahdāf
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	al-mawqif
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	yaxtalif [...] fī l-mukawwūn al-ijtimācī wa-t-ṭaqāfī wa-ḡattā al-ahdāf
Thematic Structure 2	wa hunā al-icṭirāf al-‘amrīkī jā‘a [...] bi-ṣuḡubat at-taxalluṣ min kābūs al-ḡirāq, ‘an baḡaṭat fī n-natāij, wa-lam tabḡaṭ al-‘asbāb allatī min ‘ajlihā taḡawwala al-ḡirāq ‘ilā bu‘rat ṣīrāc ‘iqlīmī wa-dawlī, fa-kānat al-waṣāya aṣ-ṣādirah min kundulīzā.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa hunā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	al-icṭirāf al-‘amrīkī jā‘a [...] bi-ṣuḡubat at-taxalluṣ min kābūs al-ḡirāq, ‘an baḡaṭat fī n-natāij, wa-lam tabḡaṭ al-‘asbāb allatī min ‘ajlihā taḡawwala al-ḡirāq ‘ilā bu‘rat ṣīrāc ‘iqlīmī wa-dawlī, fa-kānat al-waṣāya aṣ-ṣādirah min kundulīzā.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	al-icṭirāf al-‘amrīkī
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	jā‘a [...] bi-ṣuḡubat at-taxalluṣ min kābūs al-ḡirāq, ‘an baḡaṭat fī n-natāij, wa-lam tabḡaṭ al-‘asbāb allatī min ‘ajlihā taḡawwala al-ḡirāq ‘ilā bu‘rat ṣīrāc ‘iqlīmī wa-dawlī, fa-kānat al-waṣāya aṣ-ṣādirah min kundulīzā.

Sentence 9

أمريكا قوة عظمى بلا منازع، لكن لم يتواجد في هذه القوة الإدارية الواعية لحقيقة ما يجري في العالم من اختلافات قومية ودينية، أو اختلافات سياسية.

$(T+R1) (TT+R1) \text{ ‘amrīkā } (TT+R1) (RRT+R1) \text{ quwwah } \text{ḡuzmā bi-lā } \text{munāzīc} (RRT+R1) (T+R1) (T+R2) (TT+R2) \text{ lākin lam yatawājad fī ḡāḡihī al-quwwah } (TT+R2) (RRT+R2) \text{ al-‘idārah al-wācīyah li-ḡaḡīqat mā yajrī fī l-ḡālam min ixtilāfāt qawmīyyah, ‘aw dīniyyah, ‘aw ixtilālāt siyāsiyyah. } (RRT+R2) (T+R2)$

Thematic Structure 1	‘amrīkā quwwah ḡuzmā bi-lā munāzīc
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	‘amrīkā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	quwwah ḡuzmā bi-lā munāzīc
Thematic Structure 2	lākin lam yatawājad fī ḡāḡihī al-quwwah al-‘idārah al-wācīyah li-ḡaḡīqat mā yajrī fī l-ḡālam min ixtilāfāt qawmīyyah, ‘aw dīniyyah, ‘aw ixtilālāt siyāsiyyah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākin lam yatawājad fī ḡāḡihī al-quwwah

Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	al-'idārah al-wāciyah li-ḥaqqīqat mā yajrī fi l-ċālam min ixtilāfāt qawmiyyah, 'aw dīniyyah, 'aw ixtilālāt siyāsiyyah.
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Sentence 10

و مع أن تجارب حوض الحروب بين الكوريتين، وفيتنام، ثم العراق، ثم التدخل في الصومال ولبنان، لم توضع على قاعدة التحليل السياسي والاقتصادي و وضعها في موازين المكاسب والخسائر.

(^T (^{TT} wa maċa 'anna tajārub xawḍ al-ḥurūb bayna al-kuriyyatayn, wa-fitnām, tumma al-ċirāq, tumma at-tadaxxul fi ṣ-ṣumāl wa-lubnān ^{TT}), (^{RIT} (^{TRIT} ∅ ^{TRIT}) (^{RIRIT} lam tūḍāc ċalā qācīdat at-tahlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtisādī ^{RIRIT} ^{RIT} ^T) (^R (^{TR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^{RIR} wa-waḍċahā fi mawāzīn al-makāsib wa-l-xasā'ir. ^{RIR} ^R))

Main Theme	wa maċa 'anna tajārub xawḍ al-ḥurūb bayna al-kuriyyatayn, wa-fitnām, tumma al-ċirāq, tumma at-tadaxxul fi ṣ-ṣumāl wa-lubnān, ∅ lam tūḍāc ċalā qācīdat at-tahlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtisādī
Theme within main theme	wa maċa 'anna tajārub xawḍ al-ḥurūb bayna al-kuriyyatayn, wa-fitnām, tumma al-ċirāq, tumma at-tadaxxul fi ṣ-ṣumāl wa-lubnān
Rheme within main theme	∅ lam tūḍāc ċalā qācīdat at-tahlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtisādī
Theme within rheme within main theme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main theme	lam tūḍāc ċalā qācīdat at-tahlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtisādī
Main Rheme	∅ wa-waḍċahā fi mawāzīn al-makāsib wa-l-xasā'ir.
Theme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within main rheme	wa-waḍċahā fi mawāzīn al-makāsib wa-l-xasā'ir.

Sentence 11

وهنا لا بد، إذا كانت الإدارة الأمريكية جادة في معالجة أوضاع المنطقة، بدون تجزئة الحلول، أن تساوى الكفة مع الفلسطينيين والعراقيين، وأن تجد مخرجاً أكثر قابلية لتصفية الحسابات مع العالم الإسلامي، بفتح نوافذ تعويض الأفغان عن حروبهم الطويلة التي وظفت بأسوأ أحوالها لمصالح لم تحقق أي نتائج حتى للدول الغازية.

(^T (^{wa hunā} ^T) (^R (^{TR} lā budda ^{TR}), 'idā kānat al-idārah al-'amrikiyyah jāddah fi muċālaċat 'awḍāc al-mantiqah, bi-dūn tajzi'ah li-l-ḥulūl, (^{RIR} (^{T+RaRIR} 'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maċa al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ċirāqiyyīn ^{T+RaRIR}) (^{T+RbRIR} wa 'an tajid maxrajan 'aktar qābiliyyah li-taṣfiyat al-ḥisābāt maċa al-ċālam al-'islāmī, bi-faṭh nawāfiḍ tuċawwiḍ al-'afgān ċan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifāt bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālīhā li-maṣāliḥ lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ġāziyah. ^{T+RbRIR} ^{RIR} ^R))

Main Theme	wa hunā
Main Rheme	lā budda, [...], 'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maċa al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ċirāqiyyīn wa 'an tajid maxrajan 'aktar qābiliyyah li-taṣfiyat al-ḥisābāt maċa al-ċālam al-'islāmī, bi-faṭh nawāfiḍ tuċawwiḍ al-'afgān ċan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifāt bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālīhā li-maṣāliḥ lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ġāziyah.
Theme within main rheme	lā budda [...]
Rheme within main rheme	'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maċa al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ċirāqiyyīn wa 'an tajid maxrajan 'aktar qābiliyyah li-taṣfiyat al-ḥisābāt maċa al-ċālam al-'islāmī, bi-faṭh nawāfiḍ tuċawwiḍ al-'afgān ċan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifāt bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālīhā li-maṣāliḥ lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ġāziyah.
Thematic Structure a within rheme within main rheme	'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maċa al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ċirāqiyyīn
Thematic Structure b within rheme within main rheme	wa 'an tajid maxrajan 'aktar qābiliyyah li-taṣfiyat al-ḥisābāt maċa al-ċālam al-'islāmī, bi-faṭh nawāfiḍ tuċawwiḍ al-'afgān ċan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifāt bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālīhā li-maṣāliḥ lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ġāziyah.

Sentence 12

العراق مسؤولة عربية، لكن هذا الواجب يفقد قيمته إذا كانت الغايات فقط هي تغطية العجز الأمريكي.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} al-ċirāq ^{TT+R1}) (^{RIT+R1} mas'ūliyyah ċarabiyyah ^{RIT+R1} ^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} lākinna hādā al-wājib ^{TT+R2}) (^{RIT+R2} (^{TRIT+R2} ∅ ^{TRIT+R2}) (^{RIRIT+R2} yafqid qimatahu 'idā kānat al-ġāyāt faqat hiya taġtiyat al-ċajz al-'amriki. ^{RIRIT+R2} ^{RIT+R2} ^{T+R2}))

Thematic Structure 1	al-ċirāq mas'ūliyyah ċarabiyyah
Main Theme witin thematic structure 1	al-ċirāq
Main Rheme witin thematic structure 1	mas'ūliyyah ċarabiyyah

Thematic Structure 2	lākinna hādā al-wājib Ø yafqid qīmatahu 'idā kānat al-gāyāt faqaḥ hiya taḡtiyat al-ċajz al-'amrīkī.
Main Theme witin thematic structure 2	lākinna hādā al-wājib
Main Rheme witin thematic structure 2	Ø yafqid qīmatahu 'idā kānat al-gāyāt faqaḥ hiya taḡtiyat al-ċajz al-'amrīkī.
Theme within main rheme witin thematic structure 2	Ø
Rheme within main rheme witin thematic structure 2	yafqid qīmatahu 'idā kānat al-gāyāt faqaḥ hiya taḡtiyat al-ċajz al-'amrīkī.

Sentence 13

و دون إيجاد ضمانات للأمن الداخلي، فإن العراق سيبقى حالة معقدة، وسيدخله أكثر من لاعب، والنتيجة غياب التصورات لأي حل يبرز في الأفق البعيد.

(^T wa dūna 'tjād ḍamānāt li-l-'amn ad-dāxilī ^T) (^R (^{T+R1R} (^{T1T+R1R} fa 'inna al-ċirāq ^{T1T+R1R}) (^{R1T+R1R} (^{T1R1T+R1R} Ø ^{T1R1T+R1R}) (^{R1R1T+R1R} sa-yabqā ḥālah muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluhu 'akṭar min lāċib ^{R1R1T+R1R}) (^{R1T+R1R} (^{T+R1R}) (^{T+R2R} (^{T1T+R2R} wa n-natījah ^{T1T+R2R}) (^{R1T+R2R} ḡiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fī l-'ufuq al-baċīd. ^{R1T+R2R}) (^{T+R2R} ^R)

Main Theme	wa dūna 'tjād ḍamānāt li-l-'amn ad-dāxilī
Main Rheme	fa 'inna al-ċirāq Ø sa-yabqā ḥālah muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluhu 'akṭar min lāċib wa n-natījah ḡiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fī l-'ufuq al-baċīd
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	fa 'inna al-ċirāq Ø sa-yabqā ḥālah muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluhu 'akṭar min lāċib
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	fa 'inna al-ċirāq
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	Ø sa-yabqā ḥālah muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluhu 'akṭar min lāċib
Theme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	sa-yabqā ḥālah muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluhu 'akṭar min lāċib
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	wa n-natījah ḡiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fī l-'ufuq al-baċīd.
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	wa n-natījah
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	ḡiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fī l-'ufuq al-baċīd.

Analysis of Text 11

Sentence 1

في العراق اختلطت الأطياف، بفصول السنة.

(^T fī l-ċirāq ^T) (^R (^{TR} al-'atyāf ^{TR}) (^{R1R} ixtalaṭat [...] bi-fuṣūl as-sanah. ^{R1R}) (^R)

Main Theme	fī l-ċirāq
Main Rheme	al-'atyāf ixtalaṭat [...] bi-fuṣūl as-sanah.
Theme within main rheme	al-'atyāf
Rheme within main rheme	ixtalaṭat [...] bi-fuṣūl as-sanah.

Main Theme	ar-ra'īs al-muntaxab as-sayid 'ubāmā, wa-bi-nafs at-tazāmun li-tawqīc al-ittifāqiyyah wa-iqrārihā Ø yuclīn 'annahu sa-yashab quwwātahu min al-ćirāq, wa-'irsālihā 'ilā 'afgānistān
Theme within main theme	ar-ra'īs al-muntaxab as-sayid 'ubāmā, wa-bi-nafs at-tazāmun li-tawqīc al-ittifāqiyyah wa-iqrārihā
Rheme within main theme	Ø yuclīn 'annahu sa-yashab quwwātahu min al-ćirāq, wa-'irsālihā 'ilā 'afgānistān
Theme within rheme within main theme	Ø
Rhem within rheme within main theme	yuclīn 'annahu sa-yashab quwwātahu min al-ćirāq, wa-'irsālihā 'ilā 'afgānistān
Main Rheme	mubarriran 'anna wujūd al-qācīdah šāra mutajađđiran hunāk wa-yanbađđi mutāradatihā.

Sentence 5

و معنى هذا أن أفكار الرئيسين الأمريكيين لا تلتقي على فكرة البقاء، أو الجلاء، في الوقت الذي يمكن تأكيد أوباما على الآخر بوش، وفقاً لوعده أثناء الانتخابات.

(^T (^T wa mačnā hāđā ^T) (^R 'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ćalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā' ^R), (^R fi-l-waqt alladī yumkin ta'kīd 'ubāmā ćalā al-āxar būš, wifqan li-wu'ūdihī 'aṭnā' al-intixābāt. ^R)

Main Theme	wa mačnā hāđā 'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ćalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā'
Theme within main theme	wa mačnā hāđā
Rheme within main theme	'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ćalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā'
Main Rheme	fi-l-waqt alladī yumkin ta'kīd 'ubāmā ćalā al-āxar būš, wifqan li-wu'ūdihī 'aṭnā' al-intixābāt.

Sentence 6

قطعاً هناك مخاطر من بقاء أو ذهاب القوات الأمريكية، إذ لا يوجد بديل عربي، أو إسلامي يمكنه التعويض عن تلك القوة، و حتى ولو وجدت تلك القوة فهي في أحسن الأحوال ستبقى قوة مراقبة وفصل بين متنازعين، على عكس الجيش الأمريكي الذي يعتبر متشابكاً عسكرياً وسياسياً مع الفضائل العراقية المتنازعة، ويؤدي دوره إن سلباً أو إيجاباً.

(^{T+R1} (^T wa mačnā hāđā ^T) (^R 'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ćalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā' ^R), (^R fi-l-waqt alladī yumkin ta'kīd 'ubāmā ćalā al-āxar būš, wifqan li-wu'ūdihī 'aṭnā' al-intixābāt. ^R)

Thematic Structure 1	qaṭčan hunāk maxāṭir min baqā' 'aw ḡahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah, 'iđ lā yūjad bađil ćarabī, 'aw ḡattā 'islāmī yumkinuhu at-ta'cūwīđ ćan tilka al-quwwah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	qaṭčan
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	hunāk maxāṭir min baqā' 'aw ḡahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah, 'iđ lā yūjad bađil ćarabī, 'aw ḡattā 'islāmī yumkinuhu at-ta'cūwīđ ćan tilka al-quwwah
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	hunāk maxāṭir min baqā' 'aw ḡahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah
Theme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	hunāk
Rheme within theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	maxāṭir min baqā' 'aw ḡahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	'iđ lā yūjad bađil ćarabī, 'aw ḡattā 'islāmī yumkinuhu at-ta'cūwīđ ćan tilka al-quwwah
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	'iđ lā yūjad
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	bađil ćarabī, 'aw ḡattā 'islāmī yumkinuhu at-ta'cūwīđ ćan tilka al-quwwah

Thematic Structure 2	wa ḥattā wa-law wujidat tilka al-quwwah, fa hiya fī ‘aḥsan al-‘aḥwāl Ø sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-faṣl bayna mutanāziċīn, ċalā ċaks al-jayš al-‘amrīkī alladī yuċtabaru mutašābikan ċaskariyyan wa-siyāsiyyan maċa al-fašā‘il al-ċirāqiyyah al-mutanāziċah, wa-yu‘addī dawrahu ‘in silban ‘aw ‘tjāban.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa ḥattā wa-law wujidat tilka al-quwwah, fa hiya fī ‘aḥsan al-‘aḥwāl Ø sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-faṣl bayna mutanāziċīn
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	wa ḥattā wa-law wujidat tilka al-quwwah
Theme within theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	wa ḥattā wa-law wujidat
Rheme within theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	tilka al-quwwah
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	fa hiya fī ‘aḥsan al-‘aḥwāl Ø sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-faṣl bayna mutanāziċīn
Theme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	fa hiya fī ‘aḥsan al-‘aḥwāl
Rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	Ø sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-faṣl bayna mutanāziċīn
Theme within rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	Ø
Rheme within rheme within rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-faṣl bayna mutanāziċīn
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	ċalā ċaks al-jayš al-‘amrīkī alladī yuċtabaru mutašābikan ċaskariyyan wa-siyāsiyyan maċa al-fašā‘il al-ċirāqiyyah al-mutanāziċah, wa-yu‘addī dawrahu ‘in silban ‘aw ‘tjāban.

Sentence 7

و الأمر الآخر أن قوة الأمن العراقي لا تملك القدرة على سد الفراغ حتى لو رفعت بعض القوى شعارات الخروج للقوة الأجنبية طالما الجيش والقوات الأمنية العراقية في مرحلة التكوين.

(^T (^{TT} wa l-‘amr al-āxar ^{TT}) (^{RIT} ‘anna quwwat al-‘amn al-ċirāqī lā tamlik al-qudrah ċalā sadd al-farāġ ^{RIT} T) (^R (^{TR} (^{TTTR} ḥattā law baċd l-quwā ^{TTTR}) (^{RITTR} rafaċat [...] šīċārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-‘ajnabiyyah ^{RITTR} TR) (^{RIR} (^{TRIR} ṭālamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-‘amniyyah al-ċirāqiyyah ^{TRIR}) (^{RIRIR} fī marḥalat at-takwīn. ^{RIRIR} R) R)

Main Theme	wa l-‘amr al-āxar ‘anna quwwat al-‘amn al-ċirāqī lā tamlik al-qudrah ċalā sadd al-farāġ
Theme within main theme	wa l-‘amr al-āxar
Rheme within main theme	‘anna quwwat al-‘amn al-ċirāqī lā tamlik al-qudrah ċalā sadd al-farāġ
Main Rheme	ḥattā law baċd l-quwā rafaċat [...] šīċārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-‘ajnabiyyah ṭālamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-‘amniyyah al-ċirāqiyyah fī marḥalat at-takwīn.
Theme within main rheme	ḥattā law baċd l-quwā rafaċat [...] šīċārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-‘ajnabiyyah
Theme within theme within main rheme	ḥattā law baċd l-quwā
Rheme within theme within main rheme	rafaċat [...] šīċārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-‘ajnabiyyah
Rheme within main rheme	ṭālamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-‘amniyyah al-ċirāqiyyah fī marḥalat at-takwīn.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	ṭālamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-‘amniyyah al-ċirāqiyyah
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	fī marḥalat at-takwīn.

Sentence 8

و بقاء القوات سيفتح أكثر من نافذة على احتمالات أن تتضاعف المقاومة، أو في أسوأ الظروف يتم التقسيم وإقرار الفيدرالية في المناطق الثلاث.

$(T^{(TT)}$ wa baqā' al-quwwat (TT) $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḡah ḡalā iḡtimālāt 'an tataḡācaf al-muḡāwamah
 $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ 'aw fī 'aswa' az-zurūf (TR) $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ $(R^{(TRIT)}$ $(TRIT)$ $(TRIT)$ yatimm at-taqsīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manātiḡ at-talāt.

Main Theme	wa baqā' al-quwwat \emptyset sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḡah ḡalā iḡtimālāt 'an tataḡācaf al-muḡāwamah
Theme within main theme	wa baqā' al-quwwat
Rheme within main theme	\emptyset sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḡah ḡalā iḡtimālāt 'an tataḡācaf al-muḡāwamah
Theme within rheme within main theme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main theme	sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḡah ḡalā iḡtimālāt 'an tataḡācaf al-muḡāwamah
Main Rheme	'aw fī 'aswa' az-zurūf \emptyset yatimm at-taqsīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manātiḡ at-talāt.
Theme within main rheme	'aw fī 'aswa' az-zurūf
Rheme within main rheme	\emptyset yatimm at-taqsīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manātiḡ at-talāt.
Theme within rheme within main rheme	\emptyset
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	yatimm at-taqsīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manātiḡ at-talāt.

Sentence 9

أمريكا في حالة مختلفة ما بين زمن الغزو والاحتلال، وما بين الواقع المستجد، عندما شهدت أسوأ ظرف مالي قد يعصف بالكثير من المشاريع والتطلعات، وأكثرها اهتماماً تقلص القوات الخارجية وقواعدها المنتشرة في معظم قارات العالم، و هي دعوة ربما تلقى تأييداً مطلقاً في توفير تكاليف تلك القوة، وإبعاد أمريكا عن العداوات المتجددة مع شعوب العالم.

$(T^{+R1}$ $(TT^{+R1}$ $(TT^{+R1}$ 'amrīkā $(TT^{+R1}$ $(R^{(RVT+R1)}$ fī ḡalāh muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ḡazu wa-l-iḡtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāḡiḡ al-mustajidd $(R^{(RVT+R1)}$ $(TT^{+R1}$), $(R^{(RVT+R1)}$ $(TRIT^{+R1}$ ḡindamā \emptyset $(TRIT^{+R1}$ $(R^{(RVT+R1)}$ ṡahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaḡṡif bi-l-kaṡīr min al-maṡārīḡ wa-t-taṡalluḡāt, wa 'akṡaruhā iḡtimāman taqlīṡ al-quwwāt al-xārijīyyah wa-qawāḡidihā al-muntaṡirah fī muḡzam qārrāt al-ḡālam $(R^{(RVT+R1)}$ $(R^{(RVT+R1)}$ $(T^{+R1}$), $(T^{+R2}$ $(TT^{+R2}$ wa hiya $(TT^{+R2}$ $(R^{(RVT+R2)}$ daḡwah rubbamā talqā ta'yīdan muṡlaḡan fī tawfīr takālīf tilka al-quwwah, wa-ibḡād 'amrīkā ḡan al-ḡadāwāt al-mutajaddidah maḡa ṡuḡūb al-ḡālam. $(R^{(RVT+R2)}$ $(T^{+R2}$)

Thematic Structure 1	'amrīkā fī ḡalāh muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ḡazu wa-l-iḡtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāḡiḡ al-mustajidd, ḡindamā \emptyset ṡahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaḡṡif bi-l-kaṡīr min al-maṡārīḡ wa-t-taṡalluḡāt, wa 'akṡaruhā iḡtimāman taqlīṡ al-quwwāt al-xārijīyyah wa-qawāḡidihā al-muntaṡirah fī muḡzam qārrāt al-ḡālam
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	'amrīkā fī ḡalāh muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ḡazu wa-l-iḡtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāḡiḡ al-mustajidd
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 1	'amrīkā
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	fī ḡalāh muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ḡazu wa-l-iḡtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāḡiḡ al-mustajidd
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	ḡindamā \emptyset ṡahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaḡṡif bi-l-kaṡīr min al-maṡārīḡ wa-t-taṡalluḡāt, wa 'akṡaruhā iḡtimāman taqlīṡ al-quwwāt al-xārijīyyah wa-qawāḡidihā al-muntaṡirah fī muḡzam qārrāt al-ḡālam
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	ḡindamā \emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	ṡahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaḡṡif bi-l-kaṡīr min al-maṡārīḡ wa-t-taṡalluḡāt, wa 'akṡaruhā iḡtimāman taqlīṡ al-quwwāt al-xārijīyyah wa-qawāḡidihā al-muntaṡirah fī muḡzam qārrāt al-ḡālam
Thematic Structure 2	wa hiya daḡwah rubbamā talqā ta'yīdan muṡlaḡan fī tawfīr takālīf tilka al-quwwah, wa-ibḡād 'amrīkā ḡan al-ḡadāwāt al-mutajaddidah maḡa ṡuḡūb al-ḡālam.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa hiya
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	daḡwah rubbamā talqā ta'yīdan muṡlaḡan fī tawfīr takālīf tilka al-quwwah, wa-ibḡād 'amrīkā ḡan al-ḡadāwāt al-mutajaddidah maḡa ṡuḡūb al-ḡālam

Sentence 10

الربط بين أمن العراق في حال بقاء القوات الأمريكية، والفوضى في حال خروجها يظل موضوعاً دقيقاً وحساساً.

(^T ar-rabṭ bayna ‘amn al-‘īrāq fī ḥāl baqā’ al-quwwat al-‘amrīkiyyah, wa-l-fawḍā fī ḥāl xurūjihā ^T) (^R (^{TR} ∅ ^{TR}) (^{RVR} yazalu mawḍūcan daqīqan wa-ḥassāsan. ^{RVR})^R)

Main Theme	ar-rabṭ bayna ‘amn al-‘īrāq fī ḥāl baqā’ al-quwwat al-‘amrīkiyyah, wa-l-fawḍā fī ḥāl xurūjihā
Main Rheme	∅ yazalu mawḍūcan daqīqan wa-ḥassāsan.
Theme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within main rheme	yazalu mawḍūcan daqīqan wa-ḥassāsan

Sentence 11

وفي هذه الحال لا بد من مناقشة الأمر بدقة كشأن عراقي بعيداً عن مزايدات الدول الإقليمية، أو الخارجية إذا ما كانت المصلحة الوطنية تتعالى على غيرها، لكن بشروط ألا تجعل الاحتلال العسكري ذريعة للتخويف من اختلال الأمن، لكن كمرحلة يقرر لها طرفا العلاقة، ويعاد جلاؤه بعد استفاد الغرض منه.

(^T wa fī ḥādīhi al-ḥāl ^T) (^R (^{T+R1VR} (^{TVT+R1VR} lā budda ^{TVT+R1VR}) (^{RVT+R1VR} min munāqaṣat al-‘amr bi-diqqah ka-ša’n ‘īrāqī ba‘īdan ‘ān muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah, ‘aw al-xārijīyyah, ‘iqā mā kānat al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah tatacālā ‘alā ḡayriḥā ^{RVT+R1VR}) (^{T+R1VR}) (^{T+R2VR} (^{TVT+R2VR} lākin bi-ṣurūt ‘allā tajcal al-iḥtilāl al-‘askarī ḡarīcaḥ li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-‘amn ^{TVT+R2VR}), (^{RVT+R2VR} lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-‘alāqah, wa-yu‘ād jalā’uhu ba‘d istinfād al-ḡaraḍ minhu. ^{RVT+R2VR})^{T+R2VR})^R)

Main Theme	wa fī ḥādīhi al-ḥāl
Main Rheme	lā budda min munāqaṣat al-‘amr bi-diqqah ka-ša’n ‘īrāqī ba‘īdan ‘ān muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah, ‘aw al-xārijīyyah, ‘iqā mā kānat al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah tatacālā ‘alā ḡayriḥā lākin bi-ṣurūt ‘allā tajcal al-iḥtilāl al-‘askarī ḡarīcaḥ li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-‘amn, lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-‘alāqah, wa-yu‘ād jalā’uhu ba‘d istinfād al-ḡaraḍ minhu.
Thematic Structure 1 within main rheme	lā budda min munāqaṣat al-‘amr bi-diqqah ka-ša’n ‘īrāqī ba‘īdan ‘ān muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah, ‘aw al-xārijīyyah, ‘iqā mā kānat al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah tatacālā ‘alā ḡayriḥā
Theme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	lā budda
Rheme within thematic structure 1 within main rheme	min munāqaṣat al-‘amr bi-diqqah ka-ša’n ‘īrāqī ba‘īdan ‘ān muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-‘iqlīmiyyah, ‘aw al-xārijīyyah, ‘iqā mā kānat al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah tatacālā ‘alā ḡayriḥā
Thematic Structure 2 within main rheme	lākin bi-ṣurūt ‘allā tajcal al-iḥtilāl al-‘askarī ḡarīcaḥ li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-‘amn, lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-‘alāqah, wa-yu‘ād jalā’uhu ba‘d istinfād al-ḡaraḍ minhu.
Theme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	lākin bi-ṣurūt ‘allā tajcal al-iḥtilāl al-‘askarī ḡarīcaḥ li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-‘amn
Rheme within thematic structure 2 within main rheme	lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-‘alāqah, wa-yu‘ād jalā’uhu ba‘d istinfād al-ḡaraḍ minhu.

Sentence 12

قطباً الخلاف بين الخلف والسلف، بوش وأوباما، على الوضع العراقي قد يُصاغ كمشروع وقرار في أمريكا.

(^T qatcān ^T) (^R (^{TR} al-xilāf bayna al-xalaf wa-s-salaf ,būš wa-‘ubāmā, ‘alā al-waḍc al-‘īrāqī ^{TR}) (^{RVR} (^{TRVR} ∅ ^{TRVR}) (^{RVRVR} qad yuṣāḡ ka-maṣrūc wa-qarār fī ‘amrīkā. ^{RVRVR})^{RVR})^R)

Main Theme	qatcān
Main Rheme	al-xilāf bayna al-xalaf wa-s-salaf ,būš wa-‘ubāmā, ‘alā al-waḍc al-‘īrāqī ∅ qad yuṣāḡ ka-maṣrūc wa-qarār fī ‘amrīkā.
Theme within main rheme	al-xilāf bayna al-xalaf wa-s-salaf ,būš wa-‘ubāmā, ‘alā al-waḍc al-‘īrāqī
Rheme within main rheme	∅ qad yuṣāḡ ka-maṣrūc wa-qarār fī ‘amrīkā.

Theme within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme	qad yuṣāğ ka-maṣrūc wa-qarār fī ‘amrikā.

Sentence 13

و مثل هذا الاحتمال يجعل المسؤولية على العراقيين أهم وأكثر تحديداً لأي سيناريو قادم، وتبقى مسائل حسم الخلافات بين أطراف النزاع تحدها مسؤولية كل طرف، لأن الإغراق بالتفاوض من خلال التجزئة، أو الإفراط بالتشاور من خلال عبء الوحدة الوطنية لا يُرسم من خلال وقائع الأزمات، واليوم، وإنما من صلب المصلحة الوطنية في المستقبل والتي هي التظاهرة التي تعبر بالعراق إلى بر الأمان، أو تغرقه بالحروب والتدخلات الأجنبية والإقليمية.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} wa miṭlu ḥādā al-iḥtimāl ^{TT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} (^{TR1T+R1} ∅ ^{TR1T+R1}) (^{R1R1T+R1} yajcal al-mas‘ūliyyah calā al-‘īraqiyyīn ‘ahamm wa-‘akṭar taḥdīdan li-‘ayyi sīnāryū qādim ^{R1R1T+R1} ^{R1T+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} wa masā’il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna ‘aṭrāf an-nizāc ^{TT+R2}) (^{R1T+R2} tabqā [...] tuḥaddiduhā mas‘ūliyyat kull ṭaraf ^{R1T+R2} ^{TT+R2}), (^{R1T+R2} (^{TR1T+R2} li-‘anna al-‘īgrāq bi-t-tafā’ul min xilāl at-tajzi‘ah, ‘aw al-‘ifrāt bi-t-tašā’um min xilāl ‘īb’ al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah ^{TR1T+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} ^{TR1R1T+R2} ∅ ^{TR1R1T+R2}) (^{R1R1T+R2} lā yursamu min xilāl waqā’ic al-‘ams wa-l-yawm, wa-‘innamā min ṣulb al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taḥbur bi-l-‘īraq ‘ilā barr al-‘amān, ‘aw tuḡriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-‘ajnabiyyah wa-l-‘iqlīmiyyah. ^{R1R1T+R2} ^{R1T+R2} ^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	wa miṭlu ḥādā al-iḥtimāl ∅ yajcal al-mas‘ūliyyah calā al-‘īraqiyyīn ‘ahamm wa-‘akṭar taḥdīdan li-‘ayyi sīnāryū qādim
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa miṭlu ḥādā al-iḥtimāl
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	∅ yajcal al-mas‘ūliyyah calā al-‘īraqiyyīn ‘ahamm wa-‘akṭar taḥdīdan li-‘ayyi sīnāryū qādim
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	yajcal al-mas‘ūliyyah calā al-‘īraqiyyīn ‘ahamm wa-‘akṭar taḥdīdan li-‘ayyi sīnāryū qādim
Thematic Structure 2	wa masā’il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna ‘aṭrāf an-nizāc tabqā [...] tuḥaddiduhā mas‘ūliyyat kull ṭaraf, li-‘anna al-‘īgrāq bi-t-tafā’ul min xilāl at-tajzi‘ah, ‘aw al-‘ifrāt bi-t-tašā’um min xilāl ‘īb’ al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah ∅ lā yursamu min xilāl waqā’ic al-‘ams wa-l-yawm, wa-‘innamā min ṣulb al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taḥbur bi-l-‘īraq ‘ilā barr al-‘amān, ‘aw tuḡriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-‘ajnabiyyah wa-l-‘iqlīmiyyah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa masā’il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna ‘aṭrāf an-nizāc tabqā [...] tuḥaddiduhā mas‘ūliyyat kull ṭaraf
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 2	wa masā’il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna ‘aṭrāf an-nizāc
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 2	tabqā [...] tuḥaddiduhā mas‘ūliyyat kull ṭaraf
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	li-‘anna al-‘īgrāq bi-t-tafā’ul min xilāl at-tajzi‘ah, ‘aw al-‘ifrāt bi-t-tašā’um min xilāl ‘īb’ al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah ∅ lā yursamu min xilāl waqā’ic al-‘ams wa-l-yawm, wa-‘innamā min ṣulb al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taḥbur bi-l-‘īraq ‘ilā barr al-‘amān, ‘aw tuḡriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-‘ajnabiyyah wa-l-‘iqlīmiyyah.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	li-‘anna al-‘īgrāq bi-t-tafā’ul min xilāl at-tajzi‘ah, ‘aw al-‘ifrāt bi-t-tašā’um min xilāl ‘īb’ al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ lā yursamu min xilāl waqā’ic al-‘ams wa-l-yawm, wa-‘innamā min ṣulb al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taḥbur bi-l-‘īraq ‘ilā barr al-‘amān, ‘aw tuḡriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-‘ajnabiyyah wa-l-‘iqlīmiyyah.
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	lā yursamu min xilāl waqā’ic al-‘ams wa-l-yawm, wa-‘innamā min ṣulb al-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taḥbur bi-l-‘īraq ‘ilā barr al-‘amān, ‘aw tuḡriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-‘ajnabiyyah wa-l-‘iqlīmiyyah.

Sentence 14

و بما ان الفرص سانحة في جو يعتبر أكثر اماناً وتحقيقاً للمصلحة الوطنية، فهل يأتي عقد الوحدة الوطنية بعقد غير قابل للنقض؟!

(^T (^{TT} wa bi-mā ‘anna al-furaṣ ^{TT}) (^{RT} sāniḥah fī jaww yu‘tabar ‘akṭar ‘amānan wa-tahqīqan li-l-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah ^{RT})
^T), (^R (^{TR} fa hal ‘aḥd al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah ^{TR}) (^{R/R} ya‘tī [...] bi-‘aḥd ḡayr qābil li-n-naqd? ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa bi-mā ‘anna al-furaṣ sāniḥah fī jaww yu‘tabar ‘akṭar ‘amānan wa-tahqīqan li-l-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah
Theme within main theme	wa bi-mā ‘anna al-furaṣ
Rheme within main theme	sāniḥah fī jaww yu‘tabar ‘akṭar ‘amānan wa-tahqīqan li-l-maṣliḥah al-waṭaniyyah
Main Rheme	fa hal ‘aḥd al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah ya‘tī [...] bi-‘aḥd ḡayr qābil li-n-naqd?
Theme within main rheme	fa hal ‘aḥd al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah
Rheme within main rheme	ya‘tī [...] bi-‘aḥd ḡayr qābil li-n-naqd?

Analysis of Text 12

Sentence 1

امريكا تورطت، و ورطت غيرها بعمل عسكري في العراق.

(^T ‘amrīkā ^T) (^R (^{TR} Ø ^{TR}) (^{R/R} tawarraṭat wa warraṭat ḡayriḥā bi-‘amal ‘askarī fī l-‘īrāq. ^{R/R}) ^R)

Main Theme	‘amrīkā
Main Rheme	Ø tawarraṭat wa warraṭat ḡayriḥā bi-‘amal ‘askarī fī l-‘īrāq.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	tawarraṭat wa warraṭat ḡayriḥā bi-‘amal ‘askarī fī l-‘īrāq.

Sentence 2

فتكاليف الاحتلال تبني القارة الأفريقية لو جاءت من خلال توجه إنساني، و تنشئ بنكاً دولياً يُطعم ملايين الفقراء، ويحل إزمتهم، لكن العمى السياسي حتى لو جاء من دولة مؤسسات عظمى، فإن الأفكار غالباً ما تسقط أمام الواقع الفعلي للمعارك.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} fa takālīf al-iḥtilāl ^{TT+R1}) (^{RT+R1} (^{T+RaRVIT+R1} (^{TT+RaRVIT+R1} Ø ^{TT+RaRVIT+R1}) (^{RT+RaRVIT+R1} tabnī al-qārrah al-‘afrīqiyyah
law jā‘at min xilāl tawajjuh ‘insānī ^{RT+RaRVIT+R1}) ^{T+RaRVIT+R1}), (^{T+RbRVIT+R1} (^{TT+RbRVIT+R1} Ø ^{TT+RbRVIT+R1}) (^{RT+RbRVIT+R1} wa tunṣī‘
bankan dawliyyan yuṭ‘im malāyīn al-fuqarā‘, wa-yahill ‘azmatahum ^{RT+RbRVIT+R1}) ^{T+RbRVIT+R1}) ^{RT+R1}) ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{TT+R2} lākinnā
l-‘amā as-siyāstī ^{TT+R2}) ḥattā law jā‘a min dawlat mu‘asasāt ‘uzmā, (^{RT+R2} (^{TRVIT+R2} fa-‘inna al-‘afkār ^{TRVIT+R2}) (^{RT+R2}) ^{TRVIT+R2})
Ø ^{TRVIT+R2}) (^{R/RVIT+R2}) ḡāliban mā tasquṭ ‘amām al-wāqī‘ al-fi‘lī li-l-ma‘ārik. ^{R/RVIT+R2}) ^{RT+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	fa takālīf al-iḥtilāl Ø tabnī al-qārrah al-‘afrīqiyyah law jā‘at min xilāl tawajjuh ‘insānī, Ø wa tunṣī‘ bankan dawliyyan yuṭ‘im malāyīn al-fuqarā‘, wa-yahill ‘azmatahum
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	fa takālīf al-iḥtilāl
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø tabnī al-qārrah al-‘afrīqiyyah law jā‘at min xilāl tawajjuh ‘insānī, Ø wa tunṣī‘ bankan dawliyyan yuṭ‘im malāyīn al-fuqarā‘, wa-yahill ‘azmatahum
Thematic Structure a within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø tabnī al-qārrah al-‘afrīqiyyah law jā‘at min xilāl tawajjuh ‘insānī
Theme within thematic structure a within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Rheme within thematic structure a within main rheme within thematic structure 1	tabnī al-qārrah al-‘afrīqiyyah law jā‘at min xilāl tawajjuh ‘insānī
Thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø wa tunṣī‘ bankan dawliyyan yuṭ‘im malāyīn al-fuqarā‘, wa-yahill ‘azmatahum
Theme within thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø

Rheme within thematic Structure b within main rheme within thematic structure 1	wa tunši' bankan dawliyyan yuṭcīm malāyīn al-fuqarā', wa-yahill 'azmatahum
Thematic Structure 2	lākinna l-ḥamā as-siyāsī fa-'inna al-'afkār Ø gālīban mā tasqūṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fīcīlī li-l-maḥārik.
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	lākinna l-ḥamā as-siyāsī
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	fa-'inna al-'afkār Ø gālīban mā tasqūṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fīcīlī li-l-maḥārik.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	fa-'inna al-'afkār
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø gālīban mā tasqūṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fīcīlī li-l-maḥārik.
Theme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	Ø
Rheme within rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	gālīban mā tasqūṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fīcīlī li-l-maḥārik.

Sentence 3

و ما تدعيه أمريكا من إنجازات وانتصارات، لا يقل، في شكله المبالغ فيه، عن نجاح الحكومات الثورية بانتصاراتها الغارقة بالوهم، والتسطح الفكري والسياسي.

(^T wa mā taddacīh 'amrīkā min 'injāzāt wa-intiṣārāt (^T) (^R (^{TR} Ø ^{TR}) (^{RR} lā yaqillu, fī ṣaklihi al-mubālaḡ fih, ḥan najāh al-ḥukumāt aṭ-tawriyyah bi-intiṣārātihā al-ḡāriqah bi-l-wahm, wa-t-tasaṭṭuḥ al-fikrī wa-s-siyāsī. (^{RR}) ^R)

Main Theme	wa mā taddacīh 'amrīkā min 'injāzāt wa-intiṣārāt
Main Rheme	Ø lā yaqillu, fī ṣaklihi al-mubālaḡ fih, ḥan najāh al-ḥukumāt aṭ-tawriyyah bi-intiṣārātihā al-ḡāriqah bi-l-wahm, wa-t-tasaṭṭuḥ al-fikrī wa-s-siyāsī.
Theme within main rheme	Ø
Rheme within main rheme	lā yaqillu, fī ṣaklihi al-mubālaḡ fih, ḥan najāh al-ḥukumāt aṭ-tawriyyah bi-intiṣārātihā al-ḡāriqah bi-l-wahm, wa-t-tasaṭṭuḥ al-fikrī wa-s-siyāsī.

Sentence 4

العراق يمر بمرحلة حرجة جدا، فإما أن تكون الدولة المركزية هي قطار الأمن الذي يتودد وحدة الوطن، أو ترتفع للمليشيات والتجمعات العرقية والأثنية.

(^{T+R1} (^{TT+R1} al-ḥirāq (^{TT+R1}) (^{R1T+R1} (^{TR1T+R1} Ø ^{TR1T+R1}) (^{RR1T+R1} yamurru bi-marḥalah ḥarijah jiddan (^{RR1T+R1}) (^{R1T+R1}) (^{T+R1}) (^{T+R2} (^{T+Ra1T+R2} (^{TT+Ra1T+R2} fa'immā'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah (^{TT+Ra1T+R2}) (^{R1T+Ra1T+R2}) (^{TR1T+Ra1T+R2} hiya (^{TR1T+Ra1T+R2}) (^{R1T+Ra1T+R2}) qitār al-'amn alladī yaqūd waḥdat al-waṭan (^{R1T+Ra1T+R2}) (^{T+Rb1T+R2}) (^{TT+Rb1T+R2}) 'aw Ø (^{TT+Rb1T+R2}) (^{R1T+Rb1T+R2}) tartahin li-l-miliṣiyyat wa-t-tajammucāt al-ḥirqiyyah wa-l-'ataniyyah. (^{R1T+Rb1T+R2}) (^{T+Rb1T+R2}) (^{T+R2})

Thematic Structure 1	al-ḥirāq Ø yamurru bi-marḥalah ḥarijah jiddan
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	al-ḥirāq
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø yamurru bi-marḥalah ḥarijah jiddan
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	Ø
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	yamurru bi-marḥalah ḥarijah jiddan
Thematic Structure 2	fa'immā'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah hiya qitār al-'amn alladī yaqūd waḥdat al-waṭan, 'aw Ø tartahin li-l-miliṣiyyat wa-t-tajammucāt al-ḥirqiyyah wa-l-'ataniyyah.
Thematic Structure a within thematic structure 2	fa'immā'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah hiya qitār al-'amn alladī yaqūd waḥdat al-waṭan
Theme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	fa'immā'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah
Rheme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	hiya qitār al-'amn alladī yaqūd waḥdat al-waṭan
Theme within rheme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	hiya
Rheme within rheme within thematic structure a within thematic structure 2	qitār al-'amn alladī yaqūd waḥdat al-waṭan
Thematic Structure b within thematic structure 2	'aw tartahin li-l-miliṣiyyat wa-t-tajammucāt al-ḥirqiyyah wa-l-'ataniyyah.
Theme within thematic Structure b within thematic structure 2	'aw Ø

Rheme within thematic Structure b within thematic structure 2	tartahin li-l-milīšīyyat wa-t-tajammuċāt al-ċirqīyyah wa-l-‘aṭaniyyah.
---	--

Sentence 5

ويبدو أن السيد نور المالكي عرف أن لعبة التهذنة، والكراسي المتحركة، لم تعد صالحة عندما تكون الدولة خارج سلطتها القانونية.

(^T wa yabdū ^T) (^R ‘anna as-sayyid nūr al-mālikī ċarifa ‘anna luċbat at-tahdī‘ah wa-l-karāsi al-mutaḥarrikah lam taċud šāliḥah ċindamā takūn ad-dawlah xārij sulṭatihā al-qānuniyyah. ^R)

Main Theme	wa yabdū
Main Rheme	anna as-sayyid nūr al-mālikī ċarifa ‘anna luċbat at-tahdī‘ah wa-l-karāsi al-mutaḥarrikah lam taċud šāliḥah ċindamā takūn ad-dawlah xārij sulṭatihā al-qānuniyyah.

Sentence 6

وربما كان الأمريكان أكثر صيقاً من حالات التشتت وضياح هيبة الدولة، و هنا جاءت ضرورة الحسم مع جيش المهدي أولاً، ثم حل الميليشيات التابعة للصدير، و حتى لو اعتبر ذلك تجمعاً لفقراء الشيعة تحت مظلة زعيمهم، إلا أن وجود دول داخل دولة، وأجهزة تواجه الأمن باسم تحرير العراق من المحتل لا يمكن أن يخلقا دولة بقوانين مرعية وثابتة.

(^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} wa rubbamā al-‘amrīkān ^{T+R1}) (^{R+R1} (^{T+R1} (^{T+R1} ^{R+R1} kāna [...] ‘akṭar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāċ haybat ad-dawlah ^{R+R1} ^{R+R1} ^{T+R1}), (^{T+R2} (^{T+R2} wa hunā ^{T+R2}) (^{R+R2} (^{T+R2} ^{R+R2} jā‘at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jayš al-mahdī ‘awwalan, ṭumma ḥall al-milīšīyyāt at-tābiċah li-š-šadr ^{R+R2} ^{R+R2} ^{T+R2}) (^{T+R3} (^{T+R3} wa ḥattā law ḍālika ^{T+R3}) (^{R+R3} (^{T+R3} ‘uċtubira [...] tajammuċan li-fuqārā‘ aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim ^{R+R3} ^{R+R3} ^{T+R3}), (^{R+R3} (^{T+R3} illā ‘anna wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-‘ajhizah tuwājih al-‘amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal ^{T+R3}) (^{R+R3} (^{T+R3} lā yumkin ‘an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċīyyah wa-tābitah. ^{R+R3} ^{R+R3} ^{T+R3})

Thematic Structure 1	wa rubbamā al-‘amrīkān \emptyset kāna [...] ‘akṭar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāċ haybat ad-dawlah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa rubbamā al-‘amrīkān
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset kāna [...] ‘akṭar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāċ haybat ad-dawlah
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	\emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	kāna [...] ‘akṭar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāċ haybat ad-dawlah
Thematic Structure 2	wa hunā \emptyset jā‘at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jayš al-mahdī ‘awwalan, ṭumma ḥall al-milīšīyyāt at-tābiċah li-š-šadr
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa hunā
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	\emptyset jā‘at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jayš al-mahdī ‘awwalan, ṭumma ḥall al-milīšīyyāt at-tābiċah li-š-šadr
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	\emptyset
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	jā‘at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jayš al-mahdī ‘awwalan, ṭumma ḥall al-milīšīyyāt at-tābiċah li-š-šadr
Thematic Structure 3	wa ḥattā law ḍālika ‘uċtubira [...] tajammuċan li-fuqārā‘ aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim, ‘illā ‘anna wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-‘ajhizah tuwājih al-‘amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal lā yumkin ‘an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċīyyah wa-tābitah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa ḥattā law ḍālika ‘uċtubira [...] tajammuċan li-fuqārā‘ aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 3	wa ḥattā law ḍālika
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 3	‘uċtubira [...] tajammuċan li-fuqārā‘ aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	‘illā ‘anna wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-‘ajhizah tuwājih al-‘amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal lā yumkin ‘an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċīyyah wa-tābitah.
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	‘illā ‘anna wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-‘ajhizah tuwājih al-‘amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	lā yumkin ‘an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċīyyah wa-tābitah.

Rheme within thematic structure a within rheme within main rheme	'axlat al-čirāq min muqawwimāt al-ḥayah
Thematic Structure b within rheme within main rheme	∅ wa-rasamat xuṭūtan mutačarrijah istahāla mačahā 'ijād wasā'il 'amniyyah fāčilah.
Theme within thematic structure b within rheme within main rheme	∅
Rheme within thematic structure b within rheme within main rheme	wa-rasamat xuṭūtan mutačarrijah istahāla mačahā 'ijād wasā'il 'amniyyah fāčilah.

Sentence 12

فالنظ يُنهَب، والفساد الإداري بلغ ذروته، و الجيش الأمريكي دخل مزادات اللعبة المادية، و الحكومة بلا رافد شعبي يعطيها حق القوة.

(^{T+R1} (^{TVT+R1} fa n-naft^{TVT+R1}) (^{RIT+R1} (^{TRIT+R1} ∅ (^{TRIT+R1} ∅ (^{RURIT+R1} yunhab^{RURIT+R1}) (^{RIT+R1} T+R1), (^{T+R2} (^{TVT+R2} wa l-fasād al-'idārī^{TVT+R2}) (^{RIT+R2} (^{TRIT+R2} ∅ (^{TRIT+R2} balāga darwatahu^{RURIT+R2}) (^{RIT+R2} T+R2), (^{T+R3} (^{TVT+R3} wa l-jayš al-'amrīkī^{TVT+R3}) (^{RIT+R3} (^{TRIT+R3} ∅ (^{TRIT+R3} daxala mazādāt al-lučbah al-māddiyyah^{RURIT+R3}) (^{RIT+R3} T+R3), (^{T+R4} (^{TVT+R4} wa l-ḥukūmah^{TVT+R4}) (^{RIT+R4} bilā rāfid šacbi yučṭihā ḥaqq-l-quwwah.^{RURIT+R4}) (^{RIT+R4} T+R4)

Thematic Structure 1	fa n-naft ∅ yunhab
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	fa n-naft
Main Rheme within thematic structure 1	∅ yunhab
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 1	yunhab
Thematic Structure 2	wa l-fasād al-'idārī ∅ balāga darwatahu
Main Theme within thematic structure 2	wa l-fasād al-'idārī
Main Rheme within thematic structure 2	∅ balāga darwatahu
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 2	balāga darwatahu
Thematic Structure 3	wa l-jayš al-'amrīkī ∅ daxala mazādāt al-lučbah al-māddiyyah
Main Theme within thematic structure 3	wa l-jayš al-'amrīkī
Main Rheme within thematic structure 3	∅ daxala mazādāt al-lučbah al-māddiyyah
Theme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	∅
Rheme within main rheme within thematic structure 3	daxala mazādāt al-lučbah al-māddiyyah
Thematic Structure 4	wa l-ḥukūmah bilā rāfid šacbi yučṭihā ḥaqq-l-quwwah.
Main Theme within thematic structure 4	wa l-ḥukūmah
Main Rheme within thematic structure 4	bilā rāfid šacbi yučṭihā ḥaqq-l-quwwah.

Sentence 13

وهذه العوامل فرضت أسلوب مواجهة وإن لم يكن متكافئا، لأن مصادر دعم الميليشيات ومن يقاومون السنة باسم الشيعة أو العكس، انقسموا من داخل بيئة العمل المصلحي إلى الذاتي، أو شبه التجمعات العائلية والغفوية الصغيرة، وهنا جاءت محاولة المصالحات التي رافقتها بعض التنازلات أن قوّت بعض الشيء، وضع الدولة.

(^{T+R1} (^{TVT+R1} wa ḥādihi al-čawāmil^{TVT+R1}) (^{RIT+R1} (^{TRIT+R1} ∅ (^{TRIT+R1} ∅ (^{RURIT+R1} faraḍat 'uslūb al-muwājahah wa-'in lam yakun mutakāfi'an^{RURIT+R1}) (^{RIT+R1} (^{TRIT+R1} li-'anna mašādir dačm al-milīšiyāt wa-man yuqāwimūn as-sunnah bi-ism aš-šīčah 'aw al-čaks^{TRIT+R1}) (^{RURIT+R1} (^{TRIT+R1} ∅ (^{TRIT+R1} inqasamū min dāxil bī'at al-čamal al-mašlahī 'ilā aq-dāti, 'aw šibh at-tajamučāt al-čā'ilīyyah wa-l-fi 'awīyyah as-šağīrah^{RURIT+R1}) (^{RURIT+R1} (^{RIT+R1} T+R1), (^{T+R2} (^{TVT+R2} wa hunā^{TVT+R2}) (^{RIT+R2} (^{TRIT+R2} muḥāwalat al-mušalahāt allatī rāfaqathā bačd at-tanāzulāt^{TRIT+R2}) (^{RURIT+R2} (^{RIT+R2} jā'at [...] 'an qawwat bačd aš-šay' wačd ad-dawlah.^{RURIT+R2}) (^{RIT+R2} T+R2)

Thematic Structure 1	wa ḥādihi al-čawāmil ∅ faraḍat 'uslūb al-muwājahah wa-'in lam yakun mutakāfi'an li-'anna mašādir dačm al-milīšiyāt wa-man yuqāwimūn as-sunnah bi-ism aš-šīčah 'aw al-čaks, ∅ 'inqasamū min dāxil bī'at al-čamal al-mašlahī 'ilā aq-dāti, 'aw šibh at-tajamučāt al-čā'ilīyyah wa-l-fi 'awīyyah as-šağīrah
Main Theme within thematic structure 1	wa ḥādihi al-čawāmil ∅ faraḍat 'uslūb al-muwājahah wa-'in lam yakun mutakāfi'an
Theme within main theme within thematic structure 1	wa ḥādihi al-čawāmil
Rheme within main theme within thematic structure 1	∅ faraḍat 'uslūb al-muwājahah wa-'in lam yakun

Thematic Structure 2	wa min hunā al-muškilah allatī lā tajid al-ḥulūl as-sahlah
Main Theme within thematic Structure 2	wa min hunā
Main Rheme within thematic Structure 2	al-muškilah allatī lā tajid al-ḥulūl as-sahlah jā'at [...]
Theme within main rheme within thematic Structure 2	al-muškilah allatī lā tajid al-ḥulūl as-sahlah
Rheme within main rheme within thematic Structure 2	jā'at [...]

APPENDIX E: Grounding analysis of English Texts

Analysis of Text 1

Sentence 1

(^{FG} We do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday
^{FG}), (^{BG} because Israel prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip. ^{BG})

Foreground	We do not know how many civilians died in the assault which Israel launched on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday
Background	because Israel prevents foreign journalists as well as Israeli ones from entering the strip.

In sentence 1, the main clause is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} But we do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years: more than 230
Palestinians. ^{FG})

Foreground	But we do know that the air raids brought the biggest total loss of life on a single day in Gaza in 40 years: more than 230 Palestinians.on Hamas in Gaza at 11.30am on Saturday
------------	--

Sentence 2 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} The death toll by last night had climbed to nearly, with more than 700 wounded. ^{FG})

Foreground	The death toll by last night had climbed to nearly, with more than 700 wounded.
------------	---

Sentence 3 plays a role in the immediately subsequent text, because it is referred to in the next sentence by 'this' (This entire sentence is co-referential with 'this').

Sentence 4

(^{FG} This in reply to hundreds of rockets from Hamas militants ^{FG}) which killed one Israeli in six months.

Foreground	This in reply to hundreds of rockets from Hamas militants [...].
------------	--

The information in sentence 4 plays a role in the immediately following text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{FG} But the equation is always like this. ^{FG})

Foreground	But the equation is always like this.
------------	---------------------------------------

Sentence 5 is foregrounded, on the basis that if there is only a main clause in a sentence that sentence is to be regarded as entirely foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} We also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning, when the streets of this impoverished enclave were full, showed the same indifference to human life that Israel charges its enemies with. ^{FG})

Foreground	We also know that to have chosen to strike on a Saturday morning [...] showed the same indifference to human life that Israel charges its enemies with.
------------	---

The information in the main clause of sentence 6 is picked up by the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 7

(^{BG} When the suicide bombers reply in cafes and shops ^{BG}), as they inevitably will, (^{FG} Israel will reel in horror. ^{FG})

Background	When the suicide bombers reply in cafes and shops [...]
Foreground	Israel will reel in horror.

In sentence 7, the information given by the adjunct clause is backgrounded, because it is not picked up in the next one. The information in the main clause is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} But it will shut out of its mind the blood its warplanes have caused to flow in Gaza this weekend. ^{FG})

Foreground	But it will shut out of its mind the blood its warplanes have caused to flow in Gaza this weekend.
------------	--

Sentence 8 is foregrounded, as it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} The foreign minister, Tzipi Livni, warned loudly of her government's intention to topple Hamas if it did not stop the rocket fire. ^{FG})

Foreground	The foreign minister, Tzipi Livni, warned loudly of her government's intention to topple Hamas if it did not stop the rocket fire.
------------	--

The information given by sentence 9 constitutes one main clause, and is picked up in the next sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} But both she and the defence minister, Ehud Barak, are responsible for dropping over 100 tones of explosives on up to 100 targets in a strip of land crowded with 1.5 million people. ^{FG})

Foreground	But both she and the defence minister, Ehud Barak, are responsible for dropping over 100 tones of explosives on up to 100 targets in a strip of land crowded with 1.5 million people.
------------	---

Sentence 10 is foregrounded, as it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} A hammer blow is intended to terrorise ^{FG})(^{FG} and that is exactly what Israel did yesterday. ^{FG})

Foreground	A hammer blow is intended to terrorise
Foreground	and that is exactly what Israel did yesterday.

The information conveyed by both main coordinated clauses in sentence 11 can be regarded as being picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, these clauses are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 12a

(^{FG} Dr Haidar Eid, a Gazan academic who saw the bodies and children with amputated limbs, told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass ^{FG}): (^{FG} "To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM], to bomb in the hearts of cities, this is terrible. ^{FG})

Foreground	Dr Haidar Eid [...] told Haaretz journalist Amira Hass
Foreground	To pick a time like this, 11:30 [AM], to bomb in the hearts of cities, this is terrible.

The main clause in sentence 12a is foregrounded, as it is a single clause. The appositive clause is also foregrounded, given that it is a single clause, and plays a role in the next sentence.

Sentence 12b

(^{FG} This choice was intended to cause as large a massacre as possible. ^{FG})

Foreground	This choice was intended to cause as large a massacre as possible."
------------	---

Sentence 12b consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} The targets were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing, which were empty when the jets struck, but rather police stations. ^{FG})

Foreground	The targets were not the training camps of Hamas's military wing, [...] but rather police stations.
------------	---

The information in sentence 13 is picked up in the next one – particularly by the word 'infrastructure'. It is foregrounded.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} The raids were intended to destroy the infrastructure on which Hamas builds its administrative as much as its military hold over Gaza. ^{FG})

Foreground	The raids were intended to destroy the infrastructure on which Hamas builds its administrative as much as its military hold over Gaza.
------------	--

Sentence 14 is picked up (through co-reference) by 'that' in the next sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} But that means killing policemen, not just the militants who assemble and fire the rockets. ^{FG})

Foreground	But that means killing policemen, not just the militants who assemble and fire the rockets.
------------	---

The information in sentence 15 is contrasted in the next one. It is, therefore, foregrounded.

Sentence 16

(^{BG} Presumably ^{BG}) (^{FG} it also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too. ^{FG})

Background	Presumably
Foreground	it also means targeting judges, officials, and doctors too.

The information in the main clause of sentence 16 is not picked up in the next sentence. However, it provides a conclusion to the information in the previous sentence. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} Ms Livni has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank ^{FG}) (^{FG} and she has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state. ^{FG})

Foreground	Ms Livni has been Israel's lead negotiator with the Palestinian authority in the West Bank
Foreground	and she has invested more political capital than most in the goal of creating a Palestinian state.

The information given by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 17 plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 18

(^{BG} If she thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population ^{BG}), (^{FG} she is sorely mistaken. ^{FG})

Background	If she thinks she is clearing the way for a moderate Palestinian state by trying physically to eliminate the leadership of one half of the population
Foreground	she is sorely mistaken.

The main clause in sentence 18 plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} There has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it ^{FG}), (^{FG} and support for Hamas may well rise as a result of these airstrikes. ^{FG})

Foreground	There has been no diminution of support for Hamas in Gaza, as a result of Israel's policy of blockading it
Foreground	and support for Hamas may well rise as a result of these airstrikes.

The information in sentence 19 provides a conclusion to the previous one. Thus, the two main coordinated clauses are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 20

(^{FG} The Palestinians have always had a rejectionist wing ^{FG}), which for so long was represented by Fatah.

Foreground	The Palestinians have always had a rejectionist wing [...]
------------	--

The information in sentence 20 is picked up contrastively in the next one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 21

(^{FG} Israel, too, has those who reject a Palestinian state ^{FG}), (^{BG} including many settlers.^{BG})

Foreground	Israel, too, has those who reject a Palestinian state
Background	including many settlers.

Informationally, sentence 21 provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} To think a solution can be found by killing rejectionists is to deny the entire course of the history of the Middle East.^{FG})

Foreground	To think a solution can be found by killing rejectionists is to deny the entire course of the history of the Middle East.
------------	---

Sentence 22 consists of one main clause. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 23

(^{FG} There is no military solution to Hamas's rockets ^{FG}), which continued to rain down on Israel yesterday.

Foreground	There is no military solution to Hamas's rockets [...]
------------	--

Informationally, sentence23 is contrasted with the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 24

(^{FG} Nor is a ground invasion likely to stop the rockets.^{FG})

Foreground	Nor is a ground invasion likely to stop the rockets.
------------	--

Sentence 24 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 25

(^{FG} It could displace them ^{FG}), (^{BG} perhaps ^{BG}).

Foreground	It could displace them
Background	perhaps

The information in the main clause of sentence 25 is foregrounded, as it is picked up by the next sentence.

Sentence 26

(^{BG} But if that happened ^{BG}), (^{FG} Hamas's next tactic could be to use the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to wield the launch tubes.^{FG})

Background	But if that happened
Foreground	Hamas's next tactic could be to use the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to wield the launch tubes.

Neither the adjunct clause nor the main clause is picked up in sentence 26. However, the main clause provides a conclusion to the ongoing argument. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 27

(^{FG} Hamas's leadership also now has the conditions for which it has strived. ^{FG})

Foreground	Hamas's leadership also now has the conditions for which it has strived.
------------	--

The information in sentence 27 constitutes one main clause. It is also picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 28

(^{FG} They boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November ^{FG}), (^{FG} built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post ^{FG}), (^{FG} and fired hundreds of rockets into Israel. ^{FG})

Foreground	They boycotted the talks offered by Egypt in November
Foreground	built a tunnel through which they intended to attack an Israeli border post
Foreground	and fired hundreds of rockets into Israel.

The three verb phrases in sentence 28 are informationally picked up and summarized in the next sentence. Therefore, they are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 29

(^{FG} Their tactic and their strategy is no more and no less than resistance. ^{FG})

Foreground	Their tactic and their strategy is no more and no less than resistance.
------------	---

Sentence 29 consists of a single clause. It is informationally picked up by (this) in the next sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 30

(^{FG} But this will not unite the Palestinians ^{FG}) (^{FG} or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization. ^{FG})

Foreground	But this will not unite the Palestinians
Foreground	or buy Hamas a place in the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The information in the two coordinated verb phrases of sentence 30 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 31

(^{FG} It can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership ^{FG}), (^{FG} for the truth is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone. ^{FG})

Foreground	It can only deepen the crisis within the Palestinian leadership
Foreground	for the truth is that no Palestinian faction can now lead alone.

Both clauses in sentence 31 are picked up in the next one. They are foregrounded. However, the 'for-clause' can also be backgrounded when 'for' is treated as a clausal conjunction (cf. Dickins, 2010:1088).

Sentence 32

(^{BG} While splits deepen ^{BG}), (^{FG} the prospect of a viable Palestinian state recedes. ^{FG})

Background	While splits deepen
Foreground	the prospect of a viable Palestinian state recedes.

The main clause in sentence 32 provides a conclusion to the previous section. This clause is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 33

(^{FG} Shock and awe, Israeli-style , have done nothing more than paralyse the very processes which both Israelis and Palestinians need in order to survive in peace. ^{FG})

Foreground	Shock and awe, Israeli-style , have done nothing more than paralyse the very processes which both Israelis and Palestinians need in order to survive in peace.
------------	--

Sentence 33 provides a conclusion to the entire text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 2

Sentence 1

(^{FG} Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months is deluding themselves ^{FG}), (^{BG} dangerously. ^{BG})

Foreground	Anyone who thinks that Israel, the West Bank and Gaza can be allowed to drift rudderless for the next few months is deluding themselves
Background	dangerously

The information in the main clause of sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the subsequent text.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} The list of threats to the status quo grows ^{FG}), (^{BG} almost by the week. ^{BG})

Foreground	The list of threats to the status quo grows
Background	almost by the week.

The main clause in sentence 2 provides a conclusion to the previous one, and is picked up in the following sentence. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} The feud between Fatah and Hamas only deepens ^{FG}), (^{BG} with tit-for-tat arrests and reports of torture in Palestinian detention. ^{BG})

Foreground	The feud between Fatah and Hamas only deepens
Background	with tit-for-tat arrests and reports of torture in Palestinian detention.

The information given by main clause in sentence 3 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to sentence 1, and plays a role in the next sentence.

Sentence 4

(^{BG} A year after the military takeover in Gaza ^{BG}), (^{FG} Hamas is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before. ^{FG})

Background	A year after the military takeover in Gaza
Foreground	Hamas is more deeply embedded in the government of its 1.5 million Palestinians than ever before.

The information in neither the adjunct phrase nor the main clause in sentence 4 is picked up in the next one. However, the main clause provides a conclusion to sentence 1. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{FG} Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem is rising ^{FG}), (^{BG} after the bulldozer attacks on buses and cars. ^{BG})

Foreground	Tension in the mixed city of Jerusalem is rising
Background	after the bulldozer attacks on buses and cars.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it also provides a conclusion to sentence 1.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} Talks with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, are mired ^{FG}) (^{FG} and have yet to produce results. ^{FG})

Foreground	Talks with the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, are mired
Foreground	and have yet to produce results.

The two coordinated verb phrases in sentence 6 provide a conclusion to sentence 1. They are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 7

(^{BG} As if that is not enough ^{BG}), (^{FG} Iran looms large over the horizon. ^{FG})

Background	As if that is not enough
Foreground	Iran looms large over the horizon.

Informationally, the main clause in sentence 7 is developed in the next one. Therefore, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

(^{BG} If negotiations or sanctions fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium ^{BG}), (^{FG} Israel's F-16s will ^{FG}) – (^{FG} or at least that is the threat. ^{FG})

Background	If negotiations or sanctions fail to stop Tehran from enriching uranium
Foreground	Israel's F-16s will
Foreground	or at least that is the threat.

What plays a role in the immediately subsequent text is the information given by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 8. Thus, these clauses are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} So Ehud Olmert's announcement that he will not run in his party's leadership contest on September 17, and will resign to allow his successor to form a new government, is not just business as usual. ^{FG})

Foreground	So Ehud Olmert's announcement that he will not run in his party's leadership contest on September 17, and will resign to allow his successor to form a new government, is not just business as usual.
------------	---

Sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 10

(^{BG} If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership ^{BG}), (^{FG} she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak. ^{FG})

Background	If Tzipi Livni, the current foreign minister, won the party leadership
Foreground	she would pair up with the Labour leader, Ehud Barak.

The main clause in sentence 10 plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} But it is not clear that she will be able to form the next government. ^{FG})

Foreground	But it is not clear that she will be able to form the next government.
------------	--

Sentence 11 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 12

(^{FG} Her challenger for the leadership of Kadima, the hardline transport minister Shaul Mofaz (who said that an Israeli attack on Iran was inevitable), could equally well form a coalition with the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu. ^{FG})

Foreground	Her challenger for the leadership of Kadima [...] could equally well form a coalition with the Likud leader, Binyamin Netanyahu.
------------	--

The information in sentence 12 plays a role in the immediately following text; it is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 13

(^{BG} If neither proved possible and an early election were called ^{BG}), (^{FG} Mr Netanyahu would win. ^{FG})

Background	If neither proved possible and an early election were called
Foreground	Mr Netanyahu would win.

The main clause in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} He regards Hamas and Hizbullah as satellites of the mother ship Iran. ^{FG})

Foreground	He regards Hamas and Hizbullah as satellites of the mother ship Iran.
------------	---

Sentence 14 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 15

(^{BG} By no means a dove ^{BG}), (^{FG} Ms Livni is at least a pragmatist. ^{FG})

Background	By no means a dove
Foreground	Ms Livni is at least a pragmatist.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 15 is picked up in the next one. Thus, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} She is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution ^{FG}) (^{BG} before that plan withers on the vine. ^{BG})

Foreground	She is also seized with a sense of urgency about finding a two-state solution
Background	before that plan withers on the vine.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 16 is foregrounded, because it is developed in the next one.

Sentence 17

(^{BG} She has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad ^{BG}), (^{FG} and –more than most Israelis – she is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords. ^{FG})

Background	She has spearheaded the talks with the Palestinian prime minister, Salam Fayyad
Foreground	and –more than most Israelis – she is aware of the potency of the question Palestinians ask themselves about what has been achieved in the 15 years since the Oslo accords.

The first main coordinated clause in sentence 17 is backgrounded, because it does not play a role in the immediately following text. The second main coordinated clause is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} An end to occupation, to settlements, a release of prisoners? ^{FG})

Foreground	An end to occupation, to settlements, a release of prisoners?
------------	---

Sentence 18 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} None of these. ^{FG})

Foreground	None of these.
------------	----------------

Sentence 19 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause.

Sentence 20

(^{BG} On the contrary ^{BG}), (^{FG} the number of settlers in the West Bank has nearly doubled in a decade. ^{FG})

Background	On the contrary
Foreground	the number of settlers in the West Bank has nearly doubled in a decade.

The main clause in sentence 20 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 21

(^{BG} Include the settlements in East Jerusalem ^{BG}) (^{FG} and it has more than tripled. ^{FG})

Background	Include the settlements in East Jerusalem
Foreground	and it has more than tripled.

The information in the first main coordinated clause in sentence 21 is backgrounded, because it does not play a role in the next sentence. But the information in the second main coordinated clause plays that role. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} As yet Mr Abbas has little to show for his talks ^{FG}), (^{FG} and his political stock, even in the cities that Fatah controls, is falling. ^{FG})

Foreground	As yet Mr Abbas has little to show for his talks
Foreground	and his political stock [...] is falling.

The information in neither the first main coordinated clause nor the second one in sentence 22 is picked up in the next one. However, these clauses provide a kind of conclusion to the foregoing argument. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 23

(^{BG} As Israel enters a turbulent leadership contest ^{BG}), (^{FG} it should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm ^{FG}), (^{BG} refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza. ^{BG})

Background	As Israel enters a turbulent leadership contest
Foreground	it should, as a minimum, make every effort to do no more harm
Background	refraining from further settlement expansion and keeping the ceasefire on track in Gaza.

In sentence 23, what is picked up in the immediately following text is the information conveyed by the main clause. Therefore, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 24

(^{FG} The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one have a difficult enough job ^{FG}) (^{BG} as it is. ^{BG})

Foreground	The next Israeli leader and the current Palestinian one have a difficult enough job
Background	as it is.

The information in the main clause of Sentence 24 provides a conclusion to the previous sentences. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 3

Sentence 1

(^{BG} If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president, is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis ^{BG}), (^{FG} the next president's foreign policy advisers are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks. ^{FG})

Background	If January 20 2009, the date of Barack Obama's inauguration as US president, is too long to wait to tackle the global financial crisis
Foreground	the next president's foreign policy advisers are having similar thoughts about the Middle East peace talks.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 1 plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{BG} The omens were never good ^{BG}), (^{FG} but the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, was they had not collapsed. ^{FG})

Background	The omens were never good
Foreground	but the very least that could be said of the talks between Israel's outgoing prime minister, Ehud Olmert, and the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, was they had not collapsed.

The first main coordinated clause in sentence 2 is backgrounded, because it is not picked up informationally in the next sentence. But the second main coordinated clause is picked up in the next sentence. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} Now, not even that is certain. ^{FG})

Foreground	Now, not even that is certain.
------------	--------------------------------

As a single clause, sentence 3 is foregrounded. It would be possible to analyse 'Now' as a backgrounded analysis.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months has begun to unravel ^{FG}) (^{BG} after an Israeli raid killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel. ^{BG})

Foreground	A ceasefire with Hamas in Gaza that has held for nearly five months has begun to unravel
Background	after an Israeli raid killed six militants and rockets began to fall on southern Israel.

The information in neither the main clause nor the adjunct clause in sentence 4 is picked up in the next one. However, the information in the main clause concludes the previous argument. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{FG} There was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas ^{FG}), (^{BG} with Mr Abbas threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks. ^{BG})

Foreground	There was renewed tension yesterday between Fatah and Hamas
Background	with Mr Abbas threatening to call elections early next year if Hamas does not open reconciliation talks.

The main clause in sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the initial 'if'-clause of the next sentence.

Sentence 6

(^{BG} If that were not enough ^{BG}), (^{FG} consider the implications for a Palestinian state of a return to power of the Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu ^{FG}), (^{FG} a politician who wants to retain large parts of the West Bank, rejects the return of refugees and the division of Jerusalem - the three issues on which current talks are based. ^{FG})

Background	If that were not enough
Foreground	consider the implications for a Palestinian state of a return to power of the Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu
Foreground	a politician who wants to retain large parts of the West Bank, rejects the return of refugees and the division of Jerusalem - the three issues on which current talks are based.

The adjunct clause in sentence 6 is backgrounded, because it does not play a role in the immediately subsequent text. Although parenthetical clauses are expected to be backgrounded, the parenthetical clause in this sentence, as well as the main clause, is picked up in the next one. Therefore, these two clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} Which is why he speaks only of a plan for economic development for the West Bank. ^{FG})

Foreground	Which is why he speaks only of a plan for economic development for the West Bank.
------------	---

Sentence 7 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} The return of the Likud leader as prime minister in Israel's elections on February 10 now looks more likely. ^{FG})

Foreground	The return of the Likud leader as prime minister in Israel's elections on February 10 now looks more likely.
------------	--

The information in sentence 8 is picked up in the next one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} A pair of polls last week found him sailing past his Kadima rival Tzipi Livni, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian talks. ^{FG})

Foreground	A pair of polls last week found him sailing past his Kadima rival Tzipi Livni, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian talks.
------------	--

The main clause in sentence 9 plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 10

(^{BG} Not only that ^{BG}) – (^{FG} there was a strong surge of support for the religious right ^{FG}), (^{FG} which would put the Likud leader in a position to put together a coalition that would end the talks with Mr Abbas in their current form. ^{FG})

Background	Not only that
Foreground	there was a strong surge of support for the religious right
Foreground	which would put the Likud leader in a position to put together a coalition that would end the talks with Mr Abbas in their current form.

Both the main clause and relative clause in sentence 10 play a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, these two clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 11

^{BG} As a communicator ^{BG}), (^{FG} the earnest but awkward foreign minister is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu. ^{FG})

Background	As a communicator
Foreground	the earnest but awkward foreign minister is no match for a professional like Mr Netanyahu.

The information in the main clause of sentence 11 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the ongoing argument.

Sentence 12

^{BG} Perhaps it was with that thought in mind ^{BG}) (^{FG} that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks. ^{FG})

Background	Perhaps it was with that thought in mind
Foreground	that two other old pros in Israeli politics, the president Shimon Peres and Ehud Olmert are using their visits to London and Washington respectively to talk up the prospects of the Palestinian talks.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 12 plays role in the immediately following text. It also plays a role in a number of subsequent sentences. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 13

^{BG} In London last week ^{BG}) (^{FG} Mr Peres praised the Arab League's peace plan ^{FG}), which was originally proposed by King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia in 2002, but has recently regained currency.

Background	In London last week
Foreground	Mr Peres praised the Arab League's peace plan [...].

The notion 'plan' in the main clause of sentence 13 is developed in the next one. Therefore, the main clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 14

^{FG} Israel would get full recognition from the Arab world in return for a full withdrawal from the territory it captured in 1967 ^{FG}), (^{FG} including East Jerusalem, and a solution to the refugee problem. ^{FG})

Foreground	Israel would get full recognition from the Arab world in return for a full withdrawal from the territory it captured in 1967
Foreground	including East Jerusalem, and a solution to the refugee problem.

Both the main clause and adjunct phrase in sentence 14 provide a conclusion to the previous sentence. Thus, these clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 15

^{FG} Mr Olmert, who belatedly declared that anyone who still believes in Greater Israel was deluding themselves, is on a similar mission in Washington today. ^{FG})

Foreground	Mr Olmert [...] is on a similar mission in Washington today.
------------	--

The main clause in sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} Reports in Israel said Mr Olmert hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years. ^{FG})

Foreground	Reports in Israel said Mr Olmert hoped to win more commitments for promises made by the US to Israel over the last eight years.
------------	---

Sentence 16 is entirely foregrounded, as it is a single clause.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} Whether Mr Obama should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon, in which he supported Israel's aim of holding onto the major settlement blocs inside the West Bank, is another matter. ^{FG})

Foreground	Whether Mr Obama should feel constrained by the letter George Bush wrote to the former prime minister Ariel Sharon [...] is another matter.
------------	---

The information in the main clause of sentence 17 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 18

(^{BG} In our view ^{BG}), (^{BG} if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough ^{BG}), (^{FG} Mr Obama should tear this letter up ^{FG}), (^{BG} as it is contrary to the spirit of the road map. ^{BG})

Background	In our view
Background	if he entertains any chance of achieving a breakthrough
Foreground	Mr Obama should tear this letter up
Background	as it is contrary to the spirit of the road map.

The main clause of sentence 18 provides a conclusion to the previous one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} A settlement based on the 1967 borders should be exactly that ^{FG}), (^{BG} with as little deviation as possible. ^{BG})

Foreground	A settlement based on the 1967 borders should be exactly that
Background	with as little deviation as possible.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 19 plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 20

(^{BG} If the Palestinians concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem (an area which extends into the heart of Bethlehem) in return for a land swap in the Negev ^{BG}), (^{FG} that is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give. ^{FG})

Background	If the Palestinians concede Israel's boundaries for Jerusalem [...] in return for a land swap in the Negev
Foreground	that is all of the post-1967 territory they should be expected to give.

The information in neither the adjunct clause nor the main clause in sentence 20 is picked up in the next one. However, the main clause provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. Thus, the adjunct clause is backgrounded, and the main clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 21

(^{FG} But another way of looking at the visits of Mr Peres and Mr Olmert is that they are trying to shape an environment that the Likud leader will inherit^{FG}), a world in which the Saudi initiative and the talks with Mr Abbas remain political facts.

Foreground	But another way of looking at the visits of Mr Peres and Mr Olmert is that they are trying to shape an environment that the Likud leader will inherit [...].
------------	--

The main clause in sentence 21 provides further information about the message given in sentence 12. It is also picked up in sentence 22. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 22

(^{BG} As Zbigniew Brzezinski warned in London last week^{BG}), (^{FG} the two state solution is at its eleventh hour.^{FG})

Background	As Zbigniew Brzezinski warned in London last week
Foreground	the two state solution is at its eleventh hour.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 22 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence, and is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 23

(^{BG} If he has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor^{BG}), (^{FG} Mr Obama should be engaged from day one.^{FG})

Background	If he has learned anything from the mistakes of his predecessor
Foreground	Mr Obama should be engaged from day one.

The main clause in sentence 23 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the entire text.

Analysis of text 4

Sentence 1

(^{FG} "I direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say, 'How can you?'^{FG}) (^{FG} How can you celebrate the 60th anniversary of Israel^{FG}) (^{FG} when the Palestinian people are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?"^{FG})

Foreground	"I direct my speech ... to the people of Israel, to say, 'How can you?'"
Foreground	How can you celebrate the 60th anniversary of Israel
Foreground	when the Palestinian people are suffering from your settlements and the crimes of your settlers and the siege of your state and the conduct of your occupying army?"

The two main clauses and the adjunct clause in sentence 1 are central to the overall message. The information given by this sentence also plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Therefore, the main clauses and adjunct clause are foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} The speaker is no member of Hamas. ^{FG})

Foreground	The speaker is no member of Hamas.
------------	------------------------------------

Sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} He is Salam Fayyad, the Palestinian prime minister ^{FG}), the linchpin of Israel's negotiations with the Palestinian Authority and for this reason regarded by Hamas as a Palestinian Uncle Tom.

Foreground	He is Salam Fayyad, the Palestinian prime minister [...].
------------	---

The main clause in sentence 3 provides a conclusion to the previous sentences, and is picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} The angry words of the former World Bank economist and current Washington pet are a measure of the frustration felt even by Palestinians who recognise Israel's existence. ^{FG})

Foreground	The angry words of the former World Bank economist and current Washington pet are a measure of the frustration felt even by Palestinians who recognise Israel's existence.
------------	--

The sentence 4 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause.

Sentence 5

(^{FG} It is only too easy to groan in disbelief ^{FG}) (^{FG} as George Bush tours the Middle East for his last time as president ^{FG}), (^{BG} treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters. ^{BG})

Foreground	It is only too easy to groan in disbelief
Foreground	as George Bush tours the Middle East for his last time as president
Background	treading around the minefield of his past policy disasters.

The information given by the main clause and first adjunct clause in sentence 5 plays a role in the immediately following texts. Thus, these clauses are foregrounded, and the second adjunct clause is backgrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{BG} In Israel ^{BG}), (^{FG} the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis is all but dead. ^{FG})

Background	In Israel
Foreground	the peace process he launched last year at Annapolis is all but dead.

Informationally, the main clause in sentence 6 is picked up in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 7

(^{BG} In Lebanon ^{BG}) (^{FG} the government on which his administration pinned its hopes has just caved in to Hizbullah, by revoking the two decisions – the removal of the head of airport security and the declaration that the movement's private communications network was illegal – that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war. ^{FG})

Background	In Lebanon
Foreground	the government on which his administration pinned its hopes has just caved in to Hizbullah, by revoking the two decisions [...] that led to a week of fighting and brought the country to the brink of civil war.

The main clause in sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas, are stronger than ever before ^{FG}), (^{BG} while their sponsor Iran crows in delight off stage. ^{BG})

Foreground	The two most implacable opponents of a two-state solution, Hizbullah and Hamas, are stronger than ever before
Background	while their sponsor Iran crows in delight off stage.

The information in the main clause of sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} Hamas's popularity has increased as a result of the siege of 1.4 million Gazans. ^{FG})

Foreground	Hamas's popularity has increased as a result of the siege of 1.4 million Gazans.
------------	--

As a single clause, sentence 9 is foregrounded.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} Nor is Mr Bush's ally Tony Blair exempt from the responsibility. ^{FG})

Foreground	Nor is Mr Bush's ally Tony Blair exempt from the responsibility.
------------	--

Sentence 10 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 11

(^{BG} On Tuesday ^{BG}) (^{FG} he announced what he considered an achievement: the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints ^{FG}), which he thought would bolster his plans to regenerate jobs in the West Bank.

Background	On Tuesday
Foreground	he announced what he considered an achievement: the Israeli army's decision "in principle" to dismantle or relocate four military checkpoints [...].

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 11 plays a role in the subsequent text. It is, therefore, foregrounded.

Sentence 12

(^{FG} That is four out of a total of more than 600 roadblocks and gates that paralyse movement in the West Bank. ^{FG})

Foreground	That is four out of a total of more than 600 roadblocks and gates that paralyse movement in the West Bank.
------------	--

Sentence 12 is foregrounded, because it comprises a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 13

(^{BG} If this is success ^{BG}), (^{FG} what is failure? ^{FG})

Background	If this is success
Foreground	what is failure?

The information in the main clause of sentence 13 is contrasted with that in the next one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} But nor is despondency a policy. ^{FG})

Foreground	But nor is despondency a policy.
------------	----------------------------------

Sentence 14 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993 should consider the alternatives ^{FG}): (^{FG} a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance ^{FG}); (^{FG} another war ^{FG}), which is where the logic of rejecting ceasefire offers from Hamas is taking Israel; (^{FG} or simply a continuation of the status quo ^{FG}), which allows one state to expand at the expense of another which has yet to be formed.

Foreground	Those who pronounce the premature death of the peace process started in Madrid in 1991 and Oslo in 1993 should consider the alternatives
Foreground	a one-state solution characterised, in the words of Nathan Brown of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, not by coexistence but by naked domination and brutal resistance
Foreground	another war [...]
Foreground	or simply a continuation of the status quo [...]

The information in the main clause of sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next appositive coordinate phrases. These phrases are also foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} There exist, even now, concrete alternatives. ^{FG})

Foreground	There exist, even now, concrete alternatives.
------------	---

Sentence 16 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 17

(^{BG} For the Palestinians ^{BG}), (^{FG} there must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas. ^{FG})

Background	For the Palestinians
Foreground	there must be unity talks between Fatah and Hamas.

The information in neither the adjunct phrase nor the main clause in sentence 17 is picked up in the next sentence. However, the main clause provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} Saudi Arabia is ready to restart the Mecca process. ^{FG})

Foreground	Saudi Arabia is ready to restart the Mecca process.
------------	---

As a single clause, sentence 18 is foregrounded.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} The idea that a workable deal can be achieved with one half of the Palestinian people and then imposed on the other is fatally flawed. ^{FG})

Foreground	The idea that a workable deal can be achieved with one half of the Palestinian people and then imposed on the other is fatally flawed.
------------	--

Sentence 19 is entirely foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 20

(^{FG} The risk of failure is enormous ^{FG}), (^{FG} and an already weakened Fatah will pay a heavy price for it. ^{FG})

Foreground	The risk of failure is enormous
Foreground	and an already weakened Fatah will pay a heavy price for it.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 20 provides a kind of conclusion to the previous one. Therefore, the two clauses are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 21

(^{FG} Hamas, for its part, has to declare and implement a ceasefire. ^{FG})

Foreground	Hamas, for its part, has to declare and implement a ceasefire.
------------	--

Sentence 21 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} There is growing support across Europe for the idea that the boycott of Gaza and Hamas has to be lifted. ^{FG})

Foreground	There is growing support across Europe for the idea that the boycott of Gaza and Hamas has to be lifted.
------------	--

The information given by sentence 22 is foregrounded, on the basis of the principle that every sentence has at least one foreground element.

Sentence 23

(^{FG} A ceasefire would make it difficult for those who resist the idea that Hamas has to be brought in some way into the political process.^{FG})

Foreground	A ceasefire would make it difficult for those who resist the idea that Hamas has to be brought in some way into the political process.
------------	--

Sentence 23 is foregrounded, as it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 24

(^{FG} It would also be a way of bringing Syria and Iran into the fold.^{FG})

Foreground	It would also be a way of bringing Syria and Iran into the fold.
------------	--

Sentence 24 consists of one main clause; it is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 25

(^{FG} Engagement does not mean surrendering to Hamas's vision.^{FG})

Foreground	Engagement does not mean surrendering to Hamas's vision.
------------	--

The information given in sentence 25 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 26

(^{FG} Nor does it mean rewarding force with talks.^{FG})

Foreground	Nor does it mean rewarding force with talks.
------------	--

Sentence 26 is foregrounded, as it constitutes one main clause.

Sentence 27

(^{FG} The current impasse is leading nowhere except to another - bigger - war.^{FG})

Foreground	The current impasse is leading nowhere except to another - bigger - war.
------------	--

The information conveyed by sentence 27 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause.

Sentence 28

(^{BG} As things stand^{BG}), (^{FG} the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60 is indistinguishable from Israel's.^{FG})

Background	As things stand
Foreground	the language a US president uses to describe Israel at 60 is indistinguishable from Israel's.

The main clause in sentence 28 plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 29

(^{FG} Even the symbols are the same. ^{FG})

Foreground	Even the symbols are the same.
------------	--------------------------------

The information in sentence 29 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 30

(^{BG} Yesterday ^{BG}) (^{FG} Mr Bush sat on top of Masada ^{FG}), the fortress overlooking the Dead Sea, where 1,000 Jews besieged by the Romans allegedly committed mass suicide, a taboo of Judaism, rather than be captured alive.

Background	Yesterday
Foreground	Mr Bush sat on top of Masada [...].

The main clause in sentence 30 is informationally picked up in the next one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 31

(^{FG} Masada, Mr Bush said, will never fall again. ^{FG})

Foreground	Masada [...] will never fall again.
------------	-------------------------------------

Sentence 31 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 32

(^{FG} That is not going back 60 years, but over two millennia. ^{FG})

Foreground	That is not going back 60 years, but over two millennia.
------------	--

The information given by sentence 32 provides a conclusion to the previous sentences. It is, therefore, foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 5

Sentence 1

(^{FG} Efforts to persuade Iran to freeze its programme of uranium enrichment are entering a dangerous new phase. ^{FG})

Foreground	Efforts to persuade Iran to freeze its programme of uranium enrichment are entering a dangerous new phase.
------------	--

Sentence 1 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{BG} Viewed from Tehran ^{BG}), (^{FG} the west is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop. ^{FG})

Background	Viewed from Tehran
Foreground	the west is playing a classic game of good cop, bad cop.

The information conveyed the main clause in sentence 2 is developed in the next subsequent text (sentence 3 and sentence 4). Thus, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} The good cop, the EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana, tells them that a package of incentives is still on the table if they halt enrichment. ^{FG})

Foreground	The good cop, the EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana, tells them that a package of incentives is still on the table if they halt enrichment.
------------	---

Sentence 3 is entirely foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and is contrasted with the next sentence.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} The bad cop, Israel, sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz) ^{FG}) (^{BG} for an exercise designed to show military readiness for a long-range attack. ^{BG})

Foreground	The bad cop, Israel, sends 100 fighter planes 870 miles into the eastern Mediterranean (the distance between Israel and Iran's main enrichment plant at Natanz)
Background	for an exercise designed to show military readiness for a long-range attack.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 4 is picked up in the next one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{FG} Not only warplanes are deployed by Israel. ^{FG})

Foreground	Not only warplanes are deployed by Israel.
------------	--

As a single clause, sentence 5 is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} Well-informed analysts are being dispatched to refine the warnings from Israeli ministers about Iran's alleged covert nuclear bomb programme. ^{FG})

Foreground	Well-informed analysts are being dispatched to refine the warnings from Israeli ministers about Iran's alleged covert nuclear bomb programme.
------------	---

Sentence 6 is also foregrounded, because it is a single clause and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} The refinements are these ^{FG}): (^{FG} that Syria was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from al-Kibar ^{FG}), the site Israel bombed in September; (^{FG} that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material North Korea (Syria's adviser in the construction of al-Kibar) declared and the amount it could have produced, drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb ^{FG}); (^{FG} that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme is now 2010 ^{FG}); (^{FG} and that, yes, there would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities ^{FG}), (^{FG} but that these would be the lesser of two evils. ^{FG})

Foreground	The refinements are these
Foreground	that Syria was planning to supply Iran with spent nuclear fuel from al-Kibar [...]
Foreground	that discrepancies found in the amount of fissile material North Korea (Syria's adviser in the construction of al-Kibar) declared and the amount it could have produced, drastically alter intelligence calculations of how soon Iran could get enough material to make a nuclear bomb
Foreground	that the point of no-return in Tehran's bomb programme is now 2010
Foreground	and that, yes, there would be regional consequences to a strike on Iran's nuclear facilities
Foreground	but that these would be the lesser of two evils.

The information in the main clause of sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next appositive coordinated clauses. These clauses are also foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 8

(^{BG} Even if an Israeli PM was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence ^{BG}), (^{FG} it would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button. ^{FG})

Background	Even if an Israeli PM was only 70% certain of the reliability of this intelligence
Foreground	it would be enough to persuade him or her to press the button.

The information in neither the adjunct clause nor the main clause in sentence 8 is picked up in the next one. However, the main clause provides a kind of conclusion to the foregoing argument. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} These claims are contentious ^{FG}), (^{BG} not least in Washington's intelligence circles. ^{BG})

Foreground	These claims are contentious
Background	not least in Washington's intelligence circles.

The main clause in sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it picks up information in sentence 7 and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} But the Israeli message is clear ^{FG}): (^{BG} if you are not prepared to act ^{BG}), (^{FG} we will ^{FG}) (^{FG} and soon. ^{FG})

Foreground	But the Israeli message is clear
Background	if you are not prepared to act
Foreground	we will
Foreground	and soon.

The main clauses in sentence 10 are foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, responded yesterday with the obvious ^{FG}): (^{FG} a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme. ^{FG})

Foreground	Iran's parliamentary speaker, and its former nuclear negotiator, Ali Larijani, responded yesterday with the obvious
Foreground	a strike on Iranian nuclear facilities would create a "fait accompli" for an Iranian bomb programme.

The information in the main clause and appositive clause in sentence 11 is picked up in the next one. Thus, these clauses are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 12

(^{BG} In other words ^{BG}), (^{FG} a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb. ^{FG})

Background	In other words
Foreground	a 70% possibility of a covert nuclear programme would become overnight a 100% probability that Iran would develop the bomb.

Although the information in the main clause of sentence 12 is not picked up in the next one, it provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} Israel would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites ^{FG}), (^{FG} but not enough to forestall the eventual outcome. ^{FG})

Foreground	Israel would buy time by destroying Natanz and other sites
Foreground	but not enough to forestall the eventual outcome.

The information in neither the first main coordinated clause nor the second one in sentence 13 is picked up in the next one. However, it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} Any US president would think long and hard about the power of Iran's revolutionary guards to undo the tenuous progress achieved in Iraq ^{FG}), for which he, as commander in chief, has paid with the lives of 4,106 of his troops.

Foreground	Any US president would think long and hard about the power of Iran's revolutionary guards to undo the tenuous progress achieved in Iraq [...].
------------	--

The main clause of sentence 14 is further developed in the subsequent text. It also constitutes a single clause. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} There is also Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz through which 90% of Gulf oil passes. ^{FG})

Foreground	There is also Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz through which 90% of Gulf oil passes.
------------	--

As a single clause, sentence 15 is foregrounded.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} And that is before you even get to Hizbullah's long-range rockets. ^{FG})

Foreground	And that is before you even get to Hizbullah's long-range rockets.
------------	--

The information in sentence 16 is foregrounded, because it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} A ball of fire, the phrase of Mohamed El Baradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, would not even begin to describe the fallout from an Israeli attack. ^{FG})

Foreground	A ball of fire, the phrase of Mohamed El Baradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, would not even begin to describe the fallout from an Israeli attack.
------------	--

The information given by sentence 17 provides a conclusion to the previous sentences. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 6

Sentence 1

(^{FG} Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster. ^{FG})

Foreground	Some of what is going on in Iran is bluster.
------------	--

Sentence 1 is picked up and developed in the subsequent text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range. ^{FG})

Foreground	Missile experts scrutinising images of yesterday's multiple rocket launches disputed Iranian claims that they had fired a missile with an increased range.
------------	--

The information conveyed by sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired ^{FG}), (^{BG} by digitally enhancing the pictures it released. ^{BG})

Foreground	Iran might also have dramatised the number of missiles it fired
Background	by digitally enhancing the pictures it released.

The information in the main clause of sentence 3 is picked up contrastively in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} But much of it is not bluster. ^{FG})

Foreground	But much of it is not bluster.
------------	--------------------------------

Sentence 4 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 5

(^{BG} If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb ^{BG}), (^{FG} Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war ^{FG}), (^{BG} from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean. ^{BG})

Background	If Israel carried out its threat to hit Iran's nuclear sites on the presumption that they are close to building a bomb
Foreground	Iran would have the opportunity to substantially inflame events in three theatres of war
Background	from Afghanistan and Iraq to the eastern Mediterranean.

In sentence 5, what plays a role in the immediately subsequent text is the information conveyed by the main clause. Therefore, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} The closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a 21-mile-wide passage through which 40% of the world's oil cargo passes, might be the least of the world's problems. ^{FG})

Foreground	The closure of the Strait of Hormuz [...] might be the least of the world's problems.
------------	---

The information in the main clause of sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it provides a kind of conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles. ^{FG})

Foreground	Israel's air force and Iran's rocket forces have both now flexed their muscles.
------------	---

Informationally, sentence 7 is picked up in the next one. It also constitutes a single clause. Therefore, it is, foregrounded.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value ^{FG}) (^{FG} but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking. ^{FG})

Foreground	Each believes its military exercises have a deterrent value
Foreground	but, month by month, the space for diplomacy is shrinking.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 8 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves (ostensibly because of the political risks involved more probably because of the pressure applied by Nicolas Sarkozy's government) could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy. ^{FG})

Foreground	The decision of the oil giant Total to pull out of a huge planned investment in Iran's gas reserves [...] could be interpreted as buying more time for diplomacy.
------------	---

Sentence 9 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause, and is picked up by the adjunct clause in the next sentence.

Sentence 10

(^{BG} If the economic screw is tightened on Iran ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly. ^{FG})

Background	If the economic screw is tightened on Iran
Foreground	the Revolutionary Guards might calculate the real costs of their folly.

The main clause in sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} But the inverse equally applies. ^{FG})

Foreground	But the inverse equally applies.
------------	----------------------------------

Sentence 11 is foregrounded, as it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 12

(^{FG} What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself. ^{FG})

Foreground	What generally follows military exercises and widespread fears of confrontation in the Middle East is conflict itself.
------------	--

The information conveyed by Sentence 12 is foregrounded, on the basis of the principle that every sentence has at least one foreground element.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} Iran is not an innocent bystander in this game of brinkmanship. ^{FG})

Foreground	Iran is not an innocent bystander
Background	in this game of brinkmanship.

The main clause in sentence 13 plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 14

(^{BG} As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme ^{FG}): (^{FG} why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal ^{FG}) (the technique used for a lightweight nuclear bomb); (^{FG} why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon ^{FG}); (^{FG} and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles? ^{FG})

Background	As Professor Peter Zimmerman, a former scientific adviser to the US Senate's foreign relations committee, pointed out in a recent article
Foreground	the Islamic Republic has real questions to answer about its supposedly civilian programme
Foreground	why is it using high explosives to implode a hemispherical shell of heavy metal [...]
Foreground	why is it developing detonators needed in an atomic weapon
Foreground	and why it is redesigning the warheads on its ballistic missiles?

The main clause in sentence 14 is picked up in the immediately following text; thus, it is foregrounded. The appositive coordinated clauses are also foregrounded, because they are informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers. ^{FG})

Foreground	One way of lowering the tension would be to give the International Atomic Energy Agency convincing answers.
------------	---

The information given by Sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 16

(^{BG} If the US believes, as the undersecretary of state William Burns said, that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is ^{BG}), (^{FG} it should produce the evidence for this ^{FG}) (^{FG} and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold. ^{FG})

Background	If the US believes [...] that Iran is trying to foster the impression that its programme of nuclear enrichment is more advanced than it actually is
Foreground	it should produce the evidence for this
Foreground	and contradict the Israeli view that Iran is about to cross a nuclear threshold.

The two coordinated verb phrases in the main clause of sentence 16 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq. ^{FG})

Foreground	Now is the time for Washington to show that it has learned from the mistakes it made in the countdown to the invasion of Iraq.
------------	--

Sentence 17 is entirely foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting. ^{FG})

Foreground	The consequences of attacking Iran could be even more long-lasting.
------------	---

Informationally, sentence 18 consists of one main clause and concludes the argument in the entire text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 7

Sentence 1

(^{FG} America's decision to send a senior official to international talks with Iran in Geneva tomorrow marks a major, and long overdue, policy change. ^{FG})

Foreground	America's decision to send a senior official to international talks with Iran in Geneva tomorrow marks a major, and long overdue, policy change.
------------	--

Sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} It could be at least as significant as the U-turn the country performed about talking to North Korea. ^{FG})

Foreground	It could be at least as significant as the U-turn the country performed about talking to North Korea.
------------	---

The information in sentence 2 constitutes one main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 3

(^{FG} It was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington ^{FG}), (^{FG} which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal. ^{FG})

Foreground	It was preceded by a bitter internal debate in Washington
Foreground	which its victors tried hard yesterday to conceal.

The main clause in sentence 3 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text. Although non-defining clauses are not separately analysed in this study, the non-defining clause in this sentence is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} They claimed the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy ^{FG}), (^{FG} that it was a one-off ^{FG}), (^{FG} and that he would be a witness to talks not a participant in negotiation. ^{FG})

Foreground	They claimed the decision to send William Burns, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to Geneva was nothing more than a continuation of present policy
Foreground	that it was a one-off
Foreground	and that he would be a witness to talks not a participant in negotiation.

The three main coordinated clauses are equally foregrounded in sentence 4, because they play a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 5

(^{BG} But try as they might ^{BG}), (^{FG} there was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney, who has pushed hard for an air strike on Iran, had been defeated. ^{FG})

Background	But try as they might
Foreground	there was no disguising the fact that vice-president Dick Cheney [...] had been defeated.

The main clause in sentence 5 is informationally picked up in the next sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{BG} As a result ^{BG}), (^{FG} America is now on a different track. ^{FG})

Background	As a result
Foreground	America is now on a different track.

The information in the main clause of sentence 6 plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 7

(^{BG} First ^{BG}), (^{FG} Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike. ^{FG})

Background	First
Foreground	Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the Israelis that Washington would not assent to a pre-emptive strike.

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 7 plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

(^{BG} Then ^{BG}), (^{FG} the decision to go to Geneva was made public ^{FG}), (^{FG} and yesterday the Guardian revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran. ^{FG})

Background	Then
Foreground	the decision to go to Geneva was made public
Foreground	and yesterday the Guardian revealed plans to establish a US interests section in Tehran.

What mainly plays a role in the immediately following text is the information given by the second main coordinated clause in sentence 8. But the first main coordinated clause, together the second one, also plays a role in the subsequent text (sentence 10). Thus, the two clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} This falls short of setting up an embassy ^{FG}), (^{FG} but it still would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened. ^{FG})

Foreground	This falls short of setting up an embassy
Foreground	but it still would be the first time in 30 years that anything like this has happened.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 9 provide a conclusion to the previous one. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} None of these moves are one-off. ^{FG})

Foreground	None of these moves are one-off.
------------	----------------------------------

Sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} The US military rightly decided that the regional consequences of an air strike outweigh the temporary benefits of delaying Iran's nuclear enrichment programme. ^{FG})

Foreground	The US military rightly decided that the regional consequences of an air strike outweigh the temporary benefits of delaying Iran's nuclear enrichment programme.
------------	--

Sentence 11 is entirely foregrounded, as it is a single clause.

Sentence 12

(^{BG} On the diplomatic front ^{BG}), (^{FG} the US abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended. ^{FG})

Background	On the diplomatic front
Foreground	the US abandoned its position that it would only meet with Iran once uranium enrichment had been suspended.

The main clause in sentence 12 is foregrounded, because the information given by it is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} Does this mean that the US administration has rolled over ^{FG}), (^{FG} and is about to let Iran get the bomb? ^{FG})

Foreground	Does this mean that the US administration has rolled over
Foreground	and is about to let Iran get the bomb?

The two coordinated verb phrases in sentence 13 are informationally picked up in the next one. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} Not yet. ^{FG})

Foreground	Not yet.
------------	----------

As a single (elliptical) clause, sentence 14 is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks ^{FG}) (^{FG} if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return. ^{FG})

Foreground	Washington would only risk sending a senior official to the Geneva talks
Foreground	if it were confident that Iran would make concessions in return.

The information conveyed by both the main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 15 plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Therefore, the two clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} These may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium. ^{FG})

Foreground	These may come in the form of offers to redefine what is meant by a freeze of its programme to enrich uranium.
------------	--

The information in sentence 16 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} One idea floated is that Iran runs centrifuges emptied of uranium hexafluoride gas. ^{FG})

Foreground	One idea floated is that Iran runs centrifuges emptied of uranium hexafluoride gas.
------------	---

Sentence 17 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} The gap between Iran and the six countries involved in the talks - France, Britain, Germany, Russia, China and the US - is narrowing on one point. ^{FG})

Foreground	The gap between Iran and the six countries involved in the talks - France, Britain, Germany, Russia, China and the US - is narrowing on one point.
------------	--

Sentence 18 is a single clause and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz ^{FG}), (^{FG} in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions. ^{FG})

Foreground	This is the proposal to freeze the number of the gas centrifuges installed in Natanz
Foreground	in return for a freeze on further economic sanctions.

The main clause and adjunct phrase of sentence 19 are foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 20

(^{FG} This would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb. ^{FG}), (^{FG} but it would allow negotiations to restart. ^{FG})

Foreground	This would not stop the Iranians perfecting the technology needed for a bomb
Foreground	but it would allow negotiations to restart.

The two main coordinated clauses of sentence 20 provide a kind of conclusion to the previous one. The second main coordinated clause also plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, these clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 21

(^{FG} The risk is that Iran drags out the talks ^{FG}), (^{FG} while its scientists acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb. ^{FG})

Foreground	The risk is that Iran drags out the talks
Foreground	while its scientists acquire the know-how needed to make a bomb.

The information conveyed by the main in sentence 21 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. The information in the second clause is also foregrounded, because it is central to the overall message.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} Hardliners in Tehran are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness ^{FG}), (^{FG} but they would be wrong. ^{FG})

Foreground	Hardliners in Tehran are capable of mistaking concessions for weakness
Foreground	but they would be wrong.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 22 are foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 23

(^{FG} This is an opportunity that Iran must now seize. ^{FG})

Foreground	This is an opportunity that Iran must now seize.
------------	--

The information in sentence 23 constitutes one main clause, and provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 8

Sentence 1

(^{FG} The exact terms of Iran's reply yesterday to the package of incentives it was offered to stop enriching uranium are not known. ^{FG})

Foreground	The exact terms of Iran's reply yesterday to the package of incentives it was offered to stop enriching uranium are not known.
------------	--

The information in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 2

^(FG) But the general drift is. ^(FG)

Foreground	But the general drift is.
------------	---------------------------

Sentence 2 is foregrounded, as it consists of only one main clause and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 3

^(FG) An Iranian official told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue ^(FG), ^(FG) a freeze of sanctions in return for a freeze on uranium enrichment. ^(FG)

Foreground	An Iranian official told Reuters it contained no word on the central issue
Foreground	a freeze of sanctions in return for a freeze on uranium enrichment.

Both the main clause and adjunct phrase in sentence 3 are foregrounded, as they are informationally picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 4

^(BG) Until Iran addresses this ^(BG), ^(FG) it is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time. ^(FG)

Background	Until Iran addresses this
Foreground	it is only fostering the impression that it is playing for time.

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 4 plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, this clause is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

^(FG) A diplomatic white paper that Iran produced recently set out a labyrinthine process of preliminary talks followed by talks and then negotiations ^(FG), none of which could take place before sanctions were lifted.

Foreground	A diplomatic white paper that Iran produced recently set out a labyrinthine process of preliminary talks followed by talks and then negotiations [...].
------------	---

The information in sentence 5 is not picked up in the next one. However, it concludes the argument in the previous sentences. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 6

^(BG) On Saturday ^(BG) ^(FG) President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights ^(FG), ^(BG) and on Monday ^(BG) ^(FG) the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Major General Mohammad-Ali Jafari claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores. ^(FG)

Background	On Saturday
Foreground	President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad vowed that Iran would not move "one iota" on its nuclear rights
Background	and on Monday
Foreground	the top commander of the Revolutionary Guards [...] claimed they had test-fired a missile that could hit any warship within 300km of Iran's shores.

Both main coordinated clauses in sentence 6 are picked up informationally in the next one. Therefore, they are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 7

(^{BG} Put all this together ^{BG}) (^{FG} and Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions - is painfully clear. ^{FG})

Background	Put all this together
Foreground	and Iran's refusal to address the central issue - its nuclear ambitions - is painfully clear.

The second main coordinated clause in sentence 7 plays a role in the immediately following text. It is thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} It will talk ^{FG}), (^{FG} but keep on building its gas centrifuges. ^{FG})

Foreground	It will talk
Foreground	but keep on building its gas centrifuges.

The first coordinated verb phrase in sentence 8 is picked up after two sentences (sentence 10). The second coordinated verb phrase is picked up in the next sentence. Thus, the two verb phrases are foregrounded.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} This is equipment which experts say is too small to fuel a nuclear reactor, but enough to create about 100 bombs. ^{FG})

Foreground	This is equipment which experts say is too small to fuel a nuclear reactor, but enough to create about 100 bombs.
------------	---

Sentence 9 is entirely foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} Tehran may have calculated that the refusal of US military commanders to cope with more than two wars at once, Afghanistan and Iraq, leave it in a good position to reject the offer of substantive talks. ^{FG})

Foreground	Tehran may have calculated that the refusal of US military commanders to cope with more than two wars at once, Afghanistan and Iraq, leave it in a good position to reject the offer of substantive talks.
------------	--

The information in sentence 10 plays a role in the immediately following text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} Or it may be merely trying to drive the price of peace up higher. ^{FG})

Foreground	Or it may be merely trying to drive the price of peace up higher.
------------	---

Sentence 11 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 12

(^{BG} Either way ^{BG}), (^{FG} the letter, if indeed it contains nothing new, only paves the way for a fourth round of sanctions. ^{FG})

Background	Either way
Foreground	the letter [...] only paves the way for a fourth round of sanctions.

The information in the main clause of sentence 12 provides a kind of conclusion to the information in the previous two sentences. It is also picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} It also gives heart to a whole echelon of generals and politicians in Israel who say that an airstrike against Iran's nuclear facilities is only a matter of time. ^{FG})

Foreground	It also gives heart to a whole echelon of generals and politicians in Israel who say that an airstrike against Iran's nuclear facilities is only a matter of time.
------------	--

Sentence 13 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} The offer on the table, presented at the Geneva talks last month, is generous. ^{FG})

Foreground	The offer on the table [...] is generous.
------------	---

The information given by sentence 14 is foregrounded, because it is picked up and developed in the subsequent text, mainly in sentences 15, 16 and 17.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} It recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes ^{FG}) (^{FG} and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel. ^{FG})

Foreground	It recognises Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes
Foreground	and offers support for a light water reactor, and a binding guarantee to supply it with fuel.

The two coordinated verb phrases in sentence 15 are equally foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} It would reopen trade ^{FG}), (^{FG} renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields ^{FG}), (^{FG} help agriculture ^{FG}), (^{FG} replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft. ^{FG})

Foreground	It would reopen trade
Foreground	renew the crumbling infrastructure of Iran's oil fields
Foreground	help agriculture
Foreground	replace the country's ageing fleet of aircraft.

The information conveyed by the coordinated verb phrases in sentence 16 concludes the argument raised in the two previous sentences. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran was translated into Farsi ^{FG}) (^{BG} to get the point across to a wider audience in Iran. ^{BG})

Foreground	The offer from the six countries negotiating with Iran was translated into Farsi
Background	to get the point across to a wider audience in Iran.

The main clause of sentence 17 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} But this is not a humiliating package in any language ^{FG}), (^{FG} least of all for a country which is on its knees economically and which insists its nuclear programme is for civilian purposes only. ^{FG})

Foreground	But this is not a humiliating package in any language
Foreground	least of all for a country which is on its knees economically and which insists its nuclear programme is for civilian purposes only.

The information conveyed by both the main clause and adjunct phrase in sentence 18 is not picked up in the next one. However, it provides a conclusion to the information in the previous sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} The immediate future will be dominated by further sanctions. ^{FG})

Foreground	The immediate future will be dominated by further sanctions.
------------	--

Sentence 19 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 20

(^{FG} The EU has already agreed to them ^{FG}), (^{FG} but agreement at the UN security council will be harder to achieve. ^{FG})

Foreground	The EU has already agreed to them
Foreground	but agreement at the UN security council will be harder to achieve.

The two main coordinated clauses of sentence 20 are equally foregrounded, as they are informationally picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 21

(^{BG} Beyond that ^{BG}), (^{FG} the hardline regime in Iran is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship, with a clock ticking behind them. ^{FG})

Background	Beyond that
Foreground	the hardline regime in Iran is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship, with a clock ticking behind them.

The main clause in sentence 21 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument, and is picked up contrastively in the final sentence.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} Iran should start talking now. ^{FG})

Foreground	Iran should start talking now.
------------	--------------------------------

Sentence 22 provides a conclusion to the entire argument in the text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 9

Sentence 1

(^{FG} The departure of General David Petraeus from Iraq yesterday was accompanied by little of the triumphalism that marked previous attempts by the Bush administration to claim that a corner had been turned in this bitter war. ^{FG})

Foreground	The departure of General David Petraeus from Iraq yesterday was accompanied by little of the triumphalism that marked previous attempts by the Bush administration to claim that a corner had been turned in this bitter war.
------------	---

The information in sentence 1 plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{BG} Gen Petraeus's departing words were not sotto voce ^{BG}) - they rarely are - (^{FG} but his assessment of the Iraq he leaves was cautious and sober. ^{FG})

Background	Gen Petraeus's departing words were not sotto voce [...]
Foreground	but his assessment of the Iraq he leaves was cautious and sober.

What is picked up in the next sentence is the second main coordinated clause of sentence 2. Therefore, the second main coordinated clause is foregrounded, and the first one is backgrounded.

Sentence 3

(^{BG} Having noted when he took command of US troops at the height of the civil war in February 2007 that he had described the situation then as "hard but not hopeless" ^{BG}), (^{FG} Gen Petraeus yesterday amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful" ^{FG})

Background	Having noted [...] that he had described the situation then as "hard but not hopeless"
Foreground	Gen Petraeus yesterday amended this formula to say the situation was "still hard but hopeful".

The information in the main of sentence 3 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 4

(^{FG} The surge of US troops has worked in cutting the numbers of civilian deaths over the last 18 months. ^{FG})

Foreground	The surge of US troops has worked in cutting the numbers of civilian deaths over the last 18 months.
------------	--

Sentence 4 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{BG} According to figures compiled by the Brookings Institution ^{BG}), (^{FG} 3,500 Iraqis died violently in January 2007. ^{FG})

Background	According to figures compiled by the Brookings Institution
Foreground	3,500 Iraqis died violently in January 2007.

The information in the main clause of sentence 5 plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} This compares with 490 in June this year. ^{FG})

Foreground	This compares with 490 in June this year.
------------	---

Sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single clause, and is contrasted with the previous one.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} But to claim as the Republican presidential candidate John McCain did that "there are neighbourhoods in Baghdad where you and I could walk ... today" is far from the truth and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013. ^{FG})

Foreground	But to claim [...] that "there are neighbourhoods in Baghdad where you and I could walk ... today" is far from the truth and a reminder that Mr McCain could simply reproduce President Bush's worst mistakes in arguing that the war "could be won" by 2013.
------------	---

The information in sentence 7 provides a kind of conclusion to the foregoing argument. It is also contrasted with the following sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} Barack Obama's critique of the surge is closer to the mark ^{FG}) – (^{FG} that it failed to produce the anticipated political gains. ^{FG})

Foreground	Barack Obama's critique of the surge is closer to the mark
Foreground	that it failed to produce the anticipated political gains.

The information in both the main clause and appositive clause in sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} But the bald fact is that the next US president will still have a major problem coping with the aftermath of a war that should never have been waged. ^{FG})

Foreground	But the bald fact is that the next US president will still have a major problem coping with the aftermath of a war that should never have been waged.
------------	---

Sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it consists of one main clause, and provides a conclusion to the previous section.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} Gen Petraeus can claim three achievements for his third and final tour. ^{FG})

Foreground	Gen Petraeus can claim three achievements for his third and final tour.
------------	---

Sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in sentences 11, 12, and 13.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} He recognised the significance of the Sunni al-Sahwa ^{FG}), (^{BG} the so-called Awakening movement ^{BG}), which developed autonomously and before the surge swung into action.

Foreground	He recognised the significance of the Sunni al-Sahwa
Background	the so-called Awakening movement [...].

The information in the main clause of sentence 11 is picked up in the next one and sentence 15. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 12

(^{FG} The US general saw that it could be used productively. ^{FG})

Foreground	The US general saw that it could be used productively.
------------	--

Sentence 12 is foregrounded, because it consists of only one main clause, provides further information about the notion 'the Sunni al-Sahwa' given in the previous sentence, and is picked up in sentence 15.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} His policy of creating outposts of US troops reduced sectarian tension. ^{FG})

Foreground	His policy of creating outposts of US troops reduced sectarian tension.
------------	---

The information in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and is picked up in sentence 15.

Sentence 14

(^{BG} And finally ^{BG})(^{FG} he recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq. ^{FG})

Background	And finally
Foreground	he recognised that there could be no military victory in Iraq.

Sentence 14 concludes the argument raised in sentence 10. It is also picked up in following sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} All that could be achieved was to prepare the ground for a political solution. ^{FG})

Foreground	All that could be achieved was to prepare the ground for a political solution.
------------	--

The information in sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} But this has yet to be done ^{FG}), (^{FG} and there are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's government. ^{FG})

Foreground	But this has yet to be done
Foreground	and there are inherent contradictions in a policy predicated on improving the state capacity of Nouri al-Maliki's government.

The first main coordinated clause in sentence 16 is foregrounded, because it is a conclusion to the previous argument. Similarly, the second main coordinated clause is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} The first is that government's manifest concern with al-Sahwa ^{FG}), which the US funds.

Foreground	The first is that government's manifest concern with al-Sahwa [...].
------------	--

Sentence 17 comprises one main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 18

(^{BG} As the Guardian reported this week ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Iraqi government is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida ^{FG}) (^{BG} by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces. ^{BG})

Background	As the Guardian reported this week
Foreground	the Iraqi government is in danger of pushing Sunni tribal leaders back into the arms of al-Qaida
Background	by failing to take more Sunnis back into the security forces.

The information given by the main clause of sentence 18 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} The arrests of dozens of al-Sahwa leaders in Diyala province is cause for particular concern. ^{FG})

Foreground	The arrests of dozens of al-Sahwa leaders in Diyala province is cause for particular concern.
------------	---

Sentence 19 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and is picked up in sentence 21.

Sentence 20

(^{FG} The second is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power becomes, the more he may be tempted to forge his own course ^{FG}), (^{BG} irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders. ^{BG})

Foreground	The second is that the greater Mr al-Maliki's executive power becomes, the more he may be tempted to forge his own course
Background	irrespective of US pleas to include the Sunni tribal leaders.

The information in the main clause of sentence 20 provides further detail about the argument raised in sentence 16. It is also picked up in sentence 21. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 21

(^{FG} This conflict is far from over. ^{FG})

Foreground	This conflict is far from over.
------------	---------------------------------

Sentence 21 is foregrounded, as it provides a conclusion to the entire text.

Analysis of Text 10

Sentence 1

(^{FG} Words rarely reflect the reality of life in Iraq. ^{FG})

Foreground	Words rarely reflect the reality of life in Iraq.
------------	---

Sentence 1 plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} What is true for the outgoing Bush administration's litany of errors, miscalculations and distortions applies in no lesser measure to Britain's six-year occupation of southern Iraq ^{FG}), which will end in June next year.

Foreground	What is true for the outgoing Bush administration's litany of errors, miscalculations and distortions applies in no lesser measure to Britain's six-year occupation of southern Iraq [...].
------------	---

The information in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 3

(^{BG} For years ^{BG}) (^{FG} we were told our troops would only leave when the job was done. ^{FG})

The main clause in sentence 3 is foreground, because it is informationally picked up in the next one.

Background	For years
Foreground	we were told our troops would only leave when the job was done.

Sentence 4

(^{BG} If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces has been done ^{BG}), (^{FG} why will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces? ^{FG})

Background	If the job of transferring control to Iraqi forces has been done
Foreground	why will Britain's 4,000 troops at Basra airport need to be replaced with a large force of US troops who will take over the job of securing supply lines and backing up Iraqi forces?

The information in the main clause of sentence 4 plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{FG} In what sense is the job in Basra done?^{FG})

Foreground	In what sense is the job in Basra done?
------------	---

Sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} There is no straightforward answer to this second question.^{FG})

Foreground	There is no straightforward answer to this second question.
------------	---

As a single clause, sentence 6 is foregrounded.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} Security in Basra is undoubtedly better^{FG}) (^{FG} after the operation in March that saw the routing of the Shia militias by Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki.^{FG})

Foreground	Security in Basra is undoubtedly better
Foreground	after the operation in March that saw the routing of the Shia militias by Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki.

The information conveyed by both the main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} But the so-called "Charge of the Knights" was hardly a British affair.^{FG})

Foreground	But the so-called "Charge of the Knights" was hardly a British affair.
------------	--

Sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} Mr Maliki ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army^{FG}), (^{FG} having privately accused Britain of abdicating its responsibility.^{FG})

Foreground	Mr Maliki ordered the crackdown on the Mahdi army
Foreground	having privately accused Britain of abdicating its responsibility.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. Similarly, the adjunct clause is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre left Basra prey to cut-throat militias^{FG}), (^{BG} or that at least was Baghdad's charge.^{BG})

Foreground	A deal that had facilitated the peaceful exit of British troops from a palace compound in the city centre left Basra prey to cut-throat militias
Background	or that at least was Baghdad's charge.

The first main coordinated clause in sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text. The second main coordinated clause is backgrounded, because it is rather like a parenthetical clause. Although there is coordination with 'or', this is used to introduce a backgrounded comment.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} British commanders say they were formulating their own plan for ousting the militia, but could not execute it without US firepower. ^{FG})

Foreground	British commanders say they were formulating their own plan for ousting the militia, but could not execute it without US firepower.
------------	---

Sentence 11 is informationally picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 12

(^{FG} The fact that the British army could no longer conduct large-scale operations on its own, one commander argued, did not mean that it had failed. ^{FG})

Foreground	The fact that the British army could no longer conduct large-scale operations on its own [...] did not mean that it had failed.
------------	---

Informationally, sentence 12 is picked up in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} But one thing is clear. ^{FG})

Foreground	But one thing is clear.
------------	-------------------------

Sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra was launched in spite of, not because of, the British military presence. ^{FG})

Foreground	The operation to clear out the Mahdi army from Basra was launched in spite of, not because of, the British military presence.
------------	---

The information in sentence 14 is foregrounded, because it constitutes one main clause, and plays a role in the following sentence.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} The whole saga must have been the final straw for an army whose reputation has been sorely bruised by the experience of Iraq. ^{FG})

Foreground	The whole saga must have been the final straw for an army whose reputation has been sorely bruised by the experience of Iraq.
------------	---

The information given by sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} The Basra that Britain is leaving behind is rubbish-strewn, divided and impoverished. ^{FG})

Foreground	The Basra that Britain is leaving behind is rubbish-strewn, divided and impoverished.
------------	---

Sentence 16 consists of one main clause, and plays a role in the subsequent text, particularly in sentences 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} Its open sewers and sporadic power supply are beyond the capacity of local authorities to deal with. ^{FG})

Foreground	Its open sewers and sporadic power supply are beyond the capacity of local authorities to deal with.
------------	--

The information in sentence 17 constitutes a single clause. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} The provincial governor is at war with Baghdad. ^{FG})

Foreground	The provincial governor is at war with Baghdad.
------------	---

As a single clause, sentence 18 is foregrounded.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} Women are as vulnerable to attack for not wearing the hijab as they ever were. ^{FG})

Foreground	Women are as vulnerable to attack for not wearing the hijab as they ever were.
------------	--

Sentence 19 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause.

Sentence 20

(^{FG} Iran has turned off the tap of the violence ^{FG}), (^{BG} because it wants to see what Washington will offer. ^{BG})

Foreground	Iran has turned off the tap of the violence
Background	because it wants to see what Washington will offer.

The main clause in sentence 20 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 21

(^{FG} But Tehran could just as easily turn it on again ^{FG}) (^{FG} and Basra, only kilometres away from the Iranian border, would be the first to feel it. ^{FG})

Foreground	But Tehran could just as easily turn it on again
Foreground	and Basra [...] would be the first to feel it.

The information in both main coordinated clauses in sentence 21 plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} This is not to deny that much has changed. ^{FG})

Foreground	This is not to deny that much has changed.
------------	--

Sentence 22 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 23

(^{FG} Both the Mahdi army's leadership and much of its rank and file have been weakened. ^{FG})

Foreground	Both the Mahdi army's leadership and much of its rank and file have been weakened.
------------	--

The information in sentence 23 consists of one main clause. It is also picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 24

(^{FG} The question is how sustainable these improvements are. ^{FG})

Foreground	The question is how sustainable these improvements are.
------------	---

Sentence 24 is foregrounded, because it consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 25

(^{BG} So when British forces leave next year ^{BG}) (^{FG} it will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission. ^{FG})

Background	So when British forces leave next year
Foreground	it will be not out of a conviction that they have accomplished their mission.

The information in the main clause of sentence 25 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the following sentence.

Sentence 26

(^{FG} It will be with their fingers crossed that they can leave with their military reputation intact. ^{FG})

Foreground	It will be with their fingers crossed that they can leave with their military reputation intact.
------------	--

The information conveyed by sentence 26 provides a specific contrastive conclusion to sentence 25. It also provides a conclusion to the entire text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of text 11

Sentence 1

(^{BG} More than five years after the event ^{BG}), (^{FG} how much does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful? ^{FG})

Background	More than five years after the event
Foreground	how much does it matter that a retired law lord now believes the government's legal advice on the invasion of Iraq was unlawful?

The main clause in sentence 1 is informationally picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{BG} From one perspective ^{BG}) (^{FG} the answer is: not very much. ^{FG})

Background	From one perspective
Foreground	the answer is: not very much.

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 3

(^{BG} Seen from 2008, after all ^{BG}), (^{FG} the Iraq war is history. ^{FG})

Background	Seen from 2008, after all
Foreground	the Iraq war is history.

The main clause in sentence 3 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 4

(^{BG} With the Iraqi government's backing this week ^{BG}), (^{FG} the troops will soon be on the way out. ^{FG})

Background	With the Iraqi government's backing this week
Foreground	the troops will soon be on the way out.

The information in neither the adjunct phrase nor the main clause in sentence 4 is picked up in the next one. However, the main clause provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{BG} Chastened by the whole experience ^{BG}), (^{FG} no western leader is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon. ^{FG})

Background	Chastened by the whole experience
Foreground	no western leader is likely to go down the Bush-Blair route any time soon.

The information in neither the adjunct clause nor the main clause in sentence 5 is picked up in the immediately following text. However, the main clause concludes the foregoing argument. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{BG} Like it or not ^{BG}), (^{FG} the original advice was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on. ^{FG})

Background	Like it or not
Foreground	the original advice was sincerely offered and sincerely acted on.

The main clause in sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the next one.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} And Lord Bingham is in any case no longer a lord of appeal. ^{FG})

Foreground	And Lord Bingham is in any case no longer a lord of appeal.
------------	---

Sentence 7 is foreground by definition, as it consists of one main clause. It also plays a role in the following sentence.

Sentence 8

(^{BG} In short ^{BG}), (^{FG} his Grotius lecture this week may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning. ^{FG})

Background	In short
Foreground	his Grotius lecture this week may be a powerful piece of legal reasoning.

The information in the main clause of sentence 8 is further developed in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} But it is a footnote to a decision that cannot now be reversed. ^{FG})

Foreground	But it is a footnote to a decision that cannot now be reversed.
------------	---

Sentence 9 is entirely foregrounded, on the basis of the principle that every sentence has at least one foreground element. It is also picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 10

(^{FG} Some of this skepticism is well-founded. ^{FG})

Foreground	Some of this skepticism is well-founded.
------------	--

By definition, sentence 10 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause. It is also informationally picked up by the next one.

Sentence 11

(^{FG} But not all of it. ^{FG})

Foreground	But not all of it.
------------	--------------------

The information in sentence 11 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 12

(^{BG} In the first place ^{BG}), (^{FG} Lord Bingham is not just any old lawyer. ^{FG})

Background	In the first place
Foreground	Lord Bingham is not just any old lawyer.

The main clause in sentence 12 is informationally picked up in the next two sentences. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 13

(^{FG} He is the most senior judge of the modern era. ^{FG})

Foreground	He is the most senior judge of the modern era.
------------	--

Sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 14

(^{FG} He is regarded by many as its finest legal mind. ^{FG})

Foreground	He is regarded by many as its finest legal mind.
------------	--

The information given in sentence 14 constitutes a single clause. It is also picked up and developed in the following sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

(^{BG} Though Lord Bingham only retired a few weeks ago ^{BG}), (^{FG} he has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half ^{FG}) (^{FG} and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years. ^{FG})

Background	Though Lord Bingham only retired a few weeks ago
Foreground	he has been at the pinnacle of English law-making for a decade and a half
Foreground	and has clearly been pondering the war's legality for years.

The coordinated verb phrases in the main clause of sentence 15 play a role in the immediately text. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} It may raise some eyebrows that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench ^{FG}) – (^{FG} but if the issue is so important, why not? ^{FG})

Foreground	It may raise some eyebrows that he should be so quick to engage on this supremely divisive issue so soon after leaving the bench
Foreground	but if the issue is so important, why not?

The information conveyed by the first main coordinated clause and second one in sentence 16 is picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} The simple fact is that, when Lord Bingham speaks on the law, it is always a good idea to listen. ^{FG})

Foreground	The simple fact is that, when Lord Bingham speaks on the law, it is always a good idea to listen.
------------	---

The information in sentence 17 constitutes one main clause (when-clause is embedded within that-clause). Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 18

(^{BG} Just because it is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful ^{BG}), (^{FG} it does not follow that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003. ^{FG})

Background	Just because it is now more than five years since the attorney general, Lord Goldsmith, advised that an invasion would be lawful
Foreground	it does not follow that his advice or the decision are less controversial or momentous now than they were in 2003.

The main clause in sentence 18 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} It is hard to think of a more serious decision than one to go to war. ^{FG})

Foreground	It is hard to think of a more serious decision than one to go to war.
------------	---

Sentence 19 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 20

(^{BG} Particularly in circumstances other than national self-defence ^{BG}), (^{FG} it is essential to know what is lawful and what is not. ^{FG})

Background	Particularly in circumstances other than national self-defence
Foreground	it is essential to know what is lawful and what is not.

The main clause in sentence 20 is informationally picked up in following sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 21

(^{BG} In a world increasingly and rightly regulated by international law ^{BG}), (^{FG} all nations need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law. ^{FG})

Background	In a world increasingly and rightly regulated by international law
Foreground	all nations need to be clear about the lawfulness of war and the obligation to obey that law.

The information in the main clause of sentence 21 plays a role in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} Lord Bingham's conclusion that the Iraq invasion was "a serious violation of international law and the rule of law" - which ministers are required to uphold - has already been vigorously challenged by Lord Goldsmith and Jack Straw.^{FG})

Foreground	Lord Bingham's conclusion that the Iraq invasion was "a serious violation of international law and the rule of law" [...] has already been vigorously challenged by Lord Goldsmith and Jack Straw.
------------	--

The information in sentence 22 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 23

(^{BG} Yet ^{BG}) (^{FG} this is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing, that the argument cannot be allowed to rest there.^{FG})

Background	Yet
Foreground	this is such a serious subject, with such immense implications for Britain's standing, that the argument cannot be allowed to rest there.

Sentence 23 is foregrounded, because it consists of only one main clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 24

(^{BG} When such senior figures of the legal establishment are at odds in this way^{BG}), (^{FG} it enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war.^{FG})

Background	When such senior figures of the legal establishment are at odds in this way
Foreground	it enhances the case for a full public inquiry into the lessons of the Iraq war.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 24 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 25

(^{FG} That inquiry should have been established long ago.^{FG})

Foreground	That inquiry should have been established long ago.
------------	---

Sentence 25 is entirely foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 26

(^{BG} But when someone of Lord Bingham's stature says the war was unlawful^{BG}), (^{FG} the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling, becomes irresistible.^{FG})

Background	But when someone of Lord Bingham's stature says the war was unlawful
Foreground	the case for such a scrutiny, already compelling, becomes irresistible.

The main clause in sentence 26 provides a conclusion to the entire text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 12

Sentence 1

(^{FG} Britain's managed withdrawal from Iraq, announced by the prime minister in Baghdad and Basra last week, is a much more fragile thing than the government chooses to admit. ^{FG})

Foreground	Britain's managed withdrawal from Iraq [...] is a much more fragile thing than the government chooses to admit.
------------	---

The information in sentence 1 constitutes a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 2

(^{FG} At least three factors could throw it off course ^{FG}): (^{FG} a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra ^{FG}), perhaps linked to the provincial elections in February; (^{FG} growing dispute with the US ^{FG}), which fears Britain lacks the will or ability to maintain order, and is sending forces of its own to fill the boots of British troops; (^{FG} and, most pressingly of all, the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires. ^{FG})

Foreground	At least three factors could throw it off course
Foreground	a sudden outbreak of violence in Basra [...]
Foreground	growing dispute with the US [...]
Foreground	and the collapse of a deal to give legal status to the British military presence after 31 December when the current UN mandate expires.

The main clause in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the subsequent three coordinate noun phrases. These phrases are also foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the main clause. The third noun phrase is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 3

(^{BG} Without this agreement ^{BG}), (^{FG} British personnel in Iraq will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time ^{FG}) (^{FG} and the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait. ^{FG})

Background	Without this agreement
Foreground	British personnel in Iraq will effectively become intruders in 10 days' time
Foreground	and the controlled six-month withdrawal announced by Gordon Brown would turn into a humiliating new year scuttle across the border into Kuwait.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 3 are informationally picked up in next one. Thus, these clauses are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 4

(^{BG} Privately ^{BG}), (^{FG} British forces have been planning for this extreme contingency for some time. ^{FG})

Background	Privately
Foreground	British forces have been planning for this extreme contingency for some time.

The main clause in sentence 4 is picked up in the next one, particularly by 'They'. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

(^{FG} They still expect to avoid it ^{FG}), (^{BG} although the deadline is now frighteningly close. ^{BG})

Foreground	They still expect to avoid it
Background	although the deadline is now frighteningly close.

The information in neither the main clause nor the adjunct clause in sentence 5 is picked up in the next one. However, the main clause provides a conclusion to the ongoing argument. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

(^{FG} The future status of American forces from January 2009 was secured in a deal at the start of the month ^{FG}), (^{BG} after a year of negotiation. ^{BG})

Foreground	The future status of American forces from January 2009 was secured in a deal at the start of the month
Background	after a year of negotiation.

The main clause in sentence 6 is foregrounded, as it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 7

(^{FG} Britain's 4,100 servicemen and women are part of a second agreement covering all remaining international forces in the country. ^{FG})

Foreground	Britain's 4,100 servicemen and women are part of a second agreement covering all remaining international forces in the country.
------------	---

Sentence 7 consists of a single main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

(^{FG} It has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki ^{FG}), (^{FG} but not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament ^{FG}), (^{FG} which voted on Saturday for a second time to reject it. ^{FG})

Foreground	It has the backing of the Iraqi prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki
Foreground	but not, so far, of the Iraqi parliament
Foreground	which voted on Saturday for a second time to reject it.

The first main coordinated clause and the second elliptical one in sentence 8 provide a conclusion to the previous one. Thus, these clauses are foregrounded. The relative clause is also foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 9

(^{FG} John Hutton, the defence secretary, described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup" ^{FG}), (^{FG} but he knows how high the stakes are. ^{FG})

Foreground	John Hutton, the defence secretary, described that vote yesterday as "a hiccup"
Foreground	but he knows how high the stakes are.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 9 are not picked up in the next one. However, they provide a conclusion to the previous sentence. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 10

^(FG) Military commanders do not want the British withdrawal to be tainted by the accusations of illegality that accompanied invasion five years ago. ^(FG)

Foreground	Military commanders do not want the British withdrawal to be tainted by the accusations of illegality that accompanied invasion five years ago.
------------	---

By definition, sentence 10 is foregrounded, as it consists of a single main clause.

Sentence 11

^(BG Today^{BG}), ^(FG) Iraqi MPs are expected to vote for a third time ^(FG) ^(FG) and signals from Baghdad suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed. ^(FG)

Background	Today
Foreground	Iraqi MPs are expected to vote for a third time
Foreground	and signals from Baghdad suggest that this time a deal of sorts will finally be passed.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 11 are informationally picked up in the next one. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 12

^(FG) The measure has been amended from a draft law to a parliamentary resolution ^(FG), which does not require unanimous support.

Foreground	The measure has been amended from a draft law to a parliamentary resolution [...].
------------	--

Sentence 12 consists of a single main clause, and is picked up in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 13

^(FG) That small degradation will allow Mr Maliki to invite Britain to stay in a bilateral deal. ^(FG)

Foreground	That small degradation will allow Mr Maliki to invite Britain to stay in a bilateral deal.
------------	--

The information in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 14

^(FG) But the confusion and delay will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces after 1 January ^(FG), ^(BG) especially since it is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome. ^(BG)

Foreground	But the confusion and delay will inevitably restrict the freedom of British forces after 1 January
Background	especially since it is clear that their presence is not entirely welcome.

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 14 provides a conclusion to the previous one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

(^{FG} Military lawyers need more than broad permission to remain in Iraq until 31 May ^{FG}), when most British activity is due to cease.

Foreground	Military lawyers need more than broad permission to remain in Iraq until 31 May [...].
------------	--

The main clause in sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next one, particularly by 'They'.

Sentence 16

(^{FG} They need clarity about what British troops will and will not be allowed to do after 1 January. ^{FG})

Foreground	They need clarity about what British troops will and will not be allowed to do after 1 January.
------------	---

Sentence 16 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 17

(^{FG} Will their right of self-defence permit proactive operations - by special forces, or by British marines and soldiers now embedded with the Iraqi army in Basra? ^{FG})

Foreground	Will their right of self-defence permit proactive operations - by special forces, or by British marines and soldiers now embedded with the Iraqi army in Basra?
------------	---

The information given in sentence 17 is entirely foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and is picked up by implication in the following sentence.

Sentence 18

(^{FG} The US state of forces agreement - which unlike the proposed British deal has the status of an international agreement - is clearer. ^{FG})

Foreground	The US state of forces agreement [...] is clearer.
------------	--

Sentence 18 is foregrounded, because it is contrastively picked up in the next one.

Sentence 19

(^{FG} The legal status of individual British operations could be murky. ^{FG})

Foreground	The legal status of individual British operations could be murky.
------------	---

The information in sentence 19 is foregrounded, as it constitutes a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 20

(^{FG} The background to this is the fraught state of Iraqi politics ^{FG}), which last week led to the temporary arrest of 24 interior ministry officers amid rumours of a coup plot.

Foreground	The background to this is the fraught state of Iraqi politics [...].
------------	--

The information in the main clause of sentence 20 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 21

(^{FG} The deal on US forces exhausted much of the Maliki government's political capital. ^{FG})

Foreground	The deal on US forces exhausted much of the Maliki government's political capital.
------------	--

Sentence 21 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and provides an exemplification of the previous sentence.

Sentence 22

(^{FG} Shia unity is fracturing ^{FG}), (^{FG} Sunnis have played their hand badly. ^{FG})

Foreground	Shia unity is fracturing
Foreground	Sunnis have played their hand badly.

The information given by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 22 provides an exemplification of the sentence 20. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 23

(^{FG} Iraqis know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security ^{FG}) (^{FG} and the British deal has suffered amid the intrigue. ^{FG})

Foreground	Iraqis know that the continued presence or not of British forces will make little difference to security
Foreground	and the British deal has suffered amid the intrigue.

The information in both main coordinated clauses in sentence 23 provides a kind of conclusion to the ongoing argument. It is also contrastively picked up in the next sentence. It is, therefore, foregrounded.

Sentence 24

(^{FG} Mr Maliki, anyway, is much closer to America than to Britain. ^{FG})

Foreground	Mr Maliki, anyway, is much closer to America than to Britain.
------------	---

Sentence 24 consists of a single clause which is developed in the immediately subsequent text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 25

(^{FG} He remembers imperial history, and the succession of treaties Britain signed with Iraq from 1922 on ^{FG}), each promising full independence but seeking to extend the British military presence.

Foreground	He remembers imperial history, and the succession of treaties Britain signed with Iraq from 1922 on [...].
------------	--

Information in sentence 25 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and is, to some degree, picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 26

(^{FG} Iraq may not mind causing trouble for its old ruling power. ^{FG})

Foreground	Iraq may not mind causing trouble for its old ruling power.
------------	---

Sentence 26 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and provides a conclusion to the ongoing argument.

Sentence 27

(^{BG} The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed ^{BG}), (^{FG} but the detail matters. ^{FG})

Background	The likelihood is that a deal will be agreed
Foreground	but the detail matters.

The first main coordinated clause in sentence 27 is backgrounded, because it does not play a role in the immediately following text. The second main coordinated clause is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 28

(^{FG} Commanders need to know the terms on which they will be able to operate from the new year. ^{FG})

Foreground	Commanders need to know the terms on which they will be able to operate from the new year.
------------	--

The information in sentence 28 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 29

(^{FG} British forces may, in theory at least, be exposed to prosecution if they exceed their powers. ^{FG})

Foreground	British forces may [...] be exposed to prosecution if they exceed their powers.
------------	---

The main clause in sentence 29 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 30

(^{FG} Britain's military presence in Iraq is ending, as it began in 2003, in unhappy legal confusion. ^{FG})

Foreground	Britain's military presence in Iraq is ending [...] in unhappy legal confusion.
------------	---

Sentence 30 is foregrounded, because it informatinally provides a conclusion to the entire text.

APPENDIX F: Grounding analysis of Arabic Texts

Analysis of Text 1

Sentence 1

ما يحدث في غزة جريمة أخلاقية يجب أن تحاكم عليها إسرائيل.

(^{FG} mā yaḥduṭu fi ġazzah jarīmah ‘axlāqīyyah yajibu ‘an tuḥākam ċalayhā ‘isrā’īl. ^{FG})

Foreground	mā yaḥduṭu fi ġazzah jarīmah ‘axlāqīyyah yajibu ‘an tuḥākam ċalayhā ‘isrā’īl.
------------	---

The information in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 2

لكن هذه الأمانتي تعززها وحدة الأهداف بينها وبين كل الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي .

(^{FG} lākinna ḥāḍīhi al-‘amānī tuċazzizuha waḥdat al-‘ahdāf baynaha wa-bayna kull al-ġarb al-‘ūrubbī wa-l-‘amrīki. ^{FG})

Foreground	lākinna ḥāḍīhi al-‘amānī tuċazzizuha waḥdat al-‘ahdāf baynaha wa-bayna kull al-ġarb al-‘ūrubbī wa-l-‘amrīki.
------------	--

Sentence 2 is foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 3

حتى إن سكرتير الأمم المتحدة المعني أولاً وأخيراً بالدفاع عن حقوق الشعوب صمت ولم يحرك لسانه بكلمة نقد واحدة، أو مطالبة بفتح المعابر وتزويد غزة بالوقود ، لأنه وصل لهذا المركز بمباركة أمريكية

(^{FG} ḥatta ‘inna sikirtayr al-‘umam al-muttaḥidah al-maċnī ‘awwalan wa-‘axīran bi-d-difāċ ċan ḥuqūq aš-šūċūb šamat wa-lam yuḥarrik lisānahu bi-kalimat naqd wāḥidah ‘aw muṭālabah bi-fatḥ al-maċābir wa-tazwīd ġazzah bi-l-waqūd ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-‘annahu wašala li-ḥāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	ḥatta ‘inna sikirtayr al-‘umam al-muttaḥidah šamat wa-lam yuḥarrik lisānahu bi-kalimat naqd wāḥidah ‘aw muṭālabah bi-fatḥ al-maċābir wa-tazwīd ġazzah bi-l-waqūd
Foreground	li-‘annahu wašala li-ḥāḍa al-markaz bi-mubārakah ‘amrīkiyyah.

The information in both the main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 3 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 4

وبالتالي لا يلام حين يحاول المحافظة على وهج الوظيفة وفواندها المادية، وأضوائها الدائمة، واعتباره محامي إسرائيل النافذ .

(^{BG} wa-bi-t-tālī ^{BG}) (^{FG} lā yulām ^{FG}) (^{BG} ḥīna yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ċalā wahj al-wazīfah wa-fawā’idihā al-mādiyyah wa-‘aḍwā’iha addā’imah wa-īctibārihi muḥāmī ‘isrā’īl annāfid. ^{BG})

Background	wa-bi-t-tālī
Foreground	lā yulām
Background	ḥīna yuḥāwil al-muḥāfazah ċalā wahj al-wazīfah wa-fawā’idihā al-mādiyyah wa-‘aḍwā’iha addā’imah wa-īctibārihi muḥāmī ‘isrā’īl annāfid.

The main clause of sentence 4 provides a conclusion to the previous sentence, and plays a role in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

إسرائيل واهمة إذا هي اعتقدت أن حصار غزة وضربها، واستعمال كل وسائل الجريمة ضدها سوف يعزلها عن محيطها الفلسطيني والإسلامي، أو يبعدها عن التعاطف الدولي .

(^{FG} 'isrā'īl wāhimah ^{FG}) (^{FG} 'idā hiya iġtaqadat 'anna ḥiṣār ġazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiġmāl kull wasā'il al-jarīmah dīdaha sawfa yaġziluha ċan muḥītiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī 'aw yubċiduhā ċan attaċāṭuf addawlī. ^{FG})

Foreground	'isrā'īl wāhimah
Foreground	'idā hiya iġtaqadat 'anna ḥiṣār ġazzah wa-ḍarbiha, wa-istiġmāl kull wasā'il al-jarīmah dīdaha sawfa yaġziluha ċan muḥītiha al-filaṣṭīnī wa-al-islāmī 'aw yubċiduhā ċan attaċāṭuf addawlī.

The main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 5 are foregrounded, because they both play a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 6

ولعل إجراءاتها الهمجية بكل ما تعنيه هذه الكلمة ودلالاتها، توحى بأن من يركض نحو سراب السلام يفهم طبيعة هذا البلد القائم على عداة الشعوب، بدءاً من المراباة الأولى في المال، والمراباة الأخيرة في السياسة

(^{FG} wa laċalla 'ijrā'ātiha al-hamajīyah bi-kull mā taċnīh hāḡīhi al-kalimah wa-dalālātiha tūḡī bi-'anna man yarkuḍ naḡwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīċat hāḡa al-balad al-qā'im ċalā ċadā' aṣ-ṣuċūb ^{FG}) (^{BG} bid'an min al-murābāh al-'ūlā fi al-māl wa-l-murābāh al-'axīrah fi s-siyāsah. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa laċalla 'ijrā'ātiha al-hamajīyah tūḡī bi-'anna man yarkuḍ naḡwa sarāb as-salām yafham ṭabīċat hāḡa al-balad al-qā'im ċalā ċadā' aṣ-ṣuċūb
Background	bid'an min al-murābāh al-'ūlā fi al-māl wa-l-murābāh al-'axīrah fi s-siyāsah.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 6 provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 7

دعونا نقل إن حماس أخطت برسالة الصواريخ على إسرائيل و بإعلان انقلابها على فتح، لكن قضية حصار مواطنين تعتبر عقاباً للشعب، وليس لأيدولوجية.

(^{FG} daċūnā naqul 'inna ḡamās 'axṭa'at bi-irsāl aṣ-ṣawārīx ċalā 'isrā'īl wa-bi-'iċlān inqilābiha ċalā fath ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākinna qaḡīyyat ḥiṣār muwāṭīnīn tuċṭabaru ċiqāban li-ṣaċb wa-laysa li-aydilujīyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	daċūnā naqul 'inna ḡamās 'axṭa'at bi-irsāl aṣ-ṣawārīx ċalā 'isrā'īl wa-bi-'iċlān inqilābiha ċalā fath
Foreground	lākinna qaḡīyyat ḥiṣār muwāṭīnīn tuċṭabaru ċiqāban li-ṣaċb wa-laysa li-aydilujīyah.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 7 is picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

وحتى من يراهن على فصل تام بين الشعب الفلسطيني لا يقرأ التاريخ والواقع لأن الخلافات بين القيادات تبقى مرحلية وليست جذرية

(^{FG} wa ḡattā man yurāhin ċalā faṣl tāmm bayna aṣ-ṣaċb al-filaṣṭīnī la yaqra' attārīx wa-l-wāqīċ ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna al-xilāfāt bayna al-qiyādāt tabqā marḡaliyyah wa-laysat jaḡriyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa ḡattā man yurāhin ċalā faṣl tāmm bayna aṣ-ṣaċb al-filaṣṭīnī la yaqra' attārīx wa-l-wāqīċ
Foreground	li-'anna al-xilāfāt bayna al-qiyādāt tabqā marḡaliyyah wa-laysat jaḡriyyah.

The main clause and the adjunct clause in sentence 8 are informationally picked up in the next one. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 9

وبالتالي من غير المنطقي أن ترى فتح عذاب شعبها وتصمت لتستفيد من رهان سلام مستحيل

(^{BG} wa-bi-t-tālī ^{BG}) (^{FG} min ġayr al-mantiqī ‘an tara fath ʿaḍāb šaʿbihā wa-tašmut li-tastafid min rihān salām mustahīl. ^{FG})

Background	wa-bi-t-tālī
Foreground	min ġayr al-mantiqī ‘an tara fath ʿaḍāb šaʿbihā wa-tašmut li-tastafid min rihān salām mustahīl.

The information in the main clause of 9 is foregrounded, as it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 10

المؤلم أن العرب تحرك منهم من يؤمن بالقضية خارج المزايدات السياسية وتصنيف من هو مع الفلسطينيين بكل تبايناتهم ، و بين من يعلن تقسيمهم، وربطهم بعجلة أهدافه الآتية ويضعهم في سلة أهدافه

(^{FG} al-mu‘lim ‘anna al-ʿarab taḥarraka minhum man yu‘min bi-l-qaḍiyyah xārij al-muzāyadāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-tašnīf man huwa maʿā al-filištīniyīn bi-kull tabayunātihim wa bayna man yuʿlin taqšīmahum wa rabṭahum bi-ʿajalat ‘ahdāfīhi al-‘āniyyah wa-yaḍācuḥum fi sallat ‘ahdāfīhi. ^{FG})

Foreground	al-mu‘lim ‘anna al-ʿarab taḥarraka minhum man yu‘min bi-l-qaḍiyyah xārij al-muzāyadāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-tašnīf man huwa maʿā al-filištīniyīn bi-kull tabayunātihim wa bayna man yuʿlin taqšīmahum wa rabṭahum bi-ʿajalat ‘ahdāfīhi al-‘āniyyah wa-yaḍācuḥum fi sallat ‘ahdāfīhi.
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Sentence 10 is entirely foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 11

و من هنا لا بد من البحث عن المتسبب في رداءة الأداء الفلسطيني والأسباب التي جعلت حالتهم تصل إلى القطيعة بسبب تفسيرات كل يعطيها اتجاهه ومزاياته.

(^{BG} wa min huṅā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lā budda min al-baḥṭi ʿan al-mutasabbib fi radā‘at al-‘adā‘ al-filasṭīnī wa-l-asbāb allatī jaʿalat ḥālatahum tašīl ‘ilā al-qaṭīʿah bi-sabab tafsīrātīn kullun yuʿtīhā ittījahahu wa-muzāyadātīh. ^{FG})

Background	wa min huṅā
Foreground	lā budda min al-baḥṭi ʿan al-mutasabbib fi radā‘at al-‘adā‘ al-filasṭīnī wa-l-asbāb allatī jaʿalat ḥālatahum tašīl ‘ilā al-qaṭīʿah bi-sabab tafsīrātīn kullun yuʿtīhā ittījahahu wa-muzāyadātīh.

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 11 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 12

لا ندري لو تسببت دولة آسيوية أو أوروبية حليفة لأمريكا بمقاطعة إسرائيل وكيف سيكون رد الفعل المساوي للعمل ، لرأينا أمريكا تجند جيوشها المادية وضغوطها السياسية و إعلان مقاطعتها بشكل علني و دعوة مجلس الأمن للانعقاد بصورة عاجلة، و ربما حصار تلك الدولة حتى تنفذ ذخيرتها المعنوية والسياسية، وتتضرر ماياها

(^{BG} lā nadrī ^{BG}) (^{BG} law tasabbabat dawlah ‘asyawiyyah ‘aw ‘ūrubbīyyah ḥalīfah li-‘amrīkā bi-muqāṭaʿat ‘isrā‘īl wa-kayfa sayakūn radd al-fīʿīl al-musāwi li-l-ʿamal ^{BG}) (^{FG} lara‘aynā ‘amrīkā tujannidu juyūšaha al-māddīyyah wa-ḍuġūṭiha as-siyāsiyyah wa ‘iʿlān muqāṭaʿatiha bi-šakl ʿalāni wa daʿwat majlis al-‘amn li-l-inʿiqād bi-šūrah ʿājilah wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka ad-dawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ daxīratuhā al-maʿnawīyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddīyyan. ^{FG})

Background	lā nadrī
Background	law tasabbabat dawlah ‘asyawiyyah ‘aw ‘ūrubbīyyah ḥalīfah li-‘amrīkā bi-muqāṭaʿat ‘isrā‘īl wa-kayfa sayakūn radd al-fīʿīl al-musāwi li-l-ʿamal
Foreground	lara‘aynā ‘amrīkā tujannidu juyūšaha al-māddīyyah wa-ḍuġūṭiha as-siyāsiyyah wa ‘iʿlān muqāṭaʿatiha bi-šakl ʿalāni wa daʿwat majlis al-‘amn li-l-inʿiqād bi-šūrah ʿājilah wa rubbamā ḥiṣār tilka ad-dawlah ḥatta tanfaḍ daxīratuhā al-maʿnawīyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-tataḍarrar māddīyyan.

The second main clause in sentence 12 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to foregoing argument.

Sentence 13

غزة تحت الحصار، والموت البطيء والعاجل .

(^{FG} ġazzah taħt al-ħiṣār wa-l-mawt al-baṭī' wa-l-ċājil. ^{FG})

Foreground	ġazzah taħt al-ħiṣār wa-l-mawt al-baṭī' wa-l-ċājil.
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Sentence 13 consists of a single clause, and is informationally picked up in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 14

و الأسباب لا تقع على من يختلفون من القيادات مع معظم العرب . لأن هذه الأمة التي تملك قدرة التأثير على الشأن الدولي لم نر من يتقدم الصفوف بإعلان الاحتجاج والذهاب إلى أقصى الأساليب التي تستدعي رفع وعي الشعوب الأخرى بهذه القضية، واستعمال الأسلحة المتاحة ليس من خلال ردود الأفعال السلبية التي لا تتعدى التقاليد المتبعة بشتم تلك الدولة أو غيرها بوسائل الإعلام بينما العلاقات أكثر حميمية .

(^{FG} wa l-'asbāb lā taqaċ ċalā man yaxtalifūn min al-qiyādāt maċā muċzam al-ċarab ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna hāđihi al-'ummaḥ allatī tamlik qudrat atta'tīr ċalā aš-ša'n addawlī lam narā man yataqaddam aš-šufūf bi-'iċlān al-iħtijāj wa-d-đahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadċī rafċ waċy aš-šucūb al-'uxrā bi-hāđihī al-qađiyyah wa-istiċmāl al-'asliħah al-mutāħah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'afċāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tataċaddā attaqālīd al-muttbaċah bi-šatm tilka addawlah 'aw ġayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'iċlām baynamā al-ċalāqāt 'akṭar ħamimiyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa al-'asbāb lā taqaċ ċalā man yaxtalifūn min al-qiyādāt maċā muċzam al-ċarab
Foreground	li-'anna hāđihi al-'ummaḥ lam narā man yataqaddam aš-šufūf bi-'iċlān al-iħtijāj wa-d-đahāb 'ilā 'aqṣā al-'asālīb allatī tastadċī rafċ waċy aš-šucūb al-'uxrā bi-hāđihī al-qađiyyah wa-istiċmāl al-'asliħah al-mutāħah laysa min xilāl rudūd al-'afċāl as-silbiyyah allatī lā tataċaddā attaqālīd al-muttbaċah bi-šatm tilka addawlah 'aw ġayrihā bi-wasā'il al-'iċlām baynamā al-ċalāqāt 'akṭar ħamimiyah.

The information conveyed by the main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 14 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence, and plays a role in the following sentence.

Sentence 15

لأنه إذا كانت أمريكا تعلن صداقتها، فلا بد أن تكون في صف الحق قبل أن تجامل من تضعهم في صف الأصدقاء

(^{BG} li-'annahu 'iđā kānat 'amrīka tuċlin ṣadāqataha ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa lābudda 'an takūn fi ṣaffi al-ħaqq qabla 'an tuġāmil man tađāċahum fi ṣaff al-'aṣdiqā'. ^{FG})

Background	li-'annahu 'iđā kānat 'amrīka tuċlin ṣadāqataha
Foreground	fa lābudda 'an takūn fi ṣaffi al-ħaqq qabla 'an tuġāmil man tađāċahum fi ṣaff al-'aṣdiqā'.

The main clause in sentence 15 is informationally picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 16

لأن ما يجري للفلسطيني ليس أمراً اعتبارياً يمكن أن يعالج بالخدمات السياسية، وإنما تجويع شعب وإعلان الحرب عليه، يدخل في باب الاعتداء التام والشامل مع سبق الإصرار.

(^{FG} li-'anna mā yaġrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī laysa 'amran iċtibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yuċālaj bi-š-šadamāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-'innamā tajwīċ šaċbin wa-'iċlān al-ħarb ċalayhi yadxulu fi bāb al-'iċtidā' at-tām wa-š-šāmil maċā sabq al-'iṣrār. ^{FG})

Foreground	li-'anna mā yaġrī li-l-filaṣṭīnī laysa 'amran iċtibāriyyan yumkinu 'an yuċālaj bi-š-šadamāt as-siyāsiyyah wa-'innamā tajwīċ šaċbin wa-'iċlān al-ħarb ċalayhi yadxulu fi bāb al-'iċtidā' at-tām wa-š-šāmil maċā sabq al-'iṣrār.
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Sentence 16 is entirely foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 17

و أمريكا وأوروبا في الواقع الراهن شريكتان مع إسرائيل بكل ما يجري.

(^{FG} wa 'amrīkā wa-ūrubbā fi al-wāqiċ arrāhin šarīkān maċā 'iṣrā'il bi-kulli mā yaġrī. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa 'amrīkā wa-ūrubbā fi al-wāqiċ arrāhin šarīkān maċā 'iṣrā'il bi-kulli mā yaġrī.
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Sentence 17 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause and provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 18

عموماً المسألة الفلسطينية ستبقى علم الأزمة في علاقة مؤيدي إسرائيل مع العرب، لأن من سينضمون إلى التطرف بكل أشكاله، إنما يأتون من تصرفات تلك الدول، وإلا كيف نمنع من تهان كرامته ويتعمد تجويحه أن يكون مسالماً؟

(^{BG} ċumūman ^{BG}) (^{FG} al-mas'alah al-filaštīniyyah satabqā ċalam al-'azmah fi ċalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'īl maċā al-ċarab ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna man sayandammūn 'ilā at-taṭarruf bi-kulli 'aškālihi 'innamā ya'tūna min taṣarrufāt tilka adduwal ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa-'il-lā kayfa namnaċ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaċammad tajwīċuh 'an yakūna musālīman? ^{FG})

Background	ċumūman
Foreground	al-mas'alah al-filaštīniyyah satabqā ċalam al-'azmah fi ċalāqāt mu'ayyidī 'isrā'īl maċā al-ċarab
Foreground	li-'anna man sayandammūn 'ilā at-taṭarruf bi-kulli 'aškālihi 'innamā ya'tūna min taṣarrufāt tilka adduwal
Foreground	wa-'il-lā kayfa namnaċ man tuhān karāmatuhu wa-yutaċammad tajwīċuh 'an yakūna musālīman?

The information conveyed by the first coordinated clause, adjunct clause, and second coordinated clause provides a conclusion to the argument of the entire text. The adjunct clause is closely linked with ('wa-'il-lā kayfa-clause'). Therefore, the three clauses are foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 2

Sentence 1

قضية فلسطين تبقى الموضوع والعنوان في الثقافة العامة، وعند أكبر المخططين الاستراتيجيين والسياسيين، لأنها الهم الوحيد الذي جعل البشرية كلها مدانة بهذه الجريمة عندما يفرغ شعب من أرضه وتراثه وحتى مقدساته، ويبقى عارياً ببقية خيام، وعشش، وبرد وحر، وحرمان تام من أبسط ما يتوفر من مياه وكهرباء ودواء.

(^{FG} qaḍīyyat filastīn tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ċunwān fī at-ṭaqāfah al-ċāmmah wa-ċinda 'akbar al-muxattīn al-istrātījiyyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-'annahā al-hamm al-wahīd alladī jaċala al-bašariyyah kullahā mudānah bi-hāḍihi al-jarīmah ċindamā yufarrag šaċb min 'arḍihi wa-turāṭihi wa-ḥattā muqaddasātihi wa-yabqā ċāriyan bi-baqīyyat xiyām wa-ċušaš wa-bard wa-ḥarr wa-ḥirmān tām min 'absaṭ mā yatawaffar min miyāh wa-kahrabā' wa-dawā'. ^{BG})

Foreground	qaḍīyyat filastīn tabqā al-mawḍūc wa-l-ċunwān fī at-ṭaqāfah al-ċāmmah wa-ċinda 'akbar al-muxattīn al-istrātījiyyīn wa-s-siyāsiyyīn
Background	li-'annahā al-hamm al-wahīd alladī jaċala al-bašariyyah kullahā mudānah bi-hāḍihi al-jarīmah ċindamā yufarrag šaċb min 'arḍihi wa-turāṭihi wa-ḥattā muqaddasātihi wa-yabqā ċāriyan bi-baqīyyat xiyām wa-ċušaš wa-bard wa-ḥarr wa-ḥirmān tām min 'absaṭ mā yatawaffar min miyāh wa-kahrabā' wa-dawā'.

The main clause in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 2

الخدعة الكبرى التي لانزال نعيشها أننا وضعنا أنفسنا في مركز القوة القادرة على إزالة إسرائيل، واسترداد الوطن المغتصب من خلال حناجر المذيعين وتجار الشعارات، وحتى الذين ذهبوا لأخر نقطة في تحويل الانقلابات إلى مبادئ تحرير، ليتحول عاندها إلى عسكرة الوطن وجعل امتلاك الرصاصة أهم من دفتر المدرسة الابتدائية، أو قلم مكافحة الأمية التعليمية والسياسية، مما أفقدنا الشعور بالانتصار أمام الهزائم العسكرية والسياسية والاقتصادية

(^{FG} al-xidċah al-kubrā allatī lā-nazāl naċīšahā 'annanā waḍaċnā 'anfusinā fī markaz al-quwwah ċalā 'izālat 'isrā'īl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muġtšab min xilāl ḥanaġr al-muḍīcīn wa-tujjār aš-šīċārāt, wa-ḥattā alladīna ḍahabu li-āxir nuḡṭah fī taḥwīl al-inqilābāt 'ilā mabādi' taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ċā'idahā 'ilā ċaskarat al-waṭan wa-jaċl imtilāk ar-rišāšah 'ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā'iyyah, 'aw qalam mukāfahāt al-'ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah ^{FG}), (^{FG} mim mā 'afqadanā aš-šūcūr bi-l-intiṣār 'amāma al-hazā'im al-ċaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtīšādīyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	al-xidcāh al-kubrā allatī lā-nazāl načfšahā ‘annanā wađacnā ‘anfusinā fī markaz al-quwwah ėalā ‘izālat ‘isrāīl, wa-istirdād al-waṭan al-muđtšab min xilāl ḥanājr al-muđīcīn wa-tujjār aš-šicārāt, wa-ḥattā allaqīna ḍahabu li-āxir nuqṭah fī taḥwīl al-inqilābāt ‘ilā mabādi’ taḥrīr, li-yataḥawwal ėā‘idahā ‘ilā ėaskarat al-waṭan wa-jacl imtilāk ar-rišāšah ‘ahamm min daftar al-madrasah al-ibtidā’iyyah, ‘aw qalam mukāfaḥat al-‘ummiyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah
Foreground	mimmā ‘afqadanā aš-šucūr bi-l-intiřār ‘amāma al-ḥazā’im al- ėaskariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtisādiyyah.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 3

الخدعة الثانية، أن الذين طافوا بالسماء العربية، ووزعوا الابتسامات والعود، وهجروا فلسفة الحرب إلى السلام، هم المانع النفسي، وحتى العقلي عندما سرنا في الظلام نبحت عن متقدين في القانون الدولي، وحقوق الإنسان، وإعطاء نسبة الحل للرئيس الأمريكي 99%، والبقية تُعطى لإسرائيل،

(^{FG} al-xidcāh at-tāniyah ‘anna allaqīna tāfū bi-s-samā’ al-ċarabiyyah, w-wazzaċū al-ibtisāmat wa-l-wuċūd, wa-hajarū falsafat al-ḥarb ‘ilā as-salām, hum al-māniċ an-nafsi wa-ḥattā al-ċaqlī ^{FG}) (^{BG} ċindamā sirnā fī ř-zalām nabḥatū ċan munqīđīn fī l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ḥuqūq al-‘insān, wa-‘iċtā’ al-ḥall li-r-ra’īs al-‘amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuċtā li-‘isrāīl. ^{BG})

Foreground	al-xidcāh at-tāniyah ‘anna allaqīna tāfū bi-s-samā’ al-ċarabiyyah, w-wazzaċū al-ibtisāmat wa-l-wuċūd, wa-hajarū falsafat al-ḥarb ‘ilā as-salām, hum al-māniċ an-nafsi wa-ḥattā al-ċaqlī
Background	ċindamā sirnā fī ř-zalām nabḥatū ċan munqīđīn fī l-qānun ad-dawlī, wa-ḥuqūq al-‘insān, wa-‘iċtā’ al-ḥall li-r-ra’īs al-‘amrīkī 99% wa-l-baqiyyah tuċtā li-‘isrāīl.

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 3 plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 4

ويكفينا تكرار ما جرى وما زال يجري خلف الوعود عندما وصلنا إلى الكذب على الذات بأن السلام سيتحقق منذ ولاية أيزنهاور، إلى بوش الابن.

(^{FG} wa yakfīnā tīkrār mā jara wa-mazāla jajrī xalfa al-wuċūd ^{FG}) (^{BG} ċindamā wařalnā ‘ilā al-kađib ċalā ađđāt bi-‘anna as-salām s-yataḥaqqaq munđu wilāyat āzinhawar ‘ilā buř al-ibn. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa yakfīnā tīkrār mā jara wa-mazāla jajrī xalfa al-wuċūd
Background	ċindamā wařalnā ‘ilā al-kađib ċalā ađđāt bi-‘anna as-salām s-yataḥaqqaq munđu wilāyat āzinhawar ‘ilā buř al-ibn.

The main clause of sentence 4 provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

ومع كل زيارة عمل نحتفل بأصحابها من الروساء ومن دونهم وخلفهم، نجد إسرائيل توسع خرائط قضمها للأرض الفلسطينية .

(^{BG} wa maċa kulli ziyārat ċamal naḥtafil bi-‘ařḥābihā min ar-ru‘asā’ wa-min dūnihim wa-xalfīhim ^{BG}) (^{FG} najīd ‘isrā’īl tuwassīċ xarā‘iṭ qađmihā li-l-‘arđ alfīlařṭīniyyah. ^{FG})

Background	wa maċa kulli ziyārat ċamal naḥtafil bi-‘ařḥābihā min ar-ru‘asā’ wa-min dūnihim wa-xalfīhim
Foreground	najīd ‘isrā’īl tuwassīċ xarā‘iṭ qađmihā li-l-‘arđ alfīlařṭīniyyah.

The information given by the main clause of sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the following sentence and sentence 7.

Sentence 6

وقد عرفنا كلمات سلام الشجعان، والخطوة خطوة، وخارطة الطريق، وأوسلو ومديرد، و درنا ألف دورة مع وهم الوعود والأمانى و النتيجة شلل تام للإرادة العربية، وإعاقعة سياسية مقتعلة لكل من تطرقوا لوطن قومي فلسطيني، مقابل الوطن القومي الإسرائيلي .

(^{FG} wa qad ċarifnā kalimāt salām aš-řujċān, wa-l-xaṭwah xaṭwah, wa-xāriřat aṭṭariċ, wa-‘uřlū wa-madrīd ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa-durnā ‘alfā dawrah maċa wahm al-wuċūd wa-l-‘amāni ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa an-naṭījah řalal tāmm li-l-‘irāđah al-ċarabiyyah, wa-‘iċāqah siyāsiyyah muftaċalah li-kulli man tařarraqu li-waṭan qawmī flasṭīni, muqābil al-waṭan al-qawmī ‘al-‘isrā’īlī. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa qad ʕarifnā kalimāt salām aš-šujcān, wa-l-xaṭwah xaṭwah, wa-xāriṭat aṭṭariq, wa-ʕuslū wa-madrīd
Foreground	wa-durnā ʕalfa dawrah maʕa al-wuʕūd wa-l-ʕamānī
Foreground	wa an-natījah šalal tāmm li-l-ʕirādah al-ʕarabiyyah, wa-ʕicāqah siyāsiyyah muftaʕalah li-kulli man taṭarraqu li-waṭan qawmī filasṭīni, muqābil al-waṭan al-qawmī ʕal-ʕisrāʕīlī.

The two coordinated verb phrases of the first coordinated clause and the second coordinated clause in sentence 6 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 7

رايس تدور في المنطقة، ولكنها خرجت من (أولمرت) بعدم التوقيع على فتح أي معبر لأكثر من خمسمائة حاجز تطوق المدن والقرى الفلسطينية .
(^{FG} rāyis tadūru fī l-mintaqah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa-lākinnahā xarajat min ulmart bi-ʕadam at-tawqīc ʕalā faṭḥ ʕayyi maʕbar li-a-ḳṭar min xamsūmiʕat ḥājjiz tuṭawwiq al-mudun wa-l-qurā al-filasṭīniyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	rāyis tadūru fī l-mintaqah
Foreground	wa-lākinnahā xarajat min ulmart bi-ʕadam at-tawqīc ʕalā faṭḥ ʕayyi maʕbar li-a-ḳṭar min xamsūmiʕat ḥājjiz tuṭawwiq al-mudun wa-l-qurā al-filasṭīniyyah.

The information conveyed by the two coordinated clauses in sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 8

و حتى حياؤها الذي عليها بأنها ترى أن التوسع بالمستوطنات خطأ، يعتبر ممانحة سياسية من دبلوماسية تعرف كيف تختار كلماتها حتى لا تخطئ وتدفع الثمن كغيرها من سابقتها

(^{FG} wa ḥattā ḥayāʕuha allaḍī ḡalabahā bi-ʕannahā tarā ʕanna at-tawassuʕ bi-l-mustwṭanāt xaṭaʕ yuʕtabar mumāzahah siyāsiyyah min diblumāsiyyah taʕrif kayfa taxtār kalimātihā ḥattā lā tuxṭīʕ wa-tadfaʕ aṭ-ṭaman ka-ḡayrihā min sābiqīha. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa ḥattā ḥayāʕuha allaḍī ḡalabahā bi-ʕannahā tarā ʕanna at-tawassuʕ bi-l-mustwṭanāt xaṭaʕ yuʕtabar mumāzahah siyāsiyyah min diblumāsiyyah taʕrif kayfa taxtār kalimātihā ḥattā lā tuxṭīʕ wa-tadfaʕ aṭ-ṭaman ka-ḡayrihā min sābiqīha.
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Sentence 8 is entirely foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 9

الفلسطينيون لا يطلبون منحا أو صدقات ، إنهم يريدون معرفة شيء ما يفهمون منه حقيقة التسوية، و هل هي ممكنة، أو متعاكسة مع الفترة الراهنة لآخر أيام وشهور الرئيس بوش وفريق عمله، أو أنها سترحل إلى العهد القادم، لتدور نفس العجلة على فاتحة أخرى ترسم خطأ لعمل مستحيل؟

(^{FG} alfilasṭīniyyun lā yaṭlubun minahān ʕaw šadaqāt ^{FG}) (^{FG} ʕinnahum yuridūna maʕrifat šayʕ mā yafhamūn minhu ḥaḳīqat at-taswiyyah, wa-hal hiya mumkinah, ʕaw-mutaʕāqisah maʕa al-fatrah ar-rāhinah li-ʕāxir ʕayyām wa-šuhūr ar-raʕīs buš wa-fariq ʕamalihi, ʕaw ʕannahā saturaḥḥal ʕilā al-ʕahd al-qādim litadūr nafs al-ʕajalah ʕalā fātiḥah ʕuxrā tarsum xaṭṭan liʕaml mustahīl? ^{FG})

Foreground	alfilasṭīniyyun lā yaṭlubun minahān ʕaw šadaqāt
Foreground	ʕinnahum yuridūna maʕrifat šayʕ mā yafhamūn minhu ḥaḳīqat at-taswiyyah, wa-hal hiya mumkinah, ʕaw-mutaʕāqisah maʕa al-fatrah ar-rāhinah li-ʕāxir ʕayyām wa-šuhūr ar-raʕīs buš wa-fariq ʕamalihi, ʕaw ʕannahā saturaḥḥal ʕilā al-ʕahd al-qādim litadūr nafs al-ʕajalah ʕalā fātiḥah ʕuxrā tarsum xaṭṭan liʕaml mustahīl?

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 9 are foregrounded, as they provide a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence and sentence 7.

Sentence 10

لا أحد يتصور أن هناك مشروعاً للسلام سيولد ، إلا إذا أدركت اسرائيل أن هناك عوامل جديدة ستغير السياسات و أن عليها أن تبدأ التفكير بواقع مختلف

(^{FG} lā ʕahd yatašawwar ʕanna hunāka mašrūc li-s-salām sa-yūlad ^{FG}) (^{FG} ʕillā ʕiḍā adrakat ʕisrāʕīl ʕanna hunāka ʕawāmīl jaḍīdah sa-tuḡayyir as-siyāsāt wa-ʕanna ʕalayhā ʕan tabdaʕ at-tafkīr bi-wāqīc muxtalif. ^{FG})

Foreground	lā 'aḥad yataṣawwar 'anna hunāka mašrūc li-s-salām sa-yūlad
Background	'illā 'idā adrakat 'isr'āil 'anna hunāka cawāmil jadīdah sa-tuḡayyir as-siyāsāt wa-'anna cālayhā 'an tabda' at-tafkīr bi-wāqic muxtalif.

The main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 10 are informationally picked up in the immediately following text. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 11

و هذا لا يوجد في الأفق القريبة، طالما هي من يسّن القرار ويعتمده

(^{FG} wa hādā lā yujad fi l-āfāq al-qarībah ^{FG}) (^{BG} ṭalamā hiya man yasunnu al-qarār wa-yaḥtamiduh. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa hādā lā yujad fi l-āfāq al-qarībah
Background	ṭalamā hiya man yasunnu al-qarār wa-yaḥtamiduh.

The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 12 provides a conclusion to the previous one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 12

ولعل التآخي الروحي مع أمريكا يعتبر ارتباطاً مصيرياً.

(^{FG} wa laḥalla at-ta'āxī ar-ruḥī maḥa 'amrīka yuḥtabar irtibātan mašīriyyan. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa laḥalla at-ta'āxī ar-ruḥī maḥa 'amrīka yuḥtabar irtibātan mašīriyyan.
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The information in sentence 12 constitutes a single clause, and plays a role in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 13

و من الخطأ تغيير هذه القناعات للذين يملكون بعض الحقيقة ويفكرون ببدء المنطق الصادق مع النفس، وخاصة العرب الذين لا يزال لديهم بقية أمل كاذب

(^{FG} wa min al-xaṭa' taḡyīr hādīhi al-qanācat li-l-aḍīna yamlikūna baḥḍ al-ḥaqīqah wa-yufakkirūna bi-mabda' al-mantiq aš-šādiq maḥa an-nafs ^{FG}), (^{BG} wa-xāṣṣah al-ḥarab alladīna lāyazāl ladyhim baqiyyat 'amal kāḍib. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa min al-xaṭa' taḡyīr hādīhi al-qanācat li-l-aḍīna yamlikūna baḥḍ al-ḥaqīqah wa-yufakkirūna bi-mabda' al-mantiq aš-šādiq maḥa an-nafs
Background	wa-xāṣṣah al-ḥarab alladīna lāyazāl ladyhim baqiyyat 'amal kāḍib.

The main clause in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 14

خارج كل ذلك فإن من مصاعفات الأزمة وصول الفلسطينيين إلى حائط مسدود بين فتح وحماس.

(^{BG} xārij kull ḍālika ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'inna min muḍācafāt al-'azmah wuṣul al-filasṭīniyyīn 'ilā ḥā't masdūd bayna fath wa-ḥamās. ^{FG})

Background	xārij kull ḍālika
Foreground	fa 'inna min muḍācafāt al-'azmah wuṣul al-filasṭīniyyīn 'ilā ḥā't masdūd bayna fath wa-ḥamās.

The main clause in sentence 14 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 15

و حتى الذين يلتقون مع فريق ضد آخر، ويحاولون تكييف مواقفهم على ذلك، يدركون أن اللاعب الخارجي شجاع بأقواله، ويحتفي تماماً عندما يكون الفعل، والواجب ملزمين .

(^{FG} wa ḥattā allaḍīn yaltaqūna maʿa farīq ḍid-da āxar wa-yuḥawilūna takyīf mawāqifahum ʿalā ḡālik, yudrikūn ʿanna al-lāʿib al-xārijī šujāc bi-aqwālih, wa-yaxtafi tamāman ʿindamā yakun al-fiʿl wa-l-wājib mulzimayin. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa ḥattā allaḍīn yaltaqūna maʿa farīq ḍid-da āxar wa-yuḥawilūna takyīf mawāqifahum ʿalā ḡālik, yudrikūn ʿanna al-lāʿib al-xārijī šujāc bi-aqwālih, wa-yaxtafi tamāman ʿindamā yakun al-fiʿl wa-l-wājib mulzimayin.
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Sentence 15 is entirely foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 16

وهذا ضياع آخر في بيئة عربية لا تدعو للوحدة والاتلاف حتى في أبسط الأمور غير المعقدة

(^{FG} wa hāḍa ḍayāc āxar fī biʿah ʿarabiyyah lā tadcū li-l-waḥdah wa-l-ʿiʿtilāf ḥattā fī ʿabsaṭ al-ʿumūr ġayir al-muʿaqqadah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa hāḍa ḍayāc āxar fī biʿah ʿarabiyyah lā tadcū li-l-waḥdah wa-l-ʿiʿtilāf ḥattā fī ʿabsaṭ al-ʿumūr ġayir al-muʿaqqadah.
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The information conveyed by sentence 16 constitutes a single clause, and provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 3

Sentence 1

في قاموسنا السياسي العربي، الخلاف هو الأساس، والاتفاق هو الاستثناء.

(^{BG} fī qāmusinā as-siyāsī al-ʿarabī ^{BG}) (^{FG} al-xilāf huwa al-ʿasās ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa al-itifāq huwa al-istiḡnāʿ. ^{FG})

Background	fī qāmusinā as-siyāsī al-ʿarabī
Foreground	al-xilāf huwa al-ʿasās
Foreground	wa al-itifāq huwa al-istiḡnāʿ.

The information given by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 2

و هذه القاعدة العجيبة شاملة من المحيط إلى الخليج.

(^{FG} wa hāḍihi al-qāʿidah al-ʿajībah šāmilah min al-muḥīt ʿilā al-xalīj. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa hāḍihi al-qāʿidah al-ʿajībah šāmilah min al-muḥīt ʿilā al-xalīj.
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Sentence 2 is a single clause, provides a conclusion to the previous one, and is picked up in the following sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 3

وعندما تعترف الدول بتناقضاتها وتعمل على تسويتها وفق دساتيرها ومبادئ المصلحة الوطنية، لا نجد هذا السلوك يقبل التعميم عربياً.

(^{BG} wa ʿindamā taʿtarif ad-duwal bi-tanāquḍātihā wa-taʿmal ʿalā taswiyātihā wifqa dasātirihā wa-mabādiʿ al-mašliḥah al-waṭaniyyah ^{BG}) (^{FG} lā najid hāḍā as-sulūk yaqbal at-taʿmīm ʿarabiyyan. ^{FG})

Background	wa ċindamā taċtarif ad-duwal bi-tanāquḍātihā wa-taċmal ċalā taswiyatihā wifqa dasātīrihā wa-mabādi' al-mašliḥah al-waṭaniyyah
Foreground	lā najid hāḡā as-sulūk yaqbal at-taċmīm ċarabiyyan.

The information given by the main clause of sentence 3 is picked up in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 4

حتى الذين خاضوا حروباً أهلية، أو مع اعداء غالباً ما تأتي تسوياتهم للمشاكل انية، أي مجرد هدنة قابلة للانفجار بأي سبب.

(^{FG} ḥatta allaḡīna xāḡū ḥarban 'ahliyyah, 'aw maċa 'aċdā' ḡāliban mā ta'tī taswiyātihim li-l-mašākil āniyyah ^{FG}), (^{BG} 'ay mujarrad hudnah qābilah li-l-infijār bi-'ayyī sabab. ^{BG})

Foreground	ḥatta allaḡīna xāḡū ḥarban 'ahliyyah, 'aw maċa 'aċdā' ḡāliban mā ta'tī taswiyātihim li-l-mašākil āniyyah
Background	'ay mujarrad hudnah qābilah li-l-infijār bi-'ayyī sabab.

Informationally, the main clause of sentence 4 provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence

Sentence 5

وعندما نرى الحالة الفلسطينية، ونحاول أن نقتنع بمبدأ تمزق القاعدة الداخلية، وهم الأوج من كل العرب للوحدة الوطنية، نجد كل فريق يرفع لائحة اتهامه تجاه الآخر، ويندقيقها نجدها شخصية أو فئوية، والصحية هي القضية وأهلها.

(^{BG} wa ċindamā narā al-ḥālah al-filasṭīniyyah, wa-nuḥāwil 'an naqtaniċ bi-mabda' tamazzuq al-qāċidah ad-dāxiliyyah ^{BG}), wa-hum al-'aḥwaj min kull al-ċarab li-l-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah (^{FG} najid kull farīq yarfaċ lā'ihat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar, wa-bitadqīqihā najiduhā šaxšiyyah 'aw fi'awiyyah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa aḡ-ḡaḥiyyah hiya al-qāḡiyyah wa 'ahlihā. ^{FG})

Background	wa ċindamā narā al-ḥālah al-filasṭīniyyah, wa-nuḥāwil 'an naqtaniċ bi-mabda' tamazzuq al-qāċidah ad-dāxiliyyah
Foreground	najid kull farīq yarfaċ lā'ihat ittihamihi tijāh al-āxar, wa-bitadqīqihā najiduhā šaxšiyyah 'aw fi'awiyyah
Foreground	wa aḡ-ḡaḥiyyah hiya al-qāḡiyyah wa 'ahlihā.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 5 are informationally picked up in the immediately following text. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 6

في القاهرة صيغ مشروع يجمع الفرقاء.

(^{BG} fī l-qāhirah ^{BG}) (^{FG} šīḡa mašrūċ yajmaċ al-furaqā. ^{FG})

Background	fī l-qāhirah
Foreground	šīḡa mašrūċ yajmaċ al-furaqā.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 7

وكالعادة جاءت الخلافات واسعة و أحياناً تضيق إذا ما دخل وسيط يعتمد عليه هذا الفصيل، أو ذلك

(^{BG} wa ka-l-ċādah ^{BG}) (^{FG} jā'at al-xilāfāt wāsiċah wa-'aḥyānan taḡīq 'iḡā mā daxala wasīṭ yaċtamid ċalayhi hāḡā al-faṣīl 'aw ḡāk. ^{FG})

Background	wa ka-l-ċādah
Foreground	jā'at al-xilāfāt wāsiċah wa-'aḥyānan taḡīq 'iḡā mā daxala wasīṭ yaċtamid ċalayhi hāḡā al-faṣīl 'aw ḡāk.

The main clause of sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 8

والاحتمال هو أن الفروض ستأتي من واقع بدأ ينشأ عندما زار بيريز القاهرة، واجتمع إلى الرئيس مبارك في محاولة لإحياء المشروع العربي للسلام.

(^{FG} wa al-iḥtimāl huwa ‘anna al-furūd sa-t‘atī min wāqic bada‘a yanša‘ ċindamā zāra birīz al-qāhirah, wa-‘ijtimaċa ‘ilā ar-ra‘īs mubārak fī muḥāwalh li-‘iḥyā‘ al-mašrūc al-ċarabī li-s-salām. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa al-iḥtimāl huwa ‘anna al-furūd sa-t‘atī min wāqic bada‘a yanša‘ ċindamā zāra birīz al-qāhirah, wa-‘ijtimaċa ‘ilā ar-ra‘īs mubārak fī muḥāwalh li-‘iḥyā‘ al-mašrūc al-ċarabī li-s-salām.
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The information conveyed by sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the immediately subsequent text and sentence 12.

Sentence 9

وهذا التحرك لم يأت من باب سد الذرائع السياسية، وإنما من خلال قراءات دقيقة شعرت إسرائيل أن الحروب، وتكديس السلاح، والتحالف مع أكبر قوة في العالم، سوف يواجهها عامل الزمن الضاغط بوسائله المتعددة.

(^{FG} wa ḥādā at-taḥarruk lam ya-tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā‘ċ as-siyāsiyyah wa-‘innamā min xilāl qirā‘āt daqīqah šaċart ‘isrā‘īl ‘anna al-ḥurūb wa-takdīs as-silāḥ wa-t-taḥaluf maċa ‘akbar quwwah fī al-ċālam, sawfa yuwājīhuhā ċāmil az-zaman aḍ-ḍāgiḥ bi-wasā‘ilihi al-mutaċaddidah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa ḥādā at-taḥarruk lam ya-tī min bāb sadd aḍ-ḍarā‘ċ as-siyāsiyyah wa-‘innamā min xilāl qirā‘āt daqīqah šaċart ‘isrā‘īl ‘anna al-ḥurūb wa-takdīs as-silāḥ wa-t-taḥaluf maċa ‘akbar quwwah fī al-ċālam, sawfa yuwājīhuhā ċāmil az-zaman aḍ-ḍāgiḥ bi-wasā‘ilihi al-mutaċaddidah
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Sentence 9 is entirely foregrounded, given that it consists of only one main clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 10

وقد تفضل إسرائيل حلًا شاملاً على الاتفاقات الثانية، لأن مصلحتها تُرسم من خلال دول المنطقة لا من خارجها.

(^{FG} wa qad tufaḍḍil ‘isrā‘īl ḥallan šāmilan ċalā al-ittifāqāt aḥ-ḥunā‘iyyah ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-‘anna mašliḥatahā tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa qad tufaḍḍil ‘isrā‘īl ḥallan šāmilan ċalā al-ittifāqāt aḥ-ḥunā‘iyyah
Background	li-‘anna mašliḥatahā tursam min xilāl duwal al-mantiqah lā min xarijihā.

The information in the main clause of sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in immediately following text.

Sentence 11

وهذا الشعور المتأخر، ربما جاء من إهمال تام للاتفاقات السابقة إلا ما رُبطت بحل شامل مثل التوقيع مع مصر والأردن

(^{FG} wa ḥādā aš-šucūr al-muta‘axxir rubbamā jā‘a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqat as-sābiqah ‘illā mā rubiḥat bi-ḥall šāmil miḥil at-tawqīc maċa mišr wa-l-‘urdun. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa ḥādā aš-šucūr al-muta‘axxir rubbamā jā‘a min ihmāl tām li-l-ittifāqat as-sābiqah ‘illā mā rubiḥat bi-ḥall šāmil miḥil at-tawqīc maċa mišr wa-l-‘urdun.
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The information conveyed by sentence 11 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 12

لكن أن يُبعث هذا المشروع وبما يشبه الاتفاق بين الإسرائيليين قد يكون السبب المباشر لانتلاف فلسطيني يراعي أن الاتفاق على نتائج واضحة، سوف يجعلهم أمام خيار السير بالقافلة العربية، إذا ما قبلت إسرائيل بالشروط، أو مواجهة الحل من خلال قناعاتهم.

(^{FG} lākin ‘an yubċaḥ ḥādā al-mašrūc wa-bi-mā yušbih al-ittifāq bayna al-‘isrā‘īliyyīn fa-qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubāšir li-i‘tilāf filasṭīnī yurāci ‘anna al-ittifāq ċalā natā‘ij wāḍiḥah, sawfa yajċaluhum ‘amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-ċarabiyyah, ‘idā mā qabilt ‘isrā‘īl bi-š-šurūt ‘aw muwājāhat al-ḥall min xilāl qanāċātihim. ^{FG})

Foreground	lākin ‘an yubċaḥ ḥādā al-mašrūc wa-bi-mā yušbih al-ittifāq bayna al-‘isrā‘īliyyīn fa-qad yakūn as-sabab al-mubāšir li-i‘tilāf filasṭīnī yurāci ‘anna al-ittifāq ċalā natā‘ij wāḍiḥah, sawfa yajċaluhum ‘amām xayār as-sayr bi-l-qāfilah al-ċarabiyyah, ‘idā mā qabilt ‘isrā‘īl bi-š-šurūt ‘aw muwājāhat al-ḥall min xilāl qanāċātihim.
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Sentence 12 is entirely foregrounded, because it is one main clause, and provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 13

قطعا إسرائيل تعرف أن هناك متغيراً كونياً يحدث الآن، و صحيح أنها داخل الحزام الأمريكي في السلطة الراهنة، أو القادمة، هي الفائز بالنتيجة ، إلا أن الطرف الاقتصادي العالمي، ومؤثراته سيطغيان على الحلول الجزئية.

(^{BG} qaṭṭān 'isrā'īl taḥrīf 'anna hunāka mutaḡayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān (^{BG}) (^{BG} wa ṣaḥīḥ 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al-'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādīmah, hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-naṭījah (^{BG}) (^{FG} 'illā 'anna az-zarf al-iqtisādī al-ċālamī wa-mu'atṭirātih sa-yaṭḡayān ċalā al-ḥulūl al-juz'iyyah. ^{FG})

Background	qaṭṭān 'isrā'īl taḥrīf 'anna hunāka mutaḡayyiran kawniyyan yaḥduṭu al-'ān
Background	wa ṣaḥīḥ 'annahā dāxil al-ḥizām al-'amrīkī fī as-sulṭah ar-rāhinah, 'aw al-qādīmah, hiya al-fā'izah bi-n-naṭījah
Foreground	'illā 'anna az-zarf al-iqtisādī al-ċālamī wa-mu'atṭirātih sa-yaṭḡayān ċalā al-ḥulūl al-juz'iyyah.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 13 are backgrounded, because they do not play a role in immediately following text. The disjunct clause, however, plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 14

ولابد بالتالي أن يرافق إغلاق الأزمة سدّ الفجوات التي انطلقت منها الحروب والإرهاب وغيرهما .

(^{FG} wa lābudda bi-t-tāli 'an yurāfiq 'iḡlāq al-'azmah sadd al-fajawāt allatī inṭalaqat minhā al-ḥurūb wa-l-'irhāb wa-ḡayrihimā. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa lābudda bi-t-tāli 'an yurāfiq 'iḡlāq al-'azmah sadd al-fajawāt allatī inṭalaqat minhā al-ḥurūb wa-l-'irhāb wa-ḡayrihimā.
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The information conveyed by sentence 14 constitutes a single clause, provides a conclusion to the previous sentence, and is picked up in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

وإسرائيل أكثر حساسية في قراءة هذه المواقف، لأن أمريكا لن ترهن سياساتها الخارجية للأساليب القديمة، وهي التي دفعت فواتير الخسائر المادية والمعنوية

(^{FG} wa 'isrā'īl 'aktar ḥasāsīyyah fī qirā'at ḥādīhi al-mawāqif (^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna 'amrīkā lan tarhan siyāsātiha al-xārijīyyah li-l-'asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafaṭat fawātīr al-xasā'ir al-māddīyyah wa-l-maḥnawīyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa 'isrā'īl 'aktar ḥasāsīyyah fī qirā'at ḥādīhi al-mawāqif
Foreground	li-'anna 'amrīkā lan tarhan siyāsātiha al-xārijīyyah li-l-'asālīb al-qadīmah, wa-hiya allatī dafaṭat fawātīr al-xasā'ir al-māddīyyah wa-l-maḥnawīyyah.

The main clause in sentence 15 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. Similarly, the adjunct clause is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the following sentence.

Sentence 16

وعلى هذا الأساس فإن إغلاق ملف إسرائيل مع العرب يعتبر الجائزة الأكبر لأي سياسي يعيش هذا المشهد و يراه.

(^{BG} wa ċalā ḥāḡa al-'asās (^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'inna 'iḡlāq malaff 'isrā'īl maḥa al-ċarab yuḥtabar al-jā'izah al-kubrā li-'ayyi siyāsī yaḥtīṣ ḥāḡa al-maṣḥad wa-yarċāh. ^{FG})

Background	wa ċalā ḥāḡa al-'asās
Foreground	fa 'inna 'iḡlāq malaff 'isrā'īl maḥa al-ċarab yuḥtabar al-jā'izah al-kubrā li-'ayyi siyāsī yaḥtīṣ ḥāḡa al-maṣḥad wa-yarċāh.

The information in the main clause of sentence 16 is foregrounded, because it provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence, and is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 17

و لذلك كان التحول الإسرائيلي استنتاجاً للقادم، وليس للظرف القائم.

(^{BG} wa liḡālika ^{BG}) (^{FG} kāna at-taḡawwul al-‘isrā‘īlī istintājan li-l-qādim wa-laysa li-zzarf al-qā‘im. ^{FG})

Background	wa liḡālika
Foreground	kāna at-taḡawwul al-‘isrā‘īlī istintājan li-l-qādim wa-laysa li-zzarf al-qā‘im.

Sentence 17 provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument, and is picked up through informational contrast by (al-‘arab) in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 18

العرب لن تكون لهم حروب شاملة مع إسرائيل، أو غيرها لأن التجارب مريرة.

(^{FG} al-‘arab lan takūna lahum ḡurūb šāmilah ma‘a ‘isrā‘īl, ‘aw ḡayrihā ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-‘anna at-taḡarub marīrah. ^{BG})

Foreground	al-‘arab lan takūna lahum ḡurūb šāmilah ma‘a ‘isrā‘īl, ‘aw ḡayrihā
Background	li-‘anna at-taḡarub marīrah.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 18 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 19

وعلى إيقاع السلام إذا ما تم وفق تنازلات مرضية، فسوف يفتح أفقاً جديدة و يُحدث نقلة ليست فقط بين طرفي النزاع، وإنما ستعكس أثارها على الدول الإقليمية المحيطة بالمنطقة وخارجها لأن كل الذرائع ستنتهي ليأتي سباق آخر في تحديات العصر ومتطلباته.

(^{BG} wa ‘alā ‘iḡāc as-salām ‘iḡā mā tamma wiḡqa tanāzulāt murḡiyah ^{BG}), (^{FG} fa-sawfa yaḡtaḡu ‘āḡāqan jadīdah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa yuḡḡiḡ naqlah laysat faḡaḡ bayna ḡarafayy ‘an-nizāc wa-‘innamā sa-tan‘ākis āḡaruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iḡlīmiyyah al-muḡḡiḡah bi-l-mantiḡah wa-xāriḡihā ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-‘anna kull aḡ-ḡarā‘i‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḡaddiyāt al-‘aḡḡr wa-mutaḡallabātiḡ. ^{BG})

Background	wa ‘alā ‘iḡāc as-salām ‘iḡā mā tamma wiḡqa tanāzulāt murḡiyah
Foreground	fa-sawfa yaḡtaḡu ‘āḡāqan jadīdah
Foreground	wa yuḡḡiḡ naqlah laysat faḡaḡ bayna ḡarafayy ‘an-nizāc wa-‘innamā sa-tan‘ākis āḡaruhā ‘alā ad-duwal al-‘iḡlīmiyyah al-muḡḡiḡah bi-l-mantiḡah wa-xāriḡihā
Background	li-‘anna kull aḡ-ḡarā‘i‘ic sa-tantahi li-ya‘ti sibāq āxar fī taḡaddiyāt al-‘aḡḡr wa-mutaḡallabātiḡ.

The information conveyed by the two coordinated verb phrases in the main clause of sentence 19 provides a conclusion to the argument in the entire text. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 4

Sentence 1

دعونا نسمع ما يريد قوله الرئيس الأمريكي بوش في زيارته للمنطقة، لأن غاية التحرك تعتبر وداعاً لكرسي الرئاسة الذي ظل موضع جدل وانتقاد حاد من أوساط دولية وأمريكية، ودعاء من العالم الإسلامي.

(^{FG} da‘unā nasma‘ mā yurīd qawluhu ar-ra‘īs al-‘amrīkī būš fī ziyāraḡihī li-l-mantiḡah ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-‘anna ḡāyat at-taḡarruk tuḡḡabar waḡācan li-kursi ar-ri‘āḡah allāḡī ḡalla mawḡi‘ic jadal wa-intiḡāḡ ḡād min ‘awsāḡ dawliyyah wa-‘amrīkiyyah, wa-‘adā‘ min al-‘ālam al-‘islāmi. ^{BG})

Foreground	da‘unā nasma‘ mā yurīd qawluhu ar-ra‘īs al-‘amrīkī būš fī ziyāraḡihī li-l-mantiḡah
Background	li-‘anna ḡāyat at-taḡarruk tuḡḡabar waḡācan li-kursi ar-ri‘āḡah allāḡī ḡalla mawḡi‘ic jadal wa-intiḡāḡ ḡād min ‘awsāḡ dawliyyah wa-‘amrīkiyyah, wa-‘adā‘ min al-‘ālam al-‘islāmi.

The main clause in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next sentence, and sentences 9, 10, and 11.

Sentence 2

والافتراض أن الرئيس بوش الذي بايع في بداية عهده المحافظين الجدد، يحاول من خلال كوندوليزا رايس، إعطاء بعض القناعات أن مشواره للسلام بين العرب وإسرائيل، هو آخر محطات جهوده في هذه العملية الشائكة، وأن اعتداله جاء بعد تجارب مريرة

(^{FG} wa l-iftirād 'anna ar-ra'īs būš alladī bāya'ca fi bidāyat 'ahdih al-muḥāfiẓīn al-judud, yuḥāwil min xilāl kundulīza rāyis 'iqtā' baḥḍ al-qanācāt 'anna mišwāriḥ li-s-salām bayna al-ġarab wa-'isrā'īl huwa āxir maḥaṭṭāt juḥūdiḥ fi ḥādīhi al-ġamaliyyah aš-šā'ikah, wa-'anna iġtidālahu jā'a baḥḍa tajārub marīrah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa l-iftirād 'anna ar-ra'īs būš yuḥāwil min xilāl kundulīza rāyis 'iqtā' baḥḍ al-qanācāt 'anna mišwāriḥ li-s-salām bayna al-ġarab wa-'isrā'īl huwa āxir maḥaṭṭāt juḥūdiḥ fi ḥādīhi al-ġamaliyyah aš-šā'ikah, wa-'anna iġtidālahu jā'a baḥḍa tajārub marīrah.
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The entire information conveyed by 'anna-clause in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 3

إسرائيل تجد في هذه الفرصة أن الفلسطينيين، على مستوى القيادة والقاعدة يعيشون وضعاً مأساوياً بسبب الحصار، والانقسامات، وتحول قضيتهم، عربياً، إلى المستوى الثاني أو الثالث من الاهتمام، وأن تقل الرئيس الأمريكي سيدفع بهم لقبول الواقع مع بعض التحسينات على إيقاف بعض بؤر الاستيطان مقابل التخلي عن عودة اللاجئين وتعديلات على حدود 1967

(^{FG} 'isrā'īl tajid fi ḥādīhi al-furṣah 'anna al-filasṭīniyyīn, ġalā mustawa al-qiyādah wa-l-qācīdah yaġīšūn waḍġan ma'sāwiyyan bi-sababi al-ḥiṣār wa-l-inqisāmāt wa-taḥawwal qaḍiyatīhim ġarabiyyan 'ilā al-mustawā at-ṭāni 'aw 'at-ṭāliṭ min al-iḥtimām, wa-'anna ṭiqal ar-ra'īs al-'amrikī sa-yadfaġ bihim li-qubūl al-wāqīc maġa baḥḍ at-taḥsīnāt ġalā 'īqāf baḥḍ bu'ar al-istīṭān muqābil at-taxallī ġan ġawdat al-lāji'īn wa-taġdīlāt ġalā ḥudūd 1967. ^{FG})

Foreground	'isrā'īl tajid fi ḥādīhi al-furṣah 'anna al-filasṭīniyyīn, ġalā mustawa al-qiyādah wa-l-qācīdah yaġīšūn waḍġan ma'sāwiyyan bi-sababi al-ḥiṣār wa-l-inqisāmāt wa-taḥawwal qaḍiyatīhim ġarabiyyan 'ilā al-mustawā at-ṭāni 'aw 'at-ṭāliṭ min al-iḥtimām, wa-'anna ṭiqal ar-ra'īs al-'amrikī sa-yadfaġ bihim li-qubūl al-wāqīc maġa baḥḍ at-taḥsīnāt ġalā 'īqāf baḥḍ bu'ar al-istīṭān muqābil at-taxallī ġan ġawdat al-lāji'īn wa-taġdīlāt ġalā ḥudūd 1967.
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Sentence 3 is entirely foregrounded, because it is one main clause, and is informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 4

لكن من عاشوا الحروب والصدامات وكل التجاوزات لا يزال رصيد نضالهم كبيراً، لأن المعيار الذي يقيسون عليه فوزهم وهزائمهم أن قضيتهم تورث، وتولد مع كل جيل .

(^{FG} lākinna man ġāšū al-ḥurūb wa-š-šadamāt wa-kull at-tajāwuzāt lā yazāl rašīd niḍāliḥm kabīran ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-'anna al-miġyār alladī yaqīsūna ġalayhi fawzahum wa-hazā'imahum 'anna qaḍiyatīhim tuwarraṭ wa-tūlad maġa kulli jīl. ^{BG})

Foreground	lākinna man ġāšū al-ḥurūb wa-š-šadamāt wa-kull at-tajāwuzāt lā yazāl rašīd niḍāliḥm kabīran
Background	li-'anna al-miġyār alladī yaqīsūna ġalayhi fawzahum wa-hazā'imahum 'anna qaḍiyatīhim tuwarraṭ wa-tūlad maġa kulli jīl.

The main clause in sentence 4 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 5

لكن المصلحة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية في هذا الطرف الزمني تتلاقى، ليس بالقطع واليقين لتحقيق شيء من الرغبات العربية، ولكن خشية تطورات قد تتعدى المنطقة إلى خارجها.

(^{FG} lākinna l-mašliḥah al-'amrikiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah fi ḥādā az-zarf az-zamani tatalāqā ^{FG}) (^{FG} laysa bi-l-qaṭc wa-l-yaqīn li-taḥqīq šay' min ar-raġabāt al-ġarabiyyah, wa-lākin xašyata taṭawwurat qad tataġadda al-mantiqah 'ilā xārijihā. ^{FG})

Foreground	lākinna l-mašliḥah al-'amrikiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah fi ḥādā az-zarf az-zamani tatalāqā
Foreground	laysa bi-l-qaṭc wa-l-yaqīn li-taḥqīq šay' min ar-raġabāt al-ġarabiyyah, wa-lākin xašyata taṭawwurat qad tataġadda al-mantiqah 'ilā xārijihā.

The information conveyed by both the main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 6

فالعرب لن يكونوا حلفاء احتياطيين لأمريكا ضد إيران مثلاً و لا يمكنهم رؤية العراق يوضع على لائحة التقسيم، لأن ذلك جزء من استراتيجيات تحدثت عنها أمريكا وإسرائيل منذ عقود، و لا يمكنهم أن يعيشوا سياسياً، على هاجس الاتهام بالإرهاب، كقضية تم من خلالها إعلان الحروب والعزل، والتجسس، والتعامل مع العرب كأجسام متفجرة عندما تبحث استخبارات السفارات الأمريكية عن نوابهم وما يضمرون .

(^{FG} fa l-‘arab lan yakūnū ḥulafā’ iḥtiyāṭiyyīn li-‘amrikā ḍidda ‘īrān maṭalan ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa lā yumkinuhum ru‘yat al-‘īrāq yuḍa‘ ḥalā lā ‘iḥat at-taqsīm ^{FG}), (^{BG} li-‘anna ḍālika juz’ min istrāṭijjiyyāt taḥaddaṭat ‘anhā ‘amrikā wa-‘isrā’īl munḡu ‘uqūd ^{BG}) (^{FG} wa lā yumkinuhum ‘an ya‘īšū siyāsiyyan ḥalā ḥājis al-ittihām bi-l-‘irhāb ^{FG}) (^{BG} ka-qaḍiyyah tamma min xilāliḥā ‘i‘lān al-ḥurūb wa-l-‘a‘azl wa-t-tajāsus wa-t-ta‘amul ma‘a al-‘arab ka-‘ajsām mutafajjirah ‘īndamā tabḥaṭ istixbārat as-safārat al-‘amrikiyyah ‘an nawayāhum wa-mā yaḍmirūn. ^{BG})

Foreground	fa l-‘arab lan yakūnū ḥulafā’ iḥtiyāṭiyyīn li-‘amrikā ḍidda ‘īrān maṭalan
Foreground	wa lā yumkinuhum ru‘yat al-‘īrāq yuḍa‘ ḥalā lā ‘iḥat at-taqsīm
Background	li-‘anna ḍālika juz’ min istrāṭijjiyyāt taḥaddaṭat ‘anhā ‘amrikā wa-‘isrā’īl munḡu ‘uqūd
Foreground	wa lā yumkinuhum ‘an ya‘īšū siyāsiyyan ḥalā ḥājis al-ittihām bi-l-‘irhāb
Background	ka-qaḍiyyah tamma min xilāliḥā ‘i‘lān al-ḥurūb wa-l-‘a‘azl wa-t-tajāsus wa-t-ta‘amul ma‘a al-‘arab ka-‘ajsām mutafajjirah ‘īndamā tabḥaṭ istixbārat as-safārat al-‘amrikiyyah ‘an nawayāhum wa-mā yaḍmirūn.

The information given by the three main coordinated clauses in sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 7

لقد جرب الرئيس الأمريكي السابق، كلينتون مساعيه، في آخر ولايته، أن يجعل السلام ختام مرحلة حكمه، و لكنه فشل، لأنه عجز عن أن يجعل إسرائيل تؤمن بالتنازلات المعقولة

(^{FG} laqad jarraba ar-ra‘īs al-‘amrikī as-sābiq, klinton masā‘īḥ fī ‘āxir wilāyatiḥ, ‘an yaj‘al as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmiḥ ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa lākinnahu fašil ^{FG}), (^{FG} li-annahu ‘ajiza ‘an ‘an yaj‘al ‘isrā’īl tu‘min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-ma‘cūlah. ^{FG})

Foreground	laqad jarraba ar-ra‘īs al-‘amrikī as-sābiq, klinton masā‘īḥ fī ‘āxir wilāyatiḥ, ‘an yaj‘al as-salām xitām marḥalat ḥukmiḥ
Foreground	wa lākinnahu fašil
Foreground	li-annahu ‘ajiza ‘an ‘an yaj‘al ‘isrā’īl tu‘min bi-t-tanāzulāt al-ma‘cūlah.

Informationally, the main coordinated clauses and adjunct clause in sentence 7 are all picked up in the next one. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 8

و بوش سوف يواجه نفس العقبة، لأن فصيل حكم (أولمرت) يريد التخطيط للتعامل مع الرئيس القادم، وليس المودع الأقل.

(^{FG} wa būš sawfa yūwājih nafs al-‘aqaḇah ^{FG}), (^{BG} li-‘anna fašil ḥukm ‘ūlmart yurīd at-taxṭīṭ li-t-ta‘amul ma‘a ar-ra‘īs al-qādim, wa-laysa al-muwaddi‘ al-‘āfil. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa būš sawfa yūwājih nafs al-‘aqaḇah
Background	li-‘anna fašil ḥukm ‘ūlmart yurīd at-taxṭīṭ li-t-ta‘amul ma‘a ar-ra‘īs al-qādim, wa-laysa al-muwaddi‘ al-‘āfil.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it is contrasted with the information of the previous sentence.

Sentence 9

عندما نقول دعونا نجرب، فإننا نريد رفع الستارة عن آخر فصل في التمثيلية المعاد صياغتها وبطولتها بنفس السيناريوهات

(^{BG} ‘īndamā naqūl da‘ūnā nūjarrīb ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa ‘innanā nūrīd ra‘f as-sitārah ‘an āxir fašl fī at-tamṭīliyyah al-mu‘ād šiyāḡatiḥā wa-biṭūlatihā bi-nafs as-sināriyūhāt. ^{FG})

Background	čindamā naqūl dačūnā nūjarrib
Foreground	fa 'innanā nūrīd rafč as-sitārah čan āxir fašl fī at-tamfīliyyah al-mu'cād šiyāgatihā wa-bi'ūlatihā bi-nafs as-sināryūhāt.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 10

ومع ذلك، فنحن نرحب بأي حوار له نتيجة معقولة نراها تبرز على الواقع، وليس من خلال الوعود والأمال الكاذبة

(^{BG} wa-mačā dālik ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa naħnu nuraħħib bi-'ayi ħiwār lahu natījah mačqūlah narāhā tabruz čalā al-wāqīč, wa-laysa min xilāl al-wu'cūd wa-l-'amāl al-kāđibah. ^{FG})

Background	wa-mačā dālik
Foreground	fa naħnu nuraħħib bi-'ayi ħiwār lahu natījah mačqūlah narāhā tabruz čalā al-wāqīč, wa-laysa min xilāl al-wu'cūd wa-l-'amāl al-kāđibah.

The main clause of sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence, and plays a role in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 11

والرئيس بوش، وإن كان يأتي للمنطقة بأسلحة دبلوماسية ضعيفة، فإن ما نعلقه على نجاحه مرتبط بقدرته على تجاوز عقدة إسرائيل والخوف منها

(^{FG} wa r-ra'īs būš, wa-inkāna ya'tī li-l-mantiqah bi-'asliħah diblumāsiyyah đacīfah, fa-'inna mā nučalliquhu čalā najāħih murtabiṭ bi-qudratihi čalā tajāwuz čuqdat 'isrā'īl wa-l-xawf minhā. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa ar-ra'īs būš fa-'inna mā nučalliquhu čalā najāħih murtabiṭ bi-qudratihi čalā tajāwuz čuqdat 'isrā'īl wa-l-xawf minhā.
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The information conveyed by the main clause of sentence 11 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 12

لقد عشنا رحلة طويلة مع رؤساء أمريكا، وخاصة بعد أن سلخت إسرائيل عنها عباءة فرنسا وبريطانيا، بعد أحداث 1967م، لتلتحق بالركب الأمريكي الأكثر قوة ووجاهة أمام التمدد القومي العربي، وتفاعلاته الانفعالية، ووقوف الاتحاد السوفياتي معه مسانداً وحليفاً.

(^{FG} la-qad čišnā riħlah ṭawīlah mača ru'sā' 'amrīkā ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa xāššatan bačda 'an salaxat 'isrā'īl čanhā čabā't faransā wa-biriṭānya, bačda 'aħdāt 1967, li-taltaħiqa bi-r-rakb al-'amrīkī al-'akṭar quwwah wa-wajāħah 'amāma at-tamadud al-qawmī al-čarabī, wa-tafāčulātih al-infīčaliyyah, wa-wuqūf al-ittiħad as-sūfayti mačahu musānidan wa-ħaliṭan. ^{FG})

Foreground	la-qad čišnā riħlah ṭawīlah mača ru'sā' 'amrīkā
Foreground	wa xāššatan bačda 'an salaxat 'isrā'īl čanhā čabā't faransā wa-biriṭānya, bačda 'aħdāt 1967, li-taltaħiqa bi-r-rakb al-'amrīkī al-'akṭar quwwah wa-wajāħah 'amāma at-tamadud al-qawmī al-čarabī, wa-tafāčulātih al-infīčaliyyah, wa-wuqūf al-ittiħad as-sūfayti mačahu musānidan wa-ħaliṭan.

The main clause in sentence 12 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument, particularly sentences 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Similarly, the adjunct clause is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 13

لكن أمريكا ظلت الحليف الأكثر فاعلية حتى إن معظم الحروب بأشكالها العسكرية والسياسية والاقتصادية، جاء نتائج تدخلها المباشر، أو غير المباشر، في المنطقة

(^{FG} lākinna 'amrīkā zallat al-ħaliṭ al-'akṭar fāčiliyyah ^{FG}) (^{FG} ḥattā 'inna mučzam al-ħurūb bi-'aškāliħā al-časkariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtīšadiyyah, jā'a natā'ij tadaxuliħā al-mubāšir 'aw ġayir al-mubāšir fī l-mantiqah. ^{FG})

Foreground	lākinna 'amrīkā zallat al-ħaliṭ al-'akṭar fāčiliyyah
Foreground	ḥattā 'inna mučzam al-ħurūb bi-'aškāliħā al-časkariyyah wa-s-siyāsiyyah wa-l-iqtīšadiyyah, jā'a natā'ij tadaxuliħā al-mubāšir 'aw ġayir al-mubāšir fī l-mantiqah.

Both main coordinated clauses of sentence 13 provide a conclusion to the previous one. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 14

بوش سيحل ضيفاً لكنه لن يكون آخر الرؤساء الذين يملكون طاقة الحل إلا إذا كان بالفعل لديه شيء مجهول لا نعلمه، مع أن عصر الخوارق انتهى ومعها أشياء أخرى .

(^{FG} būs sa-yahillu ḡayfan ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākinnahu lan yakūn āxir ar-ru‘asā‘ alladīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḡall ‘illā ‘idā kāna bil-fi‘l ladayhi šay‘ majhūl lā na‘lamuh ^{FG}) (^{BG} ma‘a ‘anna ḡaṣr al-xawāriq intaha wa-ma‘āhu ‘ašyā‘a ‘uxra. ^{BG})

Foreground	būs sa-yahillu ḡayfan
Foreground	lākinnahu lan yakūn āxir ar-ru‘asā‘ alladīn yamlikūna ṭāqat al-ḡall ‘illā ‘idā kāna bil-fi‘l ladayhi šay‘ majhūl lā na‘lamuh
Background	ma‘a ‘anna ḡaṣr al-xawāriq intaha wa-ma‘āhu ‘ašyā‘a ‘uxra.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 14 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the entire text.

Analysis of Text 5

Sentence 1

خيار ضرب إيران تحول إلى مناورة بين أمريكا وإسرائيل، فكل منهما يشحن بطاريات ويثبها بمختلف الدعايات

(^{FG} xayār ḡarb ‘īrān taḡawwala ‘ilā munāwarah bayna ‘amrīka wa-‘isrā‘īl ^{FG}) (^{FG} fa kullun minhumā yašḡan baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā bi-muxtalaf ad-di‘āyāt. ^{FG})

Foreground	xayār ḡarb ‘īrān taḡawwala ‘ilā munāwarah bayna ‘amrīka wa-‘isrā‘īl
Foreground	fa kullun minhumā yašḡan baṭariyyāt wa-yabuṭuhā bi-muxtalaf ad-di‘āyāt.

The information given by the main coordinate clauses in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 2

و حتى نقطع المسافة بين خط اليقين والتهويز، لا بد من وضع كافة الاحتمالات في سياقها الأمني للاقتصاد العالمي .

(^{BG} wa ḡattā naqṭa‘ al-masāfah bayna xaṭṭ al-yaqīn wa-t-taḡwīs ^{BG}) (^{FG} lā budda min waḡ‘ kāffat al-iḡtimālāt fī siyāqihā al-‘amnī li-l-iqtišād al-‘ġālamī. ^{FG})

Background	wa ḡattā naqṭa‘ al-masāfah bayna xaṭṭ al-yaqīn wa-t-taḡwīs
Foreground	lā budda min waḡ‘ kāffat al-iḡtimālāt fī siyāqihā al-‘amnī li-l-iqtišād al-‘ġālamī.

The main clause of sentence 2 is informationally picked up in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 3

إذ لأول مرة يبرز النقط كحاجز بين احتمال الضربة وإيقافها، لأن أي عمل كهذا يضع أبعاد المغامرة فوق التصورات حتى مع فارق القوة بين من يهدد بالهجوم، ومن يرفع راية الدفاع إلى حدود الضربة الموجعة لوسط إسرائيل ومفاعلاتها النووية

(^{FG} ‘id li-‘awwal marrah yabruz an-naṭṭ ka-ḡājiḡ bayna iḡtimāl aḡ-ḡarbah wa-‘īqāfihā ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-‘anna ‘ayyi ġamal ka-ḡāḡā yaḡa‘ ‘ab‘ād al-muḡāmarah fawqa at-taṣawwurāt ḡattā ma‘a fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-huḡūm wa-man yarfa‘ rāyat ad-difā‘ ‘ilā ḡudūd aḡ-ḡarbah al-muḡiġah li-wasaṭ ‘isrā‘īl wa-mufa‘īlātihā an-nawawīyah. ^{BG})

Foreground	‘id li-‘awwal marrah yabruz an-naṭṭ ka-ḡājiḡ bayna iḡtimāl aḡ-ḡarbah wa-‘īqāfihā
Background	li-‘anna ‘ayyi ġamal ka-ḡāḡā yaḡa‘ ‘ab‘ād al-muḡāmarah fawqa at-taṣawwurāt ḡattā ma‘a fāriq al-quwwah bayna man yuhaddid bil-huḡūm wa-man yarfa‘ rāyat ad-difā‘ ‘ilā ḡudūd aḡ-ḡarbah al-muḡiġah li-wasaṭ ‘isrā‘īl wa-mufa‘īlātihā an-nawawīyah.

The information in the main clause of sentence 3 is picked up in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 4

"السيناريوهات" الموضوعية خطيرة ، و أي تدهور في أمن الخليج سوف يضع العالم أمام حشد من المفاجآت

(^{FG} as-sīnāryuhāt al-mawḍūcāh xaṭīrah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa 'ayyi tadahwur fi 'amn al-xalīj sawfa yaḍaċ al-ċalam 'amām ḥašd min al-mufaĵa'āt. ^{FG})

Foreground	as-sīnāryuhāt al-mawḍūcāh xaṭīrah
Foreground	wa 'ayyi tadahwur fi 'amn al-xalīj sawfa yaḍaċ al-ċalam 'amām ḥašd min al-mufaĵa'āt.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 4 are foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 5

فهذه المنطقة لا يمكن التلاعب بها وفق رغبات ما جرى في غزو العراق عندما نسجت تصورات تحولت إلى أكاذيب.

(^{FG} fa ḥāḍihi al-mantiqah lā yumkin at-talācūb bihā wifqa raġabat mā jarā fi ġazu al-ċirāq ċindamā nusijat taṣawwurat taḥawwalat 'ilā 'akāḍīb. ^{FG})

Foreground	fa ḥāḍihi al-mantiqah lā yumkin at-talācūb bihā wifqa raġabat mā jarā fi ġazu al-ċirāq ċindamā nusijat taṣawwurat taḥawwalat 'ilā 'akāḍīb.
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The information given by sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 6

و نحن هنا لا نقول إن إيران ليس لديها التصميم بامتلاك سلاح نووي و لعدم وجود طرف محايد يثبت أو ينفي هذه الأفكار و يبقى الموضوع معلقاً على ذمة الشكوك، وحتى في هذا الموقف

(^{FG} wa naḥnu hunā lā naqūl 'inna 'īrān laysa ladayhā at-taṣmīm bi-imtilāk silāḥ nawawi ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa li-ċadam wujūd ṭaraf muḥāyid yuḥbit 'aw yanfi ḥāḍihi al-afkār ^{BG}) (^{FG} yabqā al-mawḍūc muċallaq ċalā ġimmat aš-šukūk, wa-ḥattā fi ḥāḍa al-mawqif. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa naḥnu hunā lā naqūl 'inna 'īrān laysa ladayhā at-taṣmīm bi-imtilāk silāḥ nawawi
Background	wa li-ċadam wujūd ṭaraf muḥāyid yuḥbit 'aw yanfi ḥāḍihi al-afkār
Foreground	yabqā al-mawḍūc muċallaq ċalā ġimmat aš-šukūk, wa-ḥattā fi ḥāḍa al-mawqif.

The information in the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 6 provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument, and is picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 7

و سواء جاءت الإجراءات لإيران بتعويضات مادية واستراتيجية، فالبواذر تجعل القضية معلقة على ذمة ما سيحدث، لا ما يجري الآن و يضعه البعض في أسلوب المناورة الساخنة لتثني إيران الاستمرار بمشروعها.

(^{BG} wa sawā'un jā'at al-iġrāt'āt li-'īrān bi-taċwīdāt mādiyyah wa-istrātījiyyah ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa l-bawādir tajċal al-qaḍiyyah muċallaqah ċalā ġimmat mā sa-yahduṭ lā mā yajri al-ān ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa yaḍaċuhu al-baċḍ fi 'uṣlūb al-munāwarah as-sāxinah li-tānyī 'īrān al-istimrār bi-mašrūciha. ^{FG})

Background	wa sawā'un jā'at al-iġrāt'āt li-'īrān bi-taċwīdāt mādiyyah wa-istrātījiyyah
Foreground	fa l-bawādir tajċal al-qaḍiyyah muċallaqah ċalā ġimmat mā sa-yahduṭ lā mā yajri al-ān
Foreground	wa yaḍaċuhu al-baċḍ fi 'uṣlūb al-munāwarah as-sāxinah li-tānyī 'īrān al-istimrār bi-mašrūciha.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 8

قطعاً إسرائيل، تدرك أن وجود سلاح نووي في المنطقة، حتى لو كانت الدولة منتجة هذا السلاح خاضعة بسياساتها لأمریکا، فهي لا تأمن أي تحولات في سلطات هذه البلدان من أن تندفع إلى مغامرة حرب نووية، باعتبارها لا تملك الرادع الأخلاقي ولا القانوني لكن تنسى أن أول من صنع هذه السلاح واستخدمه، وأجبر العالم التسابق على امتلاكه هو أمريكا.

(^{BG} qaṭcan ^{BG}) (^{FG} 'isrāil tudrik 'anna wujūd silāh nawawi fī l-mantiqah, ḥattā law kānat ad-dawlah muntijat hāḡa as-silāh xāḡiḡah bi-siyāsātiha li-'amrīkā, fa-hiya lā ta'man 'ayyi ḥaḡawwulāt fī suluḡāt hāḡiḡi al-buldān min 'an tandafīc 'ilā muḡāmarat ḡarb nawawiyyah, bi-iḡtibārihā lā tamlik ar-rādiḡ al-'axlāḡi wa-lā al-qānūni ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa-lākin tansā 'anna 'awwal man ṡanaḡa hāḡa as-silāh wa-staxdamahu wa-'ajbara al-ḡālam at-tasābuḡ ḡalā imtilākih huwa 'amrīkā. ^{FG})

Background	qaṭcan
Foreground	'isrāil tudrik 'anna wujūd silāh nawawi fī l-mantiqah, ḥattā law kānat ad-dawlah muntijat hāḡa as-silāh xāḡiḡah bi-siyāsātiha li-'amrīkā, fa-hiya lā ta'man 'ayyi ḥaḡawwulāt fī suluḡāt hāḡiḡi al-buldān min 'an tandafīc 'ilā muḡāmarat ḡarb nawawiyyah, bi-iḡtibārihā lā tamlik ar-rādiḡ al-'axlāḡi wa-lā al-qānūni
Foreground	wa-lākin tansā 'anna 'awwal man ṡanaḡa hāḡa as-silāh wa-staxdamahu wa-'ajbara al-ḡālam at-tasābuḡ ḡalā imtilākih huwa 'amrīkā.

Informationally, the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 8 are picked up in the immediately following text. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 9

و حتى مع القول إن العالم لا تحكمه القوانين الأخلاقية، بل مبادئ القوة فايران زمن الشاه كانت من أوائل الدول التي كانت تحظى من أمريكا بأن تمتلك هذا السلاح مدفوعة بأن تكون خط دفاع أول ضد الاتحاد السوفياتي.

(^{BG} wa ḥattā maḡa al-qawī 'inna al-ḡālam lā ḥaḡkumuḡu al-qawānīn al-'axlāḡiyyah, bal mabādi' al-quwwah ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'īrān zaman aṡ-ṡāh kānat min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānat ḥaḡzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik hāḡa as-silāh madfūḡatan bi-'an takūn xaḡḡ difāc 'awwal ḡidd al-ittiḡād as-sufayti. ^{FG})

Background	wa ḥattā maḡa al-qawī 'inna al-ḡālam lā ḥaḡkumuḡu al-qawānīn al-'axlāḡiyyah, bal mabādi' al-quwwah
Foreground	fa 'īrān zaman aṡ-ṡāh kānat min 'awā'il ad-duwal allati kānat ḥaḡzā min 'amrīkā bi-a'n tamtalik hāḡa as-silāh madfūḡatan bi-'an takūn xaḡḡ difāc 'awwal ḡidd al-ittiḡād as-sufayti.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence and is picked up in the following one and sentence 11.

Sentence 10

لكن الأحداث قلبت التصورات فصارت الثقة بأي نظام لا يرتكز إلى قواعد نظام ديموقراطي، يجب أن توقعه قوانين القوة عن حيازة هذا السلاح، والاستثناء الوحيد إسرائيل التي تعاون الغرب الأوروبي والأمريكي إدخالها هذا النادي الخطير.

(^{FG} lākinā l-'aḡḡat qalabat at-taṡawwurāt ^{FG}) (^{FG} fa ṡarat aḡ-ḡiḡah bi-'ayyi niḡām lā yartakiz 'ilā qawāciḡ niḡām dimuḡrāḡi yajib 'an tūḡifuhu qawānīn al-quwwah ḡan ḡiyāzat hāḡa as-silāh ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa l-istiḡnā' al-waḡīd 'isrāīl allati taḡāwan al-ḡarb al-'urūbbī wa-l-'amrīkī 'idxāliha hāḡa an-nādi al-xaḡīr. ^{FG})

Foreground	lākinā l-'aḡḡat qalabat at-taṡawwurāt
Foreground	fa ṡarat aḡ-ḡiḡah bi-'ayyi niḡām lā yartakiz 'ilā qawāciḡ niḡām dimuḡrāḡi yajib 'an tūḡifuhu qawānīn al-quwwah ḡan ḡiyāzat hāḡa as-silāh
Foreground	wa l-istiḡnā' al-waḡīd 'isrāīl allati taḡāwan al-ḡarb al-'urūbbī wa-l-'amrīkī 'idxāliha hāḡa an-nādi al-xaḡīr.

The three main coordinated clauses in sentence 10 provide a conclusion to the argument in the previous sentence. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 11

دول المنطقة، خليجية أو اسبوية أخرى ليس من مصلحتها انتشار هذه القوة، وإلا اضطرت معظمها إلى الدخول في سباق مع إيران، و هنا سندخل في حسابات المخاطر.

(^{FG} duwal al-mantiqah, xalḡiyyah 'aw 'āsyawiyyah 'uxrā laysa min maṡliḡtiḡā intiṡār hāḡiḡi al-quwwah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa-'illā iḡḡarrat muḡzamuha 'ilā ad-duḡūl fī sibāḡ maḡa 'īrān ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa hunā sa-nadḡul fī ḡisābat al-maxāḡīr al-'akbar. ^{BG})

Foreground	duwal al-mantiqah, xalijiyah 'aw 'asyawiyah 'uxrā laysa min mašlihtihā intišār hādihi al-quwwah
Foreground	wa-'illā iḡtarrat mučzamuha 'ilā ad-duxūl fī sibāq mača 'irān
Background	wa hunā sa-nadxul fī hisābāt al-maxātir al-'akbar.

The first coordinated clause of sentence 11 provides a conclusion to the information given in the second clause in the previous one. This clause and the second one play a role in next sentence and sentence 14. Therefore, the two clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 12

لكن السيناريو الآخر لا يفترض الضربة، ولا من يهددون بها، وإنما مقايضة ذلك بتحالف تدور حواراته وأمراره تحت طائلة هذه البلدان .

(^{FG} lākina s-sīnāryu al-'āxar lā yaftariḡ aḡ-ḡarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna bihā, wa-'innamā muqāyaḡat ḡālik bi-taḡāluf tadūr ḡiwārātuh wa-'asrāruh taḡta ḡāwilt hāḡihi al-buldān. ^{FG})

Foreground	lākina s-sīnāryu al-'āxar lā yaftariḡ aḡ-ḡarbah, wa-lā man yuhaddidūna bihā, wa-'innamā muqāyaḡat ḡālik bi-taḡāluf tadūr ḡiwārātuh wa-'asrāruh taḡta ḡāwilt hāḡihi al-buldān.
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Sentence 12 is foregrounded, as it consists of one main clause, and is picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 13

و ربما تكون النتائج عكس التصورات والتوقعات إذا ما وجدنا شركاء الأمس يعودون إلى صياغة اتفاقات تأخ بين الأعداء على مبدأ المصالح المشتركة، حتى لو لم يوجد العدو المشترك أو المفترض مثلما كان الاتحاد السوفياتي .

(^{FG} wa rubbamā takūn an-natā'ij čaks at-taašawūrāt wa-t-tawaḡūčāt ^{FG}) (^{FG} 'iḡā mā wajadnā šurakā' al-'ams yačūdūn 'ilā šiyāḡat ittifaḡāt ta'āxin bayna al-'ačdā' čalā mabd' al-mašāliḡ al-muštarakah ^{FG}), (^{BG} ḡatta law lam yūjad al-čadū al-muštarak 'aw al-muftaraḡ miḡlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa rubbamā takūn an-natā'ij čaks at-taašawūrāt wa-t-tawaḡūčāt
Foreground	'iḡā mā wajadnā šurakā' al-'ams yačūdūn 'ilā šiyāḡat ittifaḡāt ta'āxin bayna al-'ačdā' čalā mabd' al-mašāliḡ al-muštarakah
Background	ḡatta law lam yūjad al-čadū al-muštarak 'aw al-muftaraḡ miḡlamā kāna al-ittihād as-sūfaytī.

The information conveyed by the main clause and the first adjunct clause in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة عليها أن تفهم أن لا ثوابت بالسياسة، وأن الثقة بدولة صديقة أو عدوة تخضع لمجمل المصالح الأني منها والبعيد

(^{FG} duwal al-mantiqah čalayhā 'an tafham 'anna lā ḡawābit bi-s-siyāсах, wa-'anna a ḡ-ḡiqah bi-dawlah šadiḡah 'aw čadwwah taxḡač li-mujmal al-mašāliḡ al-āniyi minhā wa-l-bačīd. ^{FG})

Foreground	duwal al-mantiqah čalayhā 'an tafham 'anna lā ḡawābit bi-s-siyāсах, wa-'anna a ḡ-ḡiqah bi-dawlah šadiḡah 'aw čadwwah taxḡač li-mujmal al-mašāliḡ al-āniyi minhā wa-l-bačīd.
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Sentence 14 consists of one main clause. It is also informationally picked up in the next sentence, and provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 15

و مثلما تنازلت أمريكا عن الشاه ونظامه فهي قد تتقارب مع من تعتبرهم أعداءها و لا يحتاج الأمر إلا لابتسامات تتبعها تواقيع على اتفاقات المصالح قد لا تكون لصالحنا ولا غيرنا.

(^{BG} wa miḡlamā tanāzalat 'amrikā čan aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa hiya qad tataqārab mača man tačtabirahum 'ačdā'hā ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa lā yaḡtāj al-'amr 'illā li-ibtisāmāt tatbačuḡā tawaḡič čalā ittifaḡāt al-mašāliḡ qad lā takūn lišāliḡihā wa-lā ḡayrinā. ^{BG})

Background	wa miṭlamā tanāzalat ‘amrīkā ‘an aš-šāh wa-nizāmihi
Foreground	fa hiya qad tataqārab ma‘a man ta‘tabirahum ‘acđā‘hā
Background	wa lā yahtāj al-‘amr ‘illā li-ibtisāmāt tatba‘uhā tawāqīc ‘alā ittifaqāt al-mašāliḥ qad lā takūn li-šāliḥinā wa-lā ġayrinā.

The information conveyed by the first coordinated clause in sentence 15 provides a conclusion to the previous one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 6

Sentence 1

العراق، النفط، السلاح النووي، هي محاور الصراع الإيراني، مع إسرائيل وأمريكا.

(^{FG} al-‘īrāq, an-naft, as-silāḥ an-nawawī, hiya maḥāwir aš-širāc al-‘īrānī ma‘a ‘isrā‘īl wa-‘amrīkā. ^{FG})

Foreground	al-‘īrāq, an-naft, as-silāḥ an-nawawī, hiya maḥāwir aš-širāc al-‘īrānī ma‘a ‘isrā‘īl wa-‘amrīkā.
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Sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is informationally picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 2

و حتى زمن التحالف ما بين الشاه والغرب، ورفض العالم الإسلامي للطروحات الماركسية التي تبناها الاتحاد السوفياتي الجار لإيران، لم تكن الاستراتيجية المشتركة الإيرانية - الأمريكية تغفل مفعول الإسلام كتنقيض لطروحات الغرب والشرق مع

(^{BG} wa ḥattā zaman at-taḥaluf mā bayna aš-šāh wa-l-ġarb, wa-rafd al-‘ālam al-‘islāmī li-t-turūḥāt al-māriksiyyah allatī tabannahā al-ittiḥād as-sūfaytī al-jār li-ī-rān ^{BG}) (^{FG} lam takun al-istrāṭijiyah al-muštarakah al-īrāniyyah al-‘amrīkiyyah taġfal maf‘ūl al-‘islām ka-naqīd li-turūḥāt al-ġarb wa-š-šarq ma‘an. ^{FG})

Background	wa ḥattā zaman at-taḥaluf mā bayna aš-šāh wa-l-ġarb, wa-rafd al-‘ālam al-‘islāmī li-t-turūḥāt al-māriksiyyah allatī tabannahā al-ittiḥād as-sūfaytī al-jār li-ī-rān
Foreground	lam takun al-istrāṭijiyah al-muštarakah al-īrāniyyah al-‘amrīkiyyah taġfal maf‘ūl al-‘islām ka-naqīd li-turūḥāt al-ġarb wa-š-šarq ma‘an.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 2 is picked up in the next one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 3

غير أن تغير الظروف في الأحوال القائمة مزق تلك العلاقات و وضعها في دوائر التفاعل السلبي الذي يتحرك نحو صدام مسلح

(^{FG} ġayra ‘anna taġayyur aḏ-zurūf fī l-‘aḥwāl al-qā‘imah mazzaqa tilka al-‘alāqāt ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa waḍa‘ahā fī dawā‘ir at-tafā‘ul as-silbī alladī yataḥarrak naḥwa šidām musallah. ^{FG})

Foreground	ġayra ‘anna taġayyur aḏ-zurūf fī l-‘aḥwāl al-qā‘imah mazzaqa tilka al-‘alāqāt
Foreground	wa waḍa‘ahā fī dawā‘ir at-tafā‘ul as-silbī alladī yataḥarrak naḥwa šidām musallah.

The two coordinated verb phrases in the main clause of sentence 3 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 4

إسرائيل، دانماً على خط التماس مع المنطقة، ومع كل دولة إسلامية تحصل على سلاح متقدم أو مدمر، و لذلك عارضت بشدة امتلاك باكستان سلاحاً نووياً، و كانت أن تقوم بمغامرة بضرب مفاعلاتها، لولا الخوف من رد فعل لدولة توضع في مصاف الدول الثانوية عسكرياً، و قد فجرت المفاعل النووي العراقي.

(^{FG} 'isrā'īl dā'iman čalā xaṭṭ at-tamāss mača al-mantiqah, wa- mača kull dawlah 'islāmiyyah taḥṣal čalā silāh mutaqaḍdim 'aw mudammir ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa liḍālīka čaraḍat bišiddah imtilāk bākistān silāhan nawawiyyan ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa kādat 'an taqūm bi-muḡāmarah bi-ḍarb mufačīlātiḥā ^{FG}), (^{BG} lawlā al-xawf min radd fičlin li-dawlah tuḍaču fi mašāff ad-duwal at-tānawiyyah časkariyyan ^{BG}) (^{FG} wa qad fajjarat al-mufačīl an-nawawī al-čirāqī. ^{FG})

Foreground	'isrā'īl dā'iman čalā xaṭṭ at-tamāss mača al-mantiqah, wa- mača kull dawlah 'islāmiyyah taḥṣal čalā silāh mutaqaḍdim 'aw mudammir
Foreground	wa liḍālīka čaraḍat bišiddah imtilāk bākistān silāhan nawawiyyan
Foreground	wa kādat 'an taqūm bi-muḡāmarah bi-ḍarb mufačīlātiḥā
Background	lawlā al-xawf min radd fičlin li-dawlah tuḍaču fi mašāff ad-duwal at-tānawiyyah časkariyyan
Foreground	wa qad fajjarat al-mufačīl an-nawawī al-čirāqī.

The main clause in sentence 4 is informationally picked up in the three subsequent main coordinated clauses, which provide a kind of conclusion to the main clause. All the four clauses also play a role in the immediately following text. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 5

و بفضل تصريحات (شاؤول موفاز) وزير الحرب السابق، ووزير المواصلات في حكومة إسرائيل عندما هدد بضرب كل مكونات السلاح النووي الإيراني، وهو الذي ينحدر من أصل فارسي، وضع حكومته، وحتى أمريكا في موقف دبلوماسي صعب، لأنه حتى لو وجدت مثل هذه النوايا، فعلى الأقل تبقى رهن تصور الدولة وحليفها الكبرى.

(^{FG} wa bifadl tašriḥāt šā'wūl mūfāz wazīr al-ḥarb as-sābiq, wa-wazīr al-muwāṣalāt fi ḥukūmat 'isrā'īl čindamā haddada bi-ḍarb kull mukawwināt as-silāh an-nawawī al-'irānī ^{FG}), wa-huwa alladī yanḥadirū min 'ašl fārisī (^{FG} waḍača ḥukūmatahuh, wa-ḥatta 'amrikā fi mawqif diblumāsi šačb ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-'annahū ḥattā law wūjidat miṭl ḥāḍihī an-nawāya fa-čalā al-'aqall tabqā rahna tašawwur ad-dawlah wa-ḥalīfatiḥā al-kubrā. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa bifadl tašriḥāt šā'wūl mūfāz wazīr al-ḥarb as-sābiq, wa-wazīr al-muwāṣalāt fi ḥukūmat 'isrā'īl čindamā haddada bi-ḍarb kull mukawwināt as-silāh an-nawawī al-'irānī
Foreground	waḍača ḥukūmatahuh, wa-ḥatta 'amrikā fi mawqif diblumāsi šačb
Background	li-'annahū ḥattā law wūjidat miṭl ḥāḍihī an-nawāya fa-čalā al-'aqall tabqā rahna tašawwur ad-dawlah wa-ḥalīfatiḥā al-kubrā.

The disjunct phrase and main clause in sentence 5 are informationally picked up in the following sentence, sentence 7, and sentence 14. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 6

مما جعل النتائج تنعكس سلباً عندما قفز سعر برميل النفط إلى رقم قياسي بسبب هذا التصريح، وفسرته أوساط أوروبية، وعالمية بالتسرع والخطأ

(^{FG} mimmā jačala an-natā'ij tančakis salban ^{FG}) (^{BG} čindamā qafaza sičr barmīl an-naft 'ilā raqm qiyāsī bi-sabab ḥāda at-tašriḥ, ^{BG} wa-fassarathu 'awsāt 'urubbiyyah wa-čalamiyyah bi-t-tasarruč wa-l-xaṭa'.

Foreground	mimmā jačala an-natā'ij tančakis salban
Background	čindamā qafaza sičr barmīl an-naft 'ilā raqm qiyāsī bi-sabab ḥāda at-tašriḥ

The main clause of sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 7

و بصرف النظر عن التصريحات الساخنة التي جرت على لسان (موفاز) فالموضوع يبقى ضمن حسابات دولية دقيقة لا تجعل إسرائيل، هي من يحدد المخاطر على الأمن العالمي، وحتى لو وجد ضوء أخضر من أمريكا بجس النض يمثل هذا التصريح فالنتائج جاءت معاكسة.

(^{BG} wa bišarf an-nažar čan at-tašriḥat as-sāxinah allatī jarat čalā lišān mufāz ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa l-mawḍūc yabqā ḍimna ḥisābat daqīqah lā tajāal 'isrā'īl ḥiya man yuḥaddid al-maxāṭir čalā al-'amn al-čalami ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa ḥattā law wujida ḍaw' 'axaḍar min amrikā bi-jass an-nabḍ bi-miṭl ḥāḍā at-tašriḥ ^{BG}), (^{FG} fa n-natāij jā'at mučākisah. ^{FG})

Background	wa bišarf an-naẓar ʕan at-tašrīḥat as-sāxinah allatī jarat ʕalā liṣān muḥāẓ
Foreground	fa l-mawḏūʕ yabqā ʕimna ḥisābāt daqīqah lā tajʕal 'isrā'īl ḥiya man yuḥaddid al-maxāṭir ʕalā al-'amn al-ʕālami
Background	wa ḥattā law wujida ʕaw' 'axaḏar min amrīkā bi-jass an-nabḏ bi-miṭīl ḥādā at-tašrīḥ
Foreground	fa n-natāij jā'at muʕākisah.

The information conveyed by the first main coordinated clause and the second one in sentence 7 provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

ومتلما ترفض دول المنطقة تسليح إسرائيل الذي جاء بدعم أوروبي - أمريكي فليضاً لا يمكن أن تجد المنطقة العربية بسبب تسليح إيران النووي، مدفوعة بامتلاك قوة مماثلة، وإلا غرقتنا بمصاريف هائلة، ومعها مخاطر أكبر من تصور أن هذا السلاح رادع فقط.

(^{BG} wa miṭlamā tarfuḏ duwal al-manṭiqah tasalluḥ 'isrā'īl allādī jā'a bi-daʕm 'urūbbī-'amrīkī^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'ayḏan lā yumkin 'an tajid al-manṭiqah al-ʕarabiyyah bi-sabab tasalluḥ 'īrān an-nawawī madfūʕatan bi-imtilāk qūwwah mumāṭilah^{FG}) (^{FG} wa-'illā ǧariqnā bi-mašārīf ḥā'ilah wa-maʕahā maxāṭir 'akbar min tašawwur 'anna ḥādā as-silāḥ rādiʕ faqat.^{FG})

Background	wa miṭlamā tarfuḏ duwal al-manṭiqah tasalluḥ 'isrā'īl allādī jā'a bi-daʕm 'urūbbī-'amrīkī
Foreground	fa 'ayḏan lā yumkin 'an tajid al-manṭiqah al-ʕarabiyyah bi-sabab tasalluḥ 'īrān an-nawawī madfūʕatan bi-imtilāk qūwwah mumāṭilah
Foreground	wa-'illā ǧariqnā bi-mašārīf ḥā'ilah wa-maʕahā maxāṭir 'akbar min tašawwur 'anna ḥādā as-silāḥ rādiʕ faqat.

The information conveyed by the two coordinated clauses in sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 9

ثم إذا اقتربنا أن هناك جدلاً حاداً حول اتفاقية أمنية، عراقية - أمريكية تنظر إليها إيران على أنها تهديد مباشر إذا ما تم تطويق حدودها المهمة بقواعد أمريكية، فإن الأسباب توجبها مسألة هذا التسليح، وسيتم التفرقة بين امتلاك إسرائيل قنابلها النووية، وبين إيران، لأن الأخيرة، من المنظور الأمريكي، دولة "ثيوقراطية" راديكالية لا توجد لها الموانع من أن تستخدم سلاحها، في أي حالة ما، أو تنتشر هذه التقنية على مساحات عربية أو إسلامية أخرى.

(^{FG} tumma 'iqā iftaradnā 'anna hunāka jadalān ḥaddān ḥaula ittifaqiyyah 'amnīyyah ʕirāqiyyah-'amrīkiyyah tanzur ilayḥā 'īrān ʕalā 'annahā tahdīd mubāšir 'iqā mā tamma taṭwīq ḥudūdahā al-muhimmah bi-qawāʕid 'amrīkiyyah^{FG}) (^{FG} fa 'inna al-'asbāb tūjibuhā mas'alat ḥādā at-tasalluḥ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa sa-yatimm at-tafrīq bayna imtilāk 'isrā'īl qanābiluhā an-nawawīyyah wa-bayna 'īrān^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna al-'axīrah, min al-manzūr al-'amrīkī, dawlah ṭiyuqrāṭiyyah rādikāliyyah lā tūjad lahā al-mawāniʕ min 'an tastaxdim silāḥahā, fī 'ayyi ḥālatin mā, 'aw tanšur ḥāḏīhi at-tiqaniyyah ʕalā masāḥāt ʕarabiyyah 'aw 'islāmiyyah 'uxrā.^{FG})

Foreground	tumma 'iqā iftaradnā 'anna hunāka jadalān ḥaddān ḥaula ittifaqiyyah 'amnīyyah ʕirāqiyyah-'amrīkiyyah tanzur ilayḥā 'īrān ʕalā 'annahā tahdīd mubāšir 'iqā mā tamma taṭwīq ḥudūdahā al-muhimmah bi-qawāʕid 'amrīkiyyah
Foreground	fa 'inna al-'asbāb tūjibuhā mas'alat ḥādā at-tasalluḥ
Foreground	wa sa-yatimm at-tafrīq bayna imtilāk 'isrā'īl qanābiluhā an-nawawīyyah wa-bayna 'īrān
Foreground	li-'anna al-'axīrah, min al-manzūr al-'amrīkī, dawlah ṭiyuqrāṭiyyah rādikāliyyah lā tūjad lahā al-mawāniʕ min 'an tastaxdim silāḥahā, fī 'ayyi ḥālatin mā, 'aw tanšur ḥāḏīhi at-tiqaniyyah ʕalā masāḥāt ʕarabiyyah 'aw 'islāmiyyah 'uxrā.

The information given by the two main coordinated clauses and adjunct clauses in sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 10

و بصرف النظر عن ادعاء كل طرف، فالموضوع حساس جداً لأن أمن المنطقة لا يأتي على أولويات أمريكا وإسرائيل، حتى بوجود القوة الأمريكية المنتشرة على أرض الخليج والمحيط الهندي، والعراق سيظل المعادلة الحادة في ميدان المساومات.

(^{BG} wa bi-šarf an-naẓar ʕan iddiʕā kull ṭaraf^{BG}), (^{FG} fa l-mawḏūʕ ḥassās jiddān^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna 'aman almanṭiqah lā y'atī ʕalā 'awlāwiyyat 'amrīkā wa-'isrā'īl^{FG}), (^{BG} ḥattā bi-wujūd al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-muntaširah ʕalā 'arḏ al-xalij wa-l-muḥīṭ al-hindī^{BG}) (^{FG} wa l-ʕirāq sa-yazall al-muʕādalah al-ḥaddāh fī mīdān al-musāwamāt.^{FG})

Background	wa bi-šarf an-nzar ċan iddiċā kull taraf
Foreground	fa l-mawḍūc ḥassās jiddan
Foreground	li-'anna 'aman almanṭiqah lā y'atī ċalā 'awlawayyat 'amrikā wa-'isrā'īl
Background	ḥattā bi-wujūd al-qūwwah al-'amrikiyyah al-muntaširah ċalā 'arḍ al-xaliġ wa-l-muḥiṭ al-hindi
Foreground	wa l-ċirāq sa-yazall al-muċādalah al-ḥaddah fi mīdān al-musāwamāt.

The information conveyed by the first main coordinated clause, (li'anna-clause), and second main coordinated clause in sentence 10 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 11

وقد تفترض إسرائيل أن حدود أمنها لا تتف على بلدان الجوار، بل كل العالم الإسلامي إذا ما وصلت قدراته العسكرية، إلى ما يوازيها بالقوة والردع.
(^{FG} wa qad taftariḍ 'isrā'īl 'anna ḥudūd 'amniḥā lā taqif ċalā buldān al-jiwār, bal kull-a-l-ċālam al-'islāmī 'iḍā mā wašalat qudurātihi al-ċaskariyyah 'ilā mā yuwāzihā bi-l-qūwwah wa-r-radċ. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa qad taftariḍ 'isrā'īl 'anna ḥudūd 'amniḥā lā taqif ċalā buldān al-jiwār, bal kull-a-l-ċālam al-'islāmī 'iḍā mā wašalat qudurātihi al-ċaskariyyah 'ilā mā yuwāzihā bi-l-qūwwah wa-r-radċ.
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The information in sentence 11 is contrastively picked up in the following one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 12

فهي لم تستنكر على الهند وجنوب أفريقيا، وحتى الأرجنتين، وكوريا الشمالية أن تمتلك أذرع نووية، إلا إذا خرجت إلى الأبعاد العربية، والإسلامية
(^{FG} fa hiya lam tastankir ċalā al-hind wa-janūb 'afriqiya, wa-ḥattā al-'arjantiṭin wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah 'an tamtalik 'aḍriċah nawawiyah ^{FG}) (^{BG} 'illā 'iḍā xarajat 'ilā al-'abcād al-ċarabiyyah wa-l-'islāmiyyah. ^{BG})

Foreground	fa hiya lam tastankir ċalā al-hind wa-janūb 'afriqiya, wa-ḥattā al-'arjantiṭin wa-kūriya aš-šamāliyyah 'an tamtalik 'aḍriċah nawawiyah
Background	'illā 'iḍā xarajat 'ilā al-'abcād al-ċarabiyyah wa-l-'islāmiyyah.

The main clause in sentence 12 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the argument in the previous sentence.

Sentence 13

ويبقى موضوع السلاح النووي عقدة تتجاوز المسائل العامة، كالحصول على تقنيات سلمية لهذه الطاقة، إذ يمكن السماح بها إذا كانت تحت مظلة الرقابة الدولية، وبشروط أمريكية

(^{FG} wa yabqā mawḍūc as-silāḥ an-nawawī ċuqdah tatajāwaz al-masā'il al-ċāmmah, ka-l-ḥuṣūl ċalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-ḥāḍihi aṭ-ṭāqah ^{FG}) (^{FG} 'iḍ yumkin as-samāḥ biḥā 'iḍā kānat taḥtā mażallat ar-raḡābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūt 'amrikiyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa yabqā mawḍūc as-silāḥ an-nawawī ċuqdah tatajāwaz al-masā'il al-ċāmmah, ka-l-ḥuṣūl ċalā tiqāniyyat silmiyyah li-ḥāḍihi aṭ-ṭāqah
Foreground	'iḍ yumkin as-samāḥ biḥā 'iḍā kānat taḥtā mażallat ar-raḡābah ad-dawliyyah wa bi-šurūt 'amrikiyyah.

Both the main clause and disjunct clause play a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 14

ومن هنا تأتي المخاطر إذا ما أقدمت إسرائيل وحولت تصريحات مسؤوليها الساخنة إلى فعلٍ ستكون آثاره مدمرة على كل العالم.
(^{BG} wa min hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} t'atī al-maxāṭir 'iḍā mā 'aqdamat 'isrā'īl wa-ḥawwalat taṣriḥāt mas'ūliḥā as-sāxinah 'ilā fiċlin sa-takūn āṭāruhu mudammirah ċalā kull-a-l-ċālam. ^{FG})

Background	wa min hunā
Foreground	t'atī al-maxāṭir 'iḍā mā 'aqdamat 'isrā'īl wa-ḥawwalat taṣriḥāt mas'ūliḥā as-sāxinah 'ilā fiċlin sa-takūn āṭāruhu mudammirah ċalā kull-a-l-ċālam.

The main clause in sentence 14 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence and entire text.

Analysis of Text 7

Sentence 1

الحرب الباردة كانت تتم فقط بين الكبار عندما استطاع الاتحاد السوفيتي في الستينات إرسال قمر للفضاء لتعلن حالة الطوارئ في كل أمريكا وحلف الأطلسي لدراسة أسباب تخلفهما عن حلف وارسو، حتى إن الموضوع لم يقتصر على الاستراتيجية العسكرية، وإنما لتغيير المنهج التربوي برمته باعتباره مصدر العلماء والطاقت الفاعلة في أي انجاز مضاد

(^{FG} al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār ^{FG}) (^{BG} ċindamā istaṭāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt 'irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuċlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri' fī kulli 'amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-'aṭlasī li-dirāsāt 'asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū ^{BG}) (^{BG} ḥattā 'inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqṭaṣir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-'innamā li-tagyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭibārihi maṣḍar al-ċulama' wa-t-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī 'ayyi injāz muḍād. ^{BG})

Foreground	al-ḥarb al-bāridah kānat tatimm faqaṭ bayna al-kibār
Background	ċindamā istaṭāca al-ittihād as-sūfaytī fī as-sitīnāt 'irsāl qamar li-l-faḍā li-tuċlan ḥālat aṭ-ṭawāri' fī kulli 'amrīkā wa-ḥilf al-'aṭlasī li-dirāsāt 'asbāb taxallufihumā ċan ḥilf wārsū
Background	ḥattā 'inna al-mawḍūc lam yaqṭaṣir ċalā al-istrātījiyyah al-ċaskariyyah, wa-'innamā li-tagyīr al-manhaj at-tarbawī birummatihi bi-icṭibārihi maṣḍar al-ċulama' wa-t-ṭāqāt al-fācīlah fī 'ayyi injāz muḍād.

The first main coordinated clause in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text. The adjunct clause (ċindamā-clause) and second main coordinated clause (ḥattā-clause) include explanatory information about the first main coordinated clause. Therefore, they are backgrounded.

Sentence 2

في منطقتنا، وعلى حوافها يجري سباق للتسلح بين إيران وإسرائيل، فالأولى جاء ردها على تمارين أمريكا البحرية، بإطلاق صواريخ بالستية، لترد إسرائيل بالكشف عن طائرة تجسس خصصت لإيران وبدون طيار.

(^{BG} fī manṭiqatinā wa-ċalā ḥawāffihā ^{BG}), (^{FG} yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl ^{FG}), (^{FG} fa al-'ūlā jā'a radduhā ċalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah ^{FG}), (^{FG} li-tarudd 'isrā'īl bi-l-kašf ċan ṭā'irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār. ^{FG})

Background	fī manṭiqatinā wa-ċalā ḥawāffihā
Foreground	yajrī sibāq li-t-tasalluḥ bayna 'īrān wa-'isrā'īl
Foreground	fa al-'ūlā jā'a radduhā ċalā tamārīn 'amrīkā al-baḥriyyah bi-iṭlāq ṣawārīx bālistiyyah
Foreground	li-tarudd 'isrā'īl bi-l-kašf ċan ṭā'irat tajassus xuṣṣiṣat li-'īrān wa-bidūn ṭayyār.

The information conveyed by the first main coordinated clause in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the main clause of sentence 1, and is central to the overall message in both the second coordinated clause and adjunct clause of sentence 2. These two clauses are also foregrounded, because they are picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 3

و بوجود هذه المناورات الساخنة يبدو أن الجميع يحاولون لعب دور الضاغظ على الآخر، و كل يؤدي دوره بآفاق وفق رؤيته الخاصة.

(^{BG} wa bi-wujūd ḥāḍihi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah ^{BG}) (^{FG} yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḍ-dāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa kullun yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāṣṣah. ^{BG})

Background	wa bi-wujūd ḥāḍihi al-munāwarat as-sāxinah
Foreground	yabdū 'anna al-jamīc yuḥāwilūna liċb dawr aḍ-dāgiṭ ċalā al-'āxar
Background	wa kullun yu'addī dawrahu bi-itqān wifqa ru'yatihi al-xāṣṣah.

The first coordinated clause in sentence 3 provides a conclusion to the previous one, and is informationally picked up in the next sentence. Therefore, it is foregrounded. The second coordinated clause is backgrounded, because it consists of further, but minor information about the first coordinated clause.

Sentence 4

ومع أن القوة الأمريكية - الإسرائيلية بالمعادلات المتعارف عليها أكبر، وأكثر تقنية من حيازات إيران، إلا أن ذلك لا يخضع لمن يكون الأكثر إيذاءً للآخر حتى بمحدودية قوته.

(^{BG} wa maća 'anna al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-muċādālāt al-mutaċāraf ċalayhā, 'akbar wa-'akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān ^{BG}) (^{FG} 'illā 'anna ḡālika lā yaxḍaċ liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḡā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi. ^{FG})

Background	wa maća 'anna al-qūwwah al-'amrīkiyyah al-'isrā'īliyyah, bi-l-muċādālāt al-mutaċāraf ċalayhā, 'akbar wa-'akṭar tiqaniyyah min ḥiyāzāt 'īrān
Foreground	'illā 'anna ḡālika lā yaxḍaċ liman yakūn al-'akṭar 'īḡā'an li-l-'āxar ḥattā bi-maḥḍūdiyyat qūwwatihi.

The presence of (*ḡālika*) in the main clause in sentence 4 picks up the *wa maća 'anna*- clause, allowing *wa maća 'anna*- clause to be regarded as backgrounded. The information conveyed by the main clause is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 5

وقد رأينا تجارب حدثت في فيتنام وأفغانستان وحتى لبنان كيف تراجعت قوة الدولة الأعظم والأكبر أمام إصرار كفاح الشعوب.

(^{FG} wa qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afġānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarājaċat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'aċzam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'isrār kifāḥ aš-šūċūb. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa qad ra'aynā tajārub ḥadaṭat fī fitnām wa-'afġānistān wa-ḥattā lubnān kayfa tarājaċat qūwwat ad-dawlah al-'aċzam wa-l-'akbar 'amāma 'isrār kifāḥ aš-šūċūb.
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Sentence 5 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is contrastively picked up in the next one.

Sentence 6

لكن في حال استخدام أسلحة فوق التقليدية، وهي ما تشير إليه إسرائيل بتدمير كل إيران يجعل الأمور مختلفة.

(^{BG} lākin fī ḥāl istixḍām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah ^{BG}), (^{FG} wa-hiya mā tušīr 'ilayhi 'isrā'īl bi-tadmīr kull 'īrān ^{FG}) (^{FG} yajāċal al-'umūr muxtalifah. ^{FG})

Background	lākin fī ḥāl istixḍām 'asliḥah fawq at-taqlīdiyyah
Foreground	wa-hiya mā tušīr 'ilayhi 'isrā'īl bi-tadmīr kull 'īrān
Foreground	yajāċal al-'umūr muxtalifah.

The information conveyed by both the parenthetical clause and main clause in sentence 6 is picked up in the following sentence. Therefore, the two clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 7

وهنا لابد من قياس نبض التهديد بالحرب إلى الوسائل التي ستستخدمها أي من هذه الأطراف، ومدى الأضرار التي ستلحق بالدول المحيطة بالمتحاربين.

(^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-taḥdīd bi-l-ḥarb 'ilā al-wasā'il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā 'ayyun min ḥāḡiḥi al-atrāf, wa-madā al-'aḡrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn. ^{FG})

Background	wa hunā
Foreground	lābudda min qiyās nabḍ at-taḥdīd bi-l-ḥarb 'ilā al-wasā'il allatī sa-tastaxdimuhā 'ayyun min ḥāḡiḥi al-atrāf, wa-madā al-'aḡrār allatī sa-talḥaqu bi-d-duwal al-muḥīṭah bi-l-mutaḥāribīn.

Informationally, the main clause in sentence 7 is picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 8

و لا نعتقد أن المجابهة، لو حدثت، بأساليب غير تقليدية ستكون نجاحاً عسكرياً إذا أدركنا أن أحد المحرمات القانونية والعالمية أن تتحرك هذه الأسلحة من ضاغطة و رادعة، إلى التدمير المباشر.

(^{FG} wa lā naṣtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah, law ḥadaṭat, bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ʿaskariyyan ^{FG}) (^{BG} ‘iḡā ‘adrankā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-ʿālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥāḏihī al-‘asliḥah min dāḡiṭah wa-rādiḥah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa lā naṣtaqid ‘anna al-mujābahah [...] bi-‘asālīb ġayr taqlīdiyyah sa-takūn najāḥan ʿaskariyyan
Background	‘iḡā ‘adrankā ‘anna ‘aḥad al-muḥarramāt al-qānuniyyah wa-l-ʿālamīyyah ‘an tataḥarrak ḥāḏihī al-‘asliḥah min dāḡiṭah wa-rādiḥah ‘ilā at-tadmīr al-mubāšir.

The main clause in sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it is a conclusion to the previous one.

Sentence 9

دعونا نفترض أن من يدير المعركة الباردة الراهنة بين قادتها من يملك مغامرة متهورة، وروية مطلقة بالانتصار.

(^{FG} daḥūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maḥrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār. ^{FG})

Foreground	daḥūnā naftariḍ ‘anna man yudīr al-maḥrakah al-bāridah ar-rāhinah bayna qādātihā man yamlik muḡāmarah mutahwwirah wa-ru‘yah muṭlaqah bi-l-intiṣār.
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Sentence 9 is entirely foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 10

و حتى في الحروب وخطتها توجد أحياناً أوهام تجر للأخطاء الفادحة ، و لعل أخطرها كيف يصمد اقتصاد بلد ما، غنياً، أو متوسط الدخل على أكلاف حرب طويلة إذا ما صارت حسابات الساعات شهوراً ثم سنيناً

(^{BG} wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā ^{BG}) (^{FG} tujad ‘aḥyānan ‘awḥām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa laḥalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtisād baladin mā, ġaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘iḡā mā šārat ḥisābāt as-saḥāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan. ^{FG})

Background	wa ḥattā fī l-ḥurūb wa-xiṭāṭihā
Foreground	tujad ‘aḥyānan ‘awḥām tajurru li-l-‘axṭā‘ al-fādiḥah
Foreground	wa laḥalla ‘axṭarahā kayfa yaṣmud iqtisād baladin mā, ġaniyan ‘aw mutawasiṭ ad-daxl, ʿalā ‘aklāf ḥarb ṭawīlah ‘iḡā mā šārat ḥisābāt as-saḥāt šuhūran ṭumma sinīnan.

Informationally, the two main coordinated clauses of sentence 10 are foregrounded, because they are picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 11

و إسرائيل، تحديداً، اعتمدت في انتصارها بحروبها مع العرب، على الضربات السريعة، ونقل الحرب إلى أرض الخصم.

(^{FG} wa ‘isrā‘īl, taḥdīdan, iḥtamadat fī intiṣāriḥā bi-ḥurūbihā maḥa al-ʿarab ʿalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sariḥah, wa-naql al-ḥarb ‘ilā ‘arḍ al-xaṣm. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa ‘isrā‘īl, taḥdīdan, iḥtamadat fī intiṣāriḥā bi-ḥurūbihā maḥa al-ʿarab ʿalā aḍ-ḍarabāt as-sariḥah, wa-naql al-ḥarb ‘ilā ‘arḍ al-xaṣm.
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Sentence 11 is entirely foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 12

وهي بتباعد المسافة مع إيران، ربما تفترض هذا الأسلوب، والذي جربته بضررب تونس، ومفاعل تموز بالعراق ، لكن كلتا الضربتين لم تكونا في زمن متغير .

(^{FG} wa ḥiya bi-tabāʿud al-masāfah maḥa ‘īrān, rubbamā taftariḍ ḥāḡa al-‘uslūb, wa-l-laḡī jarrabathu bi-ḍarb tūnis wa-muḥācil tammūz bi-l-ʿīrāq ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākin kiltā aḍ-ḍarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutāḡayyir. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa hiya bi-tabācud al-masāfah maća 'īrān, rubbamā taftariḏ ḥāḡa al-'uṣlūb, wa-l-laḡī jarrabathu bi-ḡarb tūnis wa-mufaċil tammūz bi-l-ċirāq
Foreground	lākin kiltā aġ-ḡarbatayn lam takūnā fī zaman mutaḡayyir.

The first coordinated clause in sentence 12 provides a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence. Thus, it is foregrounded. Similarly, the relative clause and the second coordinated clause are foregrounded, because they are picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 13

أي أن إيران لديها صواريخ تستطيع الوصول إلى إسرائيل، وهناك جوار حزب الله الذي سيكون خط النار الآخر، وحتى بحياذ دول أخرى فإن المعادلات التي تكتب وترسم على الورق، قد تواجهها مفاجآت غير متوقعة

(^{BG} 'ay 'anna ^{BG}) (^{FG} 'īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīċ al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh allāḡī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āḡar ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa ḡattā bi-ḡiyād duwal 'uxrā ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'inna al-muċādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ċalā al-waraq, qad tuwājīhuhā mufāja'āt ḡayr mutawaqqaċah. ^{FG})

Background	'ay 'anna
Foreground	'īrān ladayhā ṣawārīx tastaṭīċ al-wuṣūl 'ilā 'isrā'īl
Foreground	wa hunāka jiwār ḥizb allāh allāḡī sa-yakūn xaṭṭ an-nār al-āḡar
Background	wa ḡattā bi-ḡiyād duwal 'uxrā
Foreground	fa 'inna al-muċādalāt allatī tuktab wa-tursam ċalā al-waraq, qad tuwājīhuhā mufāja'āt ḡayr mutawaqqaċah.

The three main coordinated clauses of sentence 13 are all foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the information given in the second coordinated clause of sentence 12.

Sentence 14

دول المنطقة ستكون جزءاً من الأهداف، لكن كيف ستكون الأضرار، ومن سيدخل المعركة حتى لو لم يكن شريكاً باللعبة الخطرة.

(^{FG} duwal al-mantiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākin kayfa sa-takūn al-aḡrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-maċrakah ḡatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luċbah al-xaṭīrah? ^{FG})

Foreground	duwal al-mantiqah sa-takūn juz'an min al-'ahdāf
Foreground	lākin kayfa sa-takūn al-aḡrār, wa-man sa-yadxul al-maċrakah ḡatta law lam yakun ṣarīkan bi-l-luċbah al-xaṭīrah?

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 14 is picked up in the following sentence and sentence 16. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 15

لا يبدو أن الذين يفكرون بهذه الحرب يقدرّون النتائج ومخاطرها، وأسوأ الاحتمالات أن تطال المعركة مصافي ووسائل إنتاج النفط في كل دول الخليج، فهنا لن يأتي الضرر فقط على هذه الدول وإنما الزويدة ستعم العالم كله

(^{FG} lā yabdū 'anna allāḡīn yufakkirūna bi-ḡāḡīhi al-ḡarḡ yuqaddirūna an-natā'ij wa-maxāṭīrahā ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa 'aswa' al-iḡtimālāt 'an taṭāl al-maċrakah maṣāfī wa-wasā'il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj ^{FG}) (^{BG} fa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lan ya'tī aġ-ḡarar faqaṭ ċalā ḡāḡīhi ad-duwal wa-'innamā az-zawbaċah sa-taċumm al-ċālam kulluh. ^{FG})

Foreground	lā yabdū 'anna allāḡīn yufakkirūna bi-ḡāḡīhi al-ḡarḡ yuqaddirūna an-natā'ij wa-maxāṭīrahā
Foreground	wa 'aswa' al-iḡtimālāt 'an taṭāl al-maċrakah maṣāfī wa-wasā'il intāj an-naft fī kull duwal al-xalīj
Background	fa hunā
Foreground	lan ya'tī aġ-ḡarar faqaṭ ċalā ḡāḡīhi ad-duwal wa-'innamā az-zawbaċah sa-taċumm al-ċālam kulluh.

The three main coordinated clauses in sentence 15 are foregrounded, because they are informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 16

و نعتقد أن أوروبا، كحليف لأمريكا، و رادع لإسرائيل لأي مغامرة، و محاور مقبول مع إيران، عليها أن تدرك أن اللعبة تتجاوز أمن إسرائيل أو بقاء أمريكا في العراق والخليج، أو إنتاج قنابل نووية إيرانية، إلى دمار اقتصاد عالمي لن يكون مستعداً لقبول مثل هذه الضربة، إذا ما تعدت الأهداف المرحلية إلى ضرر كوني.

(^{FG} wa načtaqid ‘anna ‘urūbba, ka-ḥalīf li-‘amrīkā wa-rādić li-‘isrā’īl li-ayyi muğamarh wa-muḥāwir maqbūl maća ‘īrān, čalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-luċbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā’īl ‘aw baqā’ ‘amrīkā fī l-čirāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawīyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtīšād čālamī lan yakūn mustačīdan li-qabūl miṭl ḥāđihi ađ-đarbah, ‘iđā mā tačaddat al-‘ahdāf al-marḥaliyyah ‘ilā đarar kawnī. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa načtaqid ‘anna ‘urūbba [...] čalayhā ‘an tudrik ‘anna al-luċbah tatajāwaz ‘amn ‘isrā’īl ‘aw baqā’ ‘amrīkā fī l-čirāq wa-l-xalīj, ‘aw ‘intāj qanābil nawawīyyah ‘īrāniyyah, ‘ilā damār iqtīšād čālamī lan yakūn mustačīdan li-qabūl miṭl ḥāđihi ađ-đarbah, ‘iđā mā tačaddat al-‘ahdāf al-marḥaliyyah ‘ilā đarar kawnī.
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Sentence 16 is entirely foregrounded, because it is one main clause, and provides a conclusion to the previous sentence and entire text.

Analysis of Text 8

Sentence 1

أي عاقل من زعماء وسياسيين ومواطنين لا يقبل بحرب على إيران، لأن تداعياتها ستكون مدمرة

(^{FG} ‘ayyi čāqil min zučamā’ wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṭinīn lā yaqbal bi-ḥarb čalā ‘īrān ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-‘anna tadāčiyātiḥā sa-takūn mudammirah. ^{FG})

Foreground	‘ayyi čāqil min zučamā’ wa-siyāsiyyīn wa-muwāṭinīn lā yaqbal bi-ḥarb čalā ‘īrān
Foreground	li-‘anna tadāčiyātiḥā sa-takūn mudammirah.

The information conveyed by both the main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next one, particularly by ‘fa inna –clause’.

Sentence 2

و أياً كان الأمر مناوراً ضاغطة، أم نوايا حقيقية خططت لها أمريكا وإسرائيل، فإن العالم كله يرفضها لخطورة نتائجها وكوارثها الصعبة

(^{BG} wa ‘ayyan kāna al-‘amr munāwarh dāğīṭah, ‘am nawāyā ḥaqīqiyyah xaṭṭaṭat laḥā ‘amrīkā wa-‘isrā’īl ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa ‘inna al-čālam kullahu yarfuđuhā li-xuṭurat natā’ijihā wa-kawāriṭihā aš-šačbah. ^{FG})

Background	wa ‘ayyan kāna al-‘amr munāwarh dāğīṭah, ‘am nawāyā ḥaqīqiyyah xaṭṭaṭat laḥā ‘amrīkā wa-‘isrā’īl
Foreground	fa ‘inna al-čālam kullahu yarfuđuhā li-xuṭurat natā’ijihā wa-kawāriṭihā aš-šačbah.

The main clause in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 3

و إذا كان استبدال الدبلوماسية كحل هو الأفضل وأن شراكة أمريكا في المباحثات مع الوفد الأوروبي جاءت بدوافع صعوبة الهجوم العسكري، فأيضاً المكاسب قد تكون كبيرة ومتعددة ومنها أن.

- 1- فتح مكتب أمريكي لنواة سفارة في إيران سوف يساعدها على استقرار العراق والبقاء فيه طويلاً، و أيضاً التخاطب مع الشعب الإيراني، وربما تدعيم قوى المعارضة من خلال التقارب معها من داخل تلك الدولة
- 2- إشراك إسرائيل بهذه الخطوات، وإعادة العلاقات القديمة، وربما التحالف بين طرفي النزاع والعداوات، خاصة وأن سورية تعمل على خلق نهايات لحربها مع إسرائيل والتي تمثل الحليف العربي الأهم والمجاور لإسرائيل، وكذلك تحييد حزب الله بإنهاء الخلاف على مزارع شبعا والجلقاء عن باقي الأراضي اللبنانية
- 3- دفع العرب إلى سلام مع إسرائيل حتى ولو جاءت بتنازلات صعبة، وخاصة الدول التي ليس لها حدود معها، وكمعادلة للقوة بين إسرائيل وإيران، و الأسباب ناتجة من أن الضعف العربي وصل إلى نهاياته، وأصبح قضية ربما تجعلهم الهدف والضحية في أي تطورات جديدة في المنطقة كلها

(^{BG} wa 'iḡā kāna istibdāl ad-dublumāsiyyah ka-ḡall huwa al-'afḡal wa-'anna šarākat 'amrikā fi l-mubāḡaḡāt maća al-wafḡ al-'ūrubbi jā'at bi-dawāfić šućubat al-ḡujūm al-ćaskarī ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'ayḡan al-makāsib qad takūn kabīrah wa-mutaćaddidah wa minhā 'anna ^{FG}):

- (^{FG} fath maktab 'amrikī li-nawāt safārah fi 'īran sawfa yusāćiduhā ćalā istiqrār al-ćirāq wa-l-baqā' fihī ḡawīlan, wa-'ayḡan at-taxāḡub maća aš-šaćab al-'īrānī, wa-rubbamā tadćim quwā al-mućāraḡah min xilāl at-taqārub maćahā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah. ^{FG})
- (^{FG} iśrāk 'isrā'tīl bi-hāḡihi al-xaḡawāt wa-'ićādat al-ćalāqāt al-qadīmah wa-rubbamā at-taḡāluf bayna ḡarafay an-nizāć wa-l-ćadāwāt ^{FG}), (^{BG} xāšatan wa-'anna sūriya taćmal ćalā xalq nihāyāt li-ḡarbiḡ maća 'isrā'tīl wa-l-latīl tumatḡil al-ḡalīf al-ćarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'tīl ^{BG}), (^{FG} wa-kaḡālīka taḡyīd hizb allāḡ bi-'inhā' al-xilāf ćalā mazārić šabćā wa-l-jalā' ćan baḡī al-'arāḡī al-lubnāniyyah. ^{FG})
- (^{FG} dafć al-ćarab 'ilā salām maća 'isrā'tīl ḡattā wa-law jā'at bi-tanāzulāt šaćbah, wa-xāššatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḡā ḡudūd maćahā ^{FG}), (^{BG} wa-ka-mućādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'tīl wa-'īrān ^{BG}), (^{FG} wa-l-asbāb nāḡijah min 'anna ad-ćućf al-ćarabī wašala 'ilā nihāyātiḡi, wa-ašbaḡa qaḡiyyah rubbamā tajćaluhum al-hadaḡ wa-ḡ-ḡaḡiyyah fi 'ayyi taḡawwrāt jaḡīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā. ^{FG})

Background	wa 'iḡā kāna istibdāl ad-dublumāsiyyah ka-ḡall huwa al-'afḡal wa-'anna šarākat 'amrikā fi l-mubāḡaḡāt maća al-wafḡ al-'ūrubbi jā'at bi-dawāfić šućubat al-ḡujūm al-ćaskarī
Foreground	fa 'ayḡan al-makāsib qad takūn kabīrah wa-mutaćaddidah wa minhā 'anna
Foreground	fath maktab 'amrikī li-nawāt safārah fi 'īran sawfa yusāćiduhā ćalā istiqrār al-ćirāq wa-l-baqā' fihī ḡawīlan, wa-'ayḡan at-taxāḡub maća aš-šaćab al-'īrānī, wa-rubbamā tadćim quwā al-mućāraḡah min xilāl at-taqārub maćahā min dāxil tilka ad-dawlah.
Foreground	iśrāk 'isrā'tīl bi-hāḡihi al-xaḡawāt wa-'ićādat al-ćalāqāt al-qadīmah wa-rubbamā at-taḡāluf bayna ḡarafay an-nizāć wa-l-ćadāwāt
Background	xāšatan wa-'anna sūriya taćmal ćalā xalq nihāyāt li-ḡarbiḡ maća 'isrā'tīl wa-l-latīl tumatḡil al-ḡalīf al-ćarabī al-'ahamm wa-l-mujāwir li-'isrā'tīl
Foreground	wa-kaḡālīka taḡyīd hizb allāḡ bi-'inhā' al-xilāf ćalā mazārić šabćā wa-l-jalā' ćan baḡī al-'arāḡī al-lubnāniyyah.
Foreground	dafć al-ćarab 'ilā salām maća 'isrā'tīl [...] wa-xāššatan ad-duwal allatī laysa laḡā ḡudūd maćahā
Background	wa-ka-mućādalah li-l-quwwah bayna 'isrā'tīl wa-'īrān
Foreground	wa-l-asbāb nāḡijah min 'anna ad-ćućf al-ćarabī wašala 'ilā nihāyātiḡi, wa-ašbaḡa qaḡiyyah rubbamā tajćaluhum al-hadaḡ wa-ḡ-ḡaḡiyyah fi 'ayyi taḡawwrāt jaḡīdah fi l-mantiqati kullihā.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 3 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the immediately subsequent text. The entire first appositive clause, the two clauses in both the second and third appositive clauses are all foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the information given in the preceding main clause.

Sentence 4

هنا يأتي سؤال ساخن عن المستقبل العربي في ظل هذه التطورات المتسارعة.

(^{BG} hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} y'atī su'āl sāxin ćan al-mustaḡbal al-ćarabī fi ḡilli hāḡihi at-taḡawwrāt al-mutasārićah. ^{FG})

Background	hunā
Foreground	y'atī su'āl sāxin ćan al-mustaḡbal al-ćarabī fi ḡilli hāḡihi at-taḡawwrāt al-mutasārićah.

The main clause in sentence 4 is foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is informationally picked up in sentences 5, 6, and 10.

Sentence 5

فأمريكا لا تراهن على الخصومات ولا الصداقات، وإنما تريد تحقيق خططها بعيداً عن العواطف ورهانات الخطأ والصواب إذا كان طريقها يؤدي إلى حسم الأمور بنتائج تحترم مصالحها.

(^{FG} fa 'amrikā lā turāhin ćalā al-xušūmāt wa-lā aš-šadaḡāt ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa-'innama turīd taḡḡīq xiḡaḡihā baćīdan ćan al-ćawāḡif wa-riḡānāt al-xaḡa' wa-š-šawāb 'iḡā kāna ḡarićuhā yu'addī 'ilā ḡasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij taḡḡarim mašālīḡihā. ^{FG})

Foreground	fa 'amrikā lā turāhin ćalā al-xušūmāt wa-lā aš-šadaḡāt
Foreground	wa-'innama turīd taḡḡīq xiḡaḡihā baćīdan ćan al-ćawāḡif wa-riḡānāt al-xaḡa' wa-š-šawāb 'iḡā kāna ḡarićuhā yu'addī 'ilā ḡasm al-'umūr bi-natā'ij taḡḡarim mašālīḡihā.

The two coordinated verb phrases in sentence 5 are foregrounded, because they provide a kind of conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 6

و إيران تفاوض من منطلق القوة لأنها تدرك كيف تحصل على ما تريد.

(^{FG} wa 'īrān tufāwiḍ min munṭalaq al-quwwah ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-'annahā tudrik kayfa taḥṣal ʿalā mā turīd. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa 'īrān tufāwiḍ min munṭalaq al-quwwah
Background	li-'annahā tudrik kayfa taḥṣal ʿalā mā turīd.

The information in the main clause of sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it provides a kind of conclusion to sentence 4, and is picked up in the next one.

Sentence 7

و نفس الأمر ينطبق على إسرائيل صاحبة المكاسب الأكبر، والمدركة أن كل الشعارات المرفوعة بدميرها والانتصار للقضية الفلسطينية، ما هي إلا حالات احتقان تزيلها عوامل الواقعية السياسية حتى في الدروب الضيقة

(^{FG} wa nafs al-'amr yanṭabiq ʿalā 'isrā'īl šāhibat al-makāsib al-'akbar ^{FG}), (^{BG} wa-l-mudrikah 'anna kull aš-šicārāt al-marfūcāh bi-tadmīrihā wa-l-intiṣār li-l-qaḍiyyah al-filasṭīniyyah mā hiyā 'illā ḥalāt iḥtiqān tuziluhā ʿawāmil al-wāqīciyyah as-siyāsiyyah ḥattā fī ad-durūb aḍ-dayyiqah. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa nafs al-'amr yanṭabiq ʿalā 'isrā'īl šāhibat al-makāsib al-'akbar
Background	wa-l-mudrikah 'anna kull aš-šicārāt al-marfūcāh bi-tadmīrihā wa-l-intiṣār li-l-qaḍiyyah al-filasṭīniyyah mā hiyā 'illā ḥalāt iḥtiqān tuziluhā ʿawāmil al-wāqīciyyah as-siyāsiyyah ḥattā fī ad-durūb aḍ-dayyiqah.

The main clause in sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it provides a kind of conclusion to sentences 4 and 5, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 8

و يبقى العرب الذين قد لا يمثلون مراكز للقوة عندما تتوزع اللعبة بين ثلاث قوى، هي إسرائيل، وإيران، وتركيا و هذا الواقع المرعب، قد يكون خيار القوى النافذة في المنطقة، والتي هي من يرسم الخطط ويفرض تنفيذها

(^{FG} wa yabqā al-ʿarab allāḍīna qad lā yumattīlūna marākiz li-l-qūwwah ʿindamā tatawazzaʿ al-luʿbah bayna ṭalāt quwā, hiyā 'isrā'īl wa-'īrān wa-turkiya ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa ḥāḍā al-wāqīc al-murcīb qad yakūn xayār al-quwā an-nāfiḍah fī l-mantiqah ^{FG}), wa-l-laṭī hiya man yarsum al-xiṭaṭ wa-yafriḍ tanfiḍihā.

Foreground	wa yabqā al-ʿarab allāḍīna qad lā yumattīlūna marākiz li-l-qūwwah ʿindamā tatawazzaʿ al-luʿbah bayna ṭalāt quwā, hiyā 'isrā'īl wa-'īrān wa-turkiya
Foreground	wa ḥāḍā al-wāqīc al-murcīb qad yakūn xayār al-quwā an-nāfiḍah fī l-mantiqah [...].

Informationally, the the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 8 are picked up in the next one. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 9

في هذه الحال، هل تعود خطط "سايسكس - بيكو" بتطبيع أوصال العرب تحت ذرائع فشل السلطات بالإصلاح الاقتصادي وتطبيق آليات الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان، وأن النواة بدأت بالعراق، وسترحف إلى السودان، و في المحفظة خرائط أخرى قد تمكن القوى الثلاث التي ستلعب أدوار أمريكا وأوروبا من أن تضيف تأمين العالم من انتشار ظواهر الإرهاب كبند قابل لأن توضع تحته عشرات الذرائع؟

(^{BG} fī ḥāḍīhi al-ḥāl ^{BG}), (^{FG} hal taʿūd xiṭaṭ sāyikis-bīku bi-taqṭīc 'awṣāl al-ʿarab taḥta ḍarā'īc faṣal as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḥuqūq al-'insān, wa-'anna an-nawāh bada'at bi-l-ʿirāq, wa-sa-taḥḥaf 'ilā as-sudān ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa fī l-maḥfazah xarā'it 'uxrā qad tumakkin al-quwa aṭ-ṭalāt allatī sa-talʿab 'adwār 'amrikā wa-'ūrubbā min 'an taḍīf t'amīn al-ʿālam min intiṣār ḥawāhir al-'irḥāb ka-band qābil li-'an tūḍaʿ taḥtahu ʿaṣarāt aḍ-ḍarā'īc. ^{FG})

Background	fī ḥāḍīhi al-ḥāl
Foreground	hal taʿūd xiṭaṭ sāyikis-bīku bi-taqṭīc 'awṣāl al-ʿarab taḥta ḍarā'īc faṣal as-suluṭāt bi-l-iṣlāḥ al-iqtisādī wa-taṭbīq āliyyat ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-ḥuqūq al-'insān, wa-'anna an-nawāh bada'at bi-l-ʿirāq, wa-sa-taḥḥaf 'ilā as-sudān
Foreground	wa fī l-maḥfazah xarā'it 'uxrā qad tumakkin al-quwa aṭ-ṭalāt allatī sa-talʿab 'adwār 'amrikā wa-'ūrubbā min 'an taḍīf t'amīn al-ʿālam min intiṣār ḥawāhir al-'irḥāb ka-band qābil li-'an tūḍaʿ taḥtahu ʿaṣarāt aḍ-ḍarā'īc.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 10

القوانين والشرائع التي تقرها المؤسسات الدولية، لا تعطي الحجج لحماية الضعفاء والمتخاذلين، و يكفي أن نرى الانقسامات العربية حتى نفهم أن المستقبل لا يسر، وأنهم اليتامى في أرض البخلاء

(^{FG} al-qauwānīn wa-š-šarā'ē allatī tuqirruhā al-mu'asasāt ad-dawliyyah, lā tačtī al-ḥujaj li-ḥimāyat aḍ-ḍucafā wa-l-mutaxāḍilīn
(^{FG}) (^{FG} wa yakfī 'an narā al-inqisāmāt al-ċarabiyyah ḥattā nafham 'anna al-mustaqbal lā yasurr, wa-'annahum al-yatāmā fī 'arḍ al-buxalā'.^{FG})

Foreground	al-qauwānīn wa-š-šarā'ē allatī tuqirruhā al-mu'asasāt ad-dawliyyah, lā tačtī al-ḥujaj li-ḥimāyat aḍ-ḍucafā wa-l-mutaxāḍilīn
Foreground	wa yakfī 'an narā al-inqisāmāt al-ċarabiyyah ḥattā nafham 'anna al-mustaqbal lā yasurr, wa-'annahum al-yatāmā fī 'arḍ al-buxalā'.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 10 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the previous one and entire text.

Analysis of Text 9

Sentence 1

العراق وضع أمام خيارين، دكتاتورية ظالمة، لكنها حارسه للامن وإيقاف الفوضى، واحتلال ادعى تعميم الديمقراطية والحرية، والنتائج تمزق داخلي أعاد العراق مائة عام إلى الخلف.

(^{FG} al-ċirāq wuḍiċa 'amām xayārayn (^{FG}) (^{FG} diktāturiyyah zālīmah, lākinnahā ḥārisah l-l-'amn wa-'iqāf al-fawḍā (^{FG}) (^{FG} wa iḥtilāl iddaċā taċmīm ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-l-ḥuriyyah, wa-n-natā'ij tamazzuq ḍāxilī 'aċāda al-ċirāq mā'at ċām 'ilā al-xalf.^{FG})

Foreground	al-ċirāq wuḍiċa 'amām xayārayn
Foreground	diktāturiyyah zālīmah, lākinnahā ḥārisah l-l-'amn wa-'iqāf al-fawḍā
Foreground	wa iḥtilāl iddaċā taċmīm ad-dimuqrāṭiyyah wa-l-ḥuriyyah, wa-n-natā'ij tamazzuq ḍāxilī 'aċāda al-ċirāq mā'at ċām 'ilā al-xalf.

The information conveyed by the main clause and the two appositive main coordinated phrases in sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next sentence and sentence 3.

Sentence 2

و المنطق يرفض أيًا من الأسلوبين للحكم، غير أن قدر هذا الوطن أن يقف على حافة الهاوية في مجرى التاريخ الحديث، رغم الإمكانيات التي تجعله العراق السعيد

(^{FG} wa l-mantiq yarfuḍ 'ayyan min al-'uslūbayn li-l-ḥukm (^{FG}) (^{BG} gayra 'anna qadar ḥāḍā al-waṭan 'an yaqif ċalā ḥāffat al-hāwiyah fī majrā at-tārīx al-ḥadīṭ, rugmā al-imkānāt allatī tajāluhu al-ċirāq as-saċīd.^{BG})

Foreground	wa al-mantiq yarfuḍ 'ayyan min al-'uslūbayn li-l-ḥukm
Background	gayra 'anna qadar ḥāḍā al-waṭan 'an yaqif ċalā ḥāffat al-hāwiyah fī majrā at-tārīx al-ḥadīṭ, rugmā al-imkānāt allatī tajāluhu al-ċirāq as-saċīd.

The main clause in sentence 2 provides a conclusion to the previous sentence, and is informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 3

صدام انتهى وأصبح في ذمة الزمن الماضي، و تأثيره السلبي وممارساته الدكتاتورية لو عُرضت في وقتنا الراهن على العراقيين، وطلب منهم الخيار بين وضعهم مع الاحتلال والتمزق، أو قبول حكمه لربما جاءت النتائج لصالحه ليس لأنه مقبول، لكن لأن تقويمه وإصلاحه أسهل من واقع فرض على العراق بقانون أن صدام يملك أسلحة دمار شامل، وأنه يتعاون مع القاعدة، التي انتشرت كالآشعة في العالم، ومع ذلك كذب الأمريكيون أنفسهم، بأنه لا صحة لتلك الذرائع.

(^{FG} šaddām intahā wa-ašbaḥa fī ḡimmat az-zaman al-māḏī ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa ta'tūruhu as-silbiyyī wa-mumārasātihi ad-diktāturiyyah law ċuriḡat fī wa-qtinā ar-rāhin ċalā al-ċirāqiyyīn, wa-ṭuliba minhum al-xayār bayna waḡċahum maċa al-iḡtilāl wa-t-tamazuq, 'aw qubūl ḡukmihi la-rubbamā jā'at an-natā'ij li-šāliḡihi ^{FG}) (^{BG} laysa li-'annahu maqbul ^{BG}), (^{FG} lākin li-'anna taqwīmihi wa-'iṣlāḡihi 'ašhal min wāqiċ furiġa ċalā al-ċirāq bi-qānūn 'anna šaddam yamlik 'asliḡat damār šāmil, tuḡaddid al-'amn al-ċālamī, wa-'annahu yataċāwan maċa al-qāċidah, allatī intašarat kal-'ašīċċah fī al-ċālam, wa-maċa ḡālika kaḡḡaba al-'amrikiyyūn 'anfusahum bi-'annahu lā šihḡat li-tilka aḡ-ḡarā'īċ. ^{FG})

Foreground	šaddām intahā wa-ašbaḥa fī ḡimmat az-zaman al-māḏī
Foreground	wa ta'tūruhu as-silbiyyī wa-mumārasātihi ad-diktāturiyyah law ċuriḡat fī wa-qtinā ar-rāhin ċalā al-ċirāqiyyīn, wa-ṭuliba minhum al-xayār bayna waḡċahum maċa al-iḡtilāl wa-t-tamazuq, 'aw qubūl ḡukmihi la-rubbamā jā'at an-natā'ij li-šāliḡihi
Background	laysa li-'annahu maqbul
Foreground	lākin li-'anna taqwīmihi wa-'iṣlāḡihi 'ašhal min wāqiċ furiġa ċalā al-ċirāq bi-qānūn 'anna šaddam yamlik 'asliḡat damār šāmil, tuḡaddid al-'amn al-ċālamī, wa-'annahu yataċāwan maċa al-qāċidah, allatī intašarat kal-'ašīċċah fī al-ċālam, wa-maċa ḡālika kaḡḡaba al-'amrikiyyūn 'anfusahum bi-'annahu lā šihḡat li-tilka aḡ-ḡarā'īċ.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 3 provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument. It is also informationally picked up in sentence 10. Thus, it is foregrounded. The information given by the second coordinated clause in the adjunct clause is also foregrounded, because it is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 4

و بدلاً من جعل العراق جبهة تخدمهم ضد إيران، صارت الأخيرة واقعاً مرآً يغذي هواجس الخوف من قوة صاعدة نووياً، وربما اقتصادياً ستكون أهم لاعب في مصير الخليج وأسيا الوسطى .

(^{BG} wa badalan min jaċl al-ċirāq jabḡah taḡdimuhum ḡidda 'īrān ^{BG}), (^{FG} šārat al-'axīrah wāqiċan murrān yuḡaḡḡī hawājis al-xawf min quwwah šāċidah nawawiyyān, wa-rubbamā iḡtišāḡiyyān sa-takūn 'aḡamm lāċib fī mašīr al-xaliḡ wa-āsiyā al-wuṣṡā. ^{FG})

Background	wa badalan min jaċl al-ċirāq jabḡah taḡdimuhum ḡidda 'īrān
Foreground	šārat al-'axīrah wāqiċan murrān yuḡaḡḡī hawājis al-xawf min quwwah šāċidah nawawiyyān, wa-rubbamā iḡtišāḡiyyān sa-takūn 'aḡamm lāċib fī mašīr al-xaliḡ wa-āsiyā al-wuṣṡā.

The main clause of sentence 4 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the second coordinated clause in the adjunct clause of the previous sentence.

Sentence 5

(ديك تشيني) نائب الرئيس الأمريكي الذي يحل ضيفاً على المنطقة، يريد مضاعفة إنتاج النفط وتخفيض أسعاره، إن أمكن، بنفس الوقت يحمل دعوة للوقوف ضد تنامي القوة الإيرانية، البند الثالث الذي ربما يكون سرياً، هو عقد سلام مع إسرائيل باعتبارها القوة النووية التي قد تدعم العرب كتمن لهذا السلام أمام أسلحة إيران النووية

(^{FG} dik tšīnī nā'ib ar-ra'īs al-'amriki allāḡī yaḡillu ḡayfan ċalā al-mantiqah, yurīd muḡāċafat 'intāḡ an-naft wa-taxfīḡ 'ascāriḡ, 'in 'amkan ^{FG}) (^{BG} bi-nafs al-waḡt ^{BG}) (^{FG} yaḡmil ḡaċwah li-l-wuqūf ḡidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'īrāniyyah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa l-band aṡ-ṡāliḡ allāḡī rubbamā yakūn siriyān, huwa ċaqḡ salām maċa 'isrā'īl bi-iċtibāriḡā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadċam al-ċarab ka-ṡaman li-hāḡā as-salām 'amāma 'asliḡat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	dik tšīnī nā'ib ar-ra'īs al-'amriki [...] yurīd muḡāċafat 'intāḡ an-naft wa-taxfīḡ 'ascāriḡ, 'in 'amkan
Background	bi-nafs al-waḡt
Foreground	yaḡmil ḡaċwah li-l-wuqūf ḡidda tanāmī al-quwwah al-'īrāniyyah
Foreground	wa l-band aṡ-ṡāliḡ [...] huwa ċaqḡ salām maċa 'isrā'īl bi-iċtibāriḡā al-quwwah an-nawawiyyah allatī qad tadċam al-ċarab ka-ṡaman li-hāḡā as-salām 'amāma 'asliḡat 'īrān an-nawawiyyah.

The information given by the first coordinated clause, second coordinated clause, and third coordinated clause in sentence 5 is picked up and developed in sentences 6, 7, and 8 respectively. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

النفط سلعة متداولة في السوق العالمي ، وهو ما يحدّد السعر والاستهلاك، إذ لم يعد هناك من يتحكم بهذه التنتاج أو يوقفها جرياً على زمن مضى ، حين كانت الدول المنتجة خاضعة بكلّيتها إلى مزاج الغرب المستهلك الأكبر، والمسعر الأهم للنفط .

(^{FG} an-naft silcāh mutadāwalah fi s-sūq al-ċālamī ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa huwa mā yuḥaddid as-siċr wa-l-istiḥlāk ^{FG}), (^{BG} 'iḍ lam yaċud hunāk man yataḥakkam bi-hāḍihi an-natā'ij 'aw yūqifuhā jaryan ċalā zamanin maḍā, ḥīna kānat ad-duwal almuntijah xāḍiċah bi-kulliyyatihā 'ilā mazāj al-ġarb al-mustahlik 'al-'akbar, wa-l-musaċċir al-'ahamm li-n-naft. ^{BG})

Foreground	an-naft silcāh mutadāwalah fi s-sūq al-ċālamī
Foreground	wa huwa mā yuḥaddid as-siċr wa-l-istiḥlāk
Background	'iḍ lam yaċud hunāk man yataḥakkam bi-hāḍihi an-natā'ij 'aw yūqifuhā jaryan ċalā zamanin maḍā, ḥīna kānat ad-duwal almuntijah xāḍiċah bi-kulliyyatihā 'ilā mazāj al-ġarb al-mustahlik 'al-'akbar, wa-l-musaċċir al-'ahamm li-n-naft.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 6 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the first coordinated clause in the previous sentence.

Sentence 7

و موضوع قوة إيران ليس مطروحاً لمزادات سياسية أو تحالفات جديدة تُرسم من خلال مصالح الأقوى على الأضعف، مدركين أن أي إخلال بأمن الخليج سيكون كارثة أكبر من واقع العراق الرمز الحقيقي والسبب للخطوات الأمريكية على الأرض العربية، و من المستحيل القبول بإملاءات تعرضنا لدمار شامل.

(^{FG} wa mawḍūc quwwat 'Irān laysa maṭrūḥan li-mazādāt siyāsiyyah 'aw taḥālufāt jadīdah tursam min xilāl maṣāliḥ al-'aqwā ċalā al-'aḍċaf ^{FG}) (^{BG} mudrikīn 'anna 'ayyi 'ixlāl bi-'amn al-xalīj sa-yakūn kāriḥah 'akbar min wāqic al-ċirāq ar-ramz al-ḥaqīqi wa-s-sayyi' li-l-xaṭawāt al-'amrīkiyyah ċalā al-'arḍ al-ċarabiyyah ^{BG}) (^{FG} wa min al-mustahīl al-qubūl bi-implā'āt tuċarriḍunā li-damār šāmil. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa mawḍūc quwwat 'Irān laysa maṭrūḥan li-mazādāt siyāsiyyah 'aw taḥālufāt jadīdah tursam min xilāl maṣāliḥ al-'aqwā ċalā al-'aḍċaf
Background	mudrikīn 'anna 'ayyi 'ixlāl bi-'amn al-xalīj sa-yakūn kāriḥah 'akbar min wāqic al-ċirāq ar-ramz al-ḥaqīqi wa-s-sayyi' li-l-xaṭawāt al-'amrīkiyyah ċalā al-'arḍ al-ċarabiyyah
Foreground	wa min al-mustahīl al-qubūl bi-implā'āt tuċarriḍunā li-damār šāmil.

The information conveyed by the two main coordinated clauses in sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the information given in the second coordinated clause in sentence 5.

Sentence 8

أما السلام مع إسرائيل فهو الخط المتعرج الذي لا تريد أمريكا أن يستقيم على اتجاه واضح لأنها المستفيد الأول من نتاج الخمسين عاماً التي مضت، والكاسب الأكبر من هذا العداء، وإلا كيف تضع نفسها خصماً للعرب والعالم الإسلامي، وحليفاً متلاحماً مع الشان الإسرائيلي حتى لو أخرجت مخزونها النووي ودمرت به كل المنطقة، إذا كان ذلك يضمن سلامتها ومحافظتها على القوة المطلقة على دول المنطقة مجتمعة. ثم تطلب سلاماً يفرض بواسطتها وحليفتها؟

(^{FG} 'ammā as-salām maċa 'isrā'īl fa-huwa al-xaṭ al-mutaċrrij alladī lā turīḍ 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm ċalā ittijāh wāḍiḥ ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-'annahā al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ċāman allatī maḍat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min ḥāḍā al-ċadā' ^{BG}) (^{FG} wa-'illā kayfa taḍāc nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ċarab wa-l-ċālam al-'islāmī wa-ḥalīfan mutalāḥīman maċa aš-ša'an al-'isrā'īl ḥattā law 'axrajāt maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarāt bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'iḍā kāna ḍālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā ċalā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah ċalā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiċatan ṭumma taṭlub salāman yuḥaddid bi-wāsiṭatihā wa-ḥalīfatihā. ^{FG})

Foreground	'ammā as-salām maċa 'isrā'īl fa-huwa al-xaṭ al-mutaċrrij alladī lā turīḍ 'amrīkā 'an yastaqīm ċalā ittijāh wāḍiḥ
Background	li-'annahā al-mustafīd al-'awwal min natā'ij al-xamsīna ċāman allatī maḍat, wa-l-kāsib al-'akbar min ḥāḍā al-ċadā'
Foreground	wa-'illā kayfa taḍāc nafsahā xaṣman li-l-ċarab wa-l-ċālam al-'islāmī wa-ḥalīfan mutalāḥīman maċa aš-ša'an al-'isrā'īl ḥattā law 'axrajāt maxzūnihā an-nawawī wa-dammarāt bihi kull l-mantiqah, 'iḍā kāna ḍālika yaḍman salāmatihā wa-muḥafazatihā ċalā al-quwwah al-muṭlaqah ċalā duwal al-mantiqah mujtamiċatan ṭumma taṭlub salāman yuḥaddid bi-wāsiṭatihā wa-ḥalīfatihā.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 8 provide a conclusion to the third coordinated clause in sentence 5. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 9

العراق اختزل الصورة الأمريكية ليس فقط في محيط المعارك الدائرة الآن، والمتنظرة مع إيران، لأنه النموذج الذي قاد العالم للاحتجاج والرفض لأسلوب الهيمنة بالقوة.

(^{FG} al-‘cīrāq ixtazala aš-šūrah al-‘amrīkiyyah laysa faqaṭ fī muḥīt al-ma‘ārik ad-dā‘irah al-‘ān, wa-l-muntazarah ma‘ā ‘īrān ^{FG})
(^{BG} li-‘annahū an-namūḍaj alladī qāda al-‘ālam li-l-iḥtijaj wa-r-rafd li-‘uslūb al-haymanah bi-l-quwwah. ^{BG})

Foreground	al-‘cīrāq ixtazala aš-šūrah al-‘amrīkiyyah laysa faqaṭ fī muḥīt al-ma‘ārik ad-dā‘irah al-‘ān, wa-l-muntazarah ma‘ā ‘īrān
Background	li-‘annahū an-namūḍaj alladī qāda al-‘ālam li-l-iḥtijaj wa-r-rafd li-‘uslūb al-haymanah bi-l-quwwah.

Informationally, the main clause in sentence 9 is picked up in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 10

و بالتالي إذا كان العراق تخلص من صدام، فمن يخلصه من مأساة الاحتلال والتدخل الخارجي؟

(^{BG} wa-bj-t-tālī ^{BG}) (^{FG} idā kāna al-‘cīrāq taxallaša min šaddam ^{FG}) (^{FG} fa man yuxallišahu min ma’sāt al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī? ^{FG})

Background	wa-bj-t-tālī
Foreground	idā kāna al-‘cīrāq taxallaša min šaddam
Foreground	fa man yuxallišahu min ma’sāt al-iḥtilāl wa-t-tadaxul al-xārijī?

The information conveyed by both the adjunct clause and main clause in sentence 10 plays a role in the immediately following text. It also, along with the final sentence below, provides a conclusion to the entire text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 11

و تلك هي الحقيقة التي لا تستطيع أمريكا خداع دول المنطقة بها، لأن التجارب القائمة هي الشاهد والدليل.

(^{FG} wa tilka hiya al-ḥaqīqah allatī lā tastaṭīc ‘amrīkā xidāc duwal al-mantiqah biha ^{FG}) (^{BG} li-‘anna at-tajārub al-qā ‘imah hiya aš-šāhid wa-d-dalīl. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa tilka hiya al-ḥaqīqah allatī lā tastaṭīc ‘amrīkā xidāc duwal al-mantiqah biha
Background	li-‘anna at-tajārub al-qā ‘imah hiya aš-šāhid wa-d-dalīl.

The main clause in sentence 11 provides a conclusion to the previous one. Like the adjunct and main clause in sentence 10, this clause also concludes the argument in the entire text. Thus it is foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 10

Sentence 1

مستعدون لأن نقبل دعوة وزيرة الخارجية الأمريكية "كوندوليزا رايس" بالذهاب لأبعد نقطة في تعزيز أمن العراق، وإعادته إلى رحمه العربي.

(^{FG} musta‘iddūn li-‘an naqbal da‘qat wazīrat al-xārijīyyah al-‘amrīkiyyah kundulizā rāyis bi-d-ḡahāb li-ab‘ad nuqṭah fī ta‘zīz ‘amn al-‘cīrāq wa-i‘adatīhi ‘ilā raḥimīhi al-‘arabī. ^{FG})

Foreground	musta‘iddūn li-‘an naqbal da‘qat wazīrat al-xārijīyyah al-‘amrīkiyyah kundulizā rāyis bi-d-ḡahāb li-ab‘ad nuqṭah fī ta‘zīz ‘amn al-‘cīrāq wa-i‘adatīhi ‘ilā raḥimīhi al-‘arabī.
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Sentence 1 is entirely foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text and sentence 3.

Sentence 2

لكن المعالجة لا تأتي بالنصائح لإرسال سفراء عرب لبغداد، ليس لعدم الاعتراف بواحد من أهم الأقطار العربية، تاريخاً، ونضالاً، بل لأن من دهور أمن العراق وأخرج من مواطنيه أكثر من أربعة ملايين لاجئ، وقتل العدد المهول والمروع بسبب تسبب الأمن واعتماد خطة قتل علمائه، أو تفرغهم لملاجئ أخرى، ونهب آثار أهم دولة في العالم في التراث الإنساني، ثم جلب إيران، والقاعدة، وكل متلاعب يحصل على فرصته على أرض العراق، يتم من قبله توجيه الدول الخليجية تحديداً لأن ترسل سفراءها إلى بلد تتعدم فيه وسائل الأمن .

(^{FG} lākinna lmuċālajah lā ta'tī bi-n-naṣā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ċarab li-bagḏād (^{FG}) (^{BG} laysa li-ċadam al-iċtirāf bi-wāhid min 'ahamm al-'aqtār al-ċarabiyyah, tāriḫan wa-niḏālan (^{BG}), (^{FG} bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ċirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'aktar min 'arbaċat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ċadad al-mahūl wa-l-murawwiċ bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-iċtimād xiṭṭat qatl ċulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriġihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb ātār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ċālam fī t-turāṭ al-'insāni, ṭumma jalb 'irān wa-l-qāċidah, wa-kull mutalāċib yaḥṣal ċalā furṣatihi ċalā 'arḏ al-ċirāq, yatimm min qibalihi tawjīh ad-duwal al-xaljiyyah taḥḏīdan li-'an tursil sufarāahā 'ilā balad tanċadim fīhi wasā'il al-'amn. (^{FG})

Foreground	lākinna lmuċālajah lā ta'tī bi-n-naṣā'ih li-irsāl sufarā' ċarab li-bagḏād
Background	laysa li-ċadam al-iċtirāf bi-wāhid min 'ahamm al-'aqtār al-ċarabiyyah, tāriḫan wa-niḏālan
Foreground	bal li-'anna man dahwar 'amn al-ċirāq wa-'axraja min muwāṭinīh 'aktar min 'arbaċat malāyīn lāji' wa-qatala al-ċadad al-mahūl wa-l-murawwiċ bi-sabab tasayyub al-'amn wa-iċtimād xiṭṭat qatl ċulamā'ihī, 'aw tafriġihim li-malāji' 'uxrā, wa-nahb ātār 'ahumm dawlah fī l-ċālam fī t-turāṭ al-'insāni, ṭumma jalb 'irān wa-l-qāċidah. wa-kull mutalāċib yaḥṣal ċalā furṣatihi ċalā 'arḏ al-ċirāq, yatimm min qibalihi tawjīh ad-duwal al-xaljiyyah taḥḏīdan li-'an tursil sufarāahā 'ilā balad tanċadim fīhi wasā'il al-'amn.

The main clause in sentence 2 provides a conclusion to the previous one. Part of the adjunct clause (bal-clause) also contributes to this conclusion. Furthermore, the two clauses play a role in the immediately subsequent text. Therefore, these clauses are foregrounded.

Sentence 3

نعم لخطط متوازنة بفتح آفاق التعاون الأمني والاقتصادي، وكل ما يحفظ للعراق وحدته الوطنية بكل تنوعاته المذهبية والقومية.

(^{FG} naċam li-xiṭaṭ mutawāzinah bi-faṭh āfāq at-taċāwun al-'amnī wa-l-iqtiṣādī, wa-kull mā yaḥfaz li-l-ċirāq waḥdatahu al-waṭaniyyah bi-kulli tanawwuċātih al-maḏhabiyyah wa-l-qawmiyyah. (^{FG})

Foreground	naċam li-xiṭaṭ mutawāzinah bi-faṭh āfāq at-taċāwun al-'amnī wa-l-iqtiṣādī, wa-kull mā yaḥfaz li-l-ċirāq waḥdatahu al-waṭaniyyah bi-kulli tanawwuċātih al-maḏhabiyyah wa-l-qawmiyyah.
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The information conveyed by sentence 3 is foregrounded, because it constitutes a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 4

لكن أن يأتي أساس وخطة الغزو لتدمير بلد عربي بدعاوى ملهمة للرئيس الأمريكي، ومحافظيه الجدد من الرب، فهذا ما يتنافى وأبسط قواعد العلاقات الدولية.

(^{FG} lākin 'an ya'tī 'asās wa-xuṭṭat al-ġazu li-tadmīr balad ċarabī bi-daċāwā mulhamah li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī, wa-muḥāfiẓih al-juḏud min ar-rabb, fa-hāḏā mā yatanāfā wa-'absaṭ qawāċid al-ċilāqāt ad-dawliyyah. (^{FG})

Foreground	lākin 'an ya'tī 'asās wa-xuṭṭat al-ġazu li-tadmīr balad ċarabī bi-daċāwā mulhamah li-r-ra'īs al-'amrīkī, wa-muḥāfiẓih al-juḏud min ar-rabb, fa-hāḏā mā yatanāfā wa-'absaṭ qawāċid al-ċilāqāt ad-dawliyyah.
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Sentence 4 provides a conclusion to the previous one, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

و إذا كان العراق مداناً للدول الخليجية بمبالغ كبيرة بسبب أضرار حربي غزو الكويت والحرب مع إيران، فهذه المسائل تحدد ضمن سلطة عراقية تفاوض على هذه القضايا وليس محتلاً يضع نفسه الوسيط المقبول في الوقت الذي نراه من تصرفات أمريكية تنافي ذلك، وتجعلها في حالة خصومة داخل العراق ومكوناته الاجتماعية

(^{FG} wa 'idā kāna al-ċirāq muḏānan li-d-dawal al-xaljiyyah bi-mabāliġa kabīrah bi-sabab 'aḏrār ḥarbayy ġazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ḥarb maċa 'irān (^{FG}) (^{FG} fa ḥāḏihi al-masā'il tuḥaddad ḏimna sulṭah ċirāqiyyah tufāwiḏ ċalā ḥāḏihi al-qaḏāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḏaċ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl (^{FG}) (^{BG} fī l-waqt allaḏī narāhu min taṣarrufāt 'amrīkiyyah tunāfi ḏālika, wa-taċjalahā fī ḥālat xuṣūmah dāxil al-ċirāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimāciyyah. (^{BG})

Foreground	wa 'idā kāna al-ċirāq mudānan li-d-dwual al-xalġiyyah bi-mabālīga kabīrah bi-sabab 'aḍrār ḥarbayy gazw al-kuwayt wa-l-ḥarb maċa 'Irān
Foreground	fa ḥāġihi al-masā'il tuḥaddad ḍimna sulṭah ċirāqīyyah tufāwiḍ ċalā ḥāġihi al-qaḍāya wa-laysa muḥtallan yaḍaċ nafsahu al-wasīṭ al-maqbūl
Background	fī l-waqt allaqī narāhu min taṣarrufāt 'amrīkiyyah tunāfi ḍālika, wa-tajċalahā fī ḥālat xuṣūmah dāxil al-ċirāq wa-mukawwinātih al-ijtimāciyyah.

The adjunct clause and main clause are foregrounded, because they play a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 6

لقد تخلص العراق من دكتاتورية صدام، لكن البديل جاء بالأسوأ.

(^{FG} la-qaḍ taxallaṣa al-ċirāq min diktātūriyyat ṣaddām ^{FG}), (^{FG} lākinna l-badīl jā'a bi-l-'aswa' ^{FG})

Foreground	la-qaḍ taxallaṣa al-ċirāq min diktātūriyyat ṣaddām
Foreground	lākinna l-badīl jā'a bi-l-'aswa'.

The first coordinated clause and the second one in sentence 6 are foregrounded, given that they are informationally picked up in sentences 7 and 8 respectively.

Sentence 7

و لعل الذين رأوا تطابقاً بين حالة هتلر، وصدام، ضاعت مقاييسهم بما اعتبر تهوراً، لأن ألمانيا التي دفنت كل شرور هزيمتها، لديها القاعدة العلمية والصناعية، ولديها الطاقات البشرية والتجانس الوطني، و زوال هتلر جاء مكسباً حتى لمن آمنوا بعلو العرق الأري على شعوب العالم، لأن الحرب ذاتها فجرت ما اعتبر قناعة مضادة ضد الفكر النازي.

(^{FG} wa laċalla allaqīna ra'aw taṭābuqan bayna ḥālat hitlar wa-ṣaddām ḍāċat maqāyīsum bi-mā uċtubira tahawwuran ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna al-māniya, allatī dafanat kull šurūr hazīmatihā, ladayhā al-qāċidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-š-šināciyyah, wa-ladayhā aṭ-ṭāqāt al-bašariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-waṭanī ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa zawāl hitlar jā'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna al-ḥarb ḍātiḥā fajjarat mā uċtubira qanāċah muḍāddah ḍidda al-fikr an-nāzī. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa laċalla allaqīna ra'aw taṭābuqan bayna ḥālat hitlar wa-ṣaddām ḍāċat maqāyīsum bi-mā uċtubira tahawwuran
Foreground	li-'anna al-māniya [...] ladayhā al-qāċidah al-ċilmiyyah wa-š-šināciyyah, wa-ladayhā aṭ-ṭāqāt al-bašariyyah wa-t-tajānus al-waṭanī
Foreground	wa zawāl hitlar jā'a maksaban ḥattā li-man āmanū bi-ċulww al-ċirq al-ārī ċalā šuċūb al-ċālam
Foreground	li-'anna al-ḥarb ḍātiḥā fajjarat mā uċtubira qanāċah muḍāddah ḍidda al-fikr an-nāzī.

The information conveyed by the first main coordinated clause, first adjunct clause, second main coordinated clause, and second adjunct clause in sentence 7 is contrastively picked up in the next one. It is, thus, foregrounded.

Sentence 8

لكن في الحالة العراقية يختلف الموقف في المكون الاجتماعي، والثقافي، وحتى الأهداف، و هنا جاء الاعتراف الأمريكي بصعوبة التخلص من كابوس العراق، أن بحثت في النتائج، ولم تبحث الأسباب التي من أجلها تحول العراق إلى بؤرة صراع إقليمي ودولي، فكانت التوصايا الصادرة من كوندوليزا.

(^{BG} lākin fī l-ḥālah al-ċirāqīyyah ^{BG}) (^{FG} yaxtalif al-mawqif fī l-mukawwūn al-ijtimāci wa-t-ṭāqāfi wa-ḥattā al-aḥdāf ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} jā'a al-iċtirāf al-'amrīkī bi-šūċubat at-taxalluṣ min kābūs al-ċirāq, 'an baḥaṭat fī n-natāij, wa-lam tabḥaṭ al-'asbāb allatī min 'ajlihā taḥawwala al-ċirāq 'ilā bu'rat širāċ 'iqlīmī wa-dawlī, fa-kānat al-waṣāya aš-šādirah min kundulizā. ^{FG})

Background	lākin fī l-ḥālah al-ċirāqīyyah
Foreground	yaxtalif al-mawqif fī l-mukawwūn al-ijtimāci wa-t-ṭāqāfi wa-ḥattā al-aḥdāf
Background	wa hunā
Foreground	jā'a al-iċtirāf al-'amrīkī bi-šūċubat at-taxalluṣ min kābūs al-ċirāq, 'an baḥaṭat fī n-natāij, wa-lam tabḥaṭ al-'asbāb allatī min 'ajlihā taḥawwala al-ċirāq 'ilā bu'rat širāċ 'iqlīmī wa-dawlī, fa-kānat al-waṣāya aš-šādirah min kundulizā.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 8 provide a conclusion to the previous one. Therefore, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 9

أمريكا قوة عظمى بلا منازع، لكن لم يتواجد في هذه القوة الإدارية الواعية لتحقيق ما يجري في العالم من اختلافات قومية ودينية، أو اختلافات سياسية.

(^{BG} 'amrīkā quwwah ʕuzmā bi-lā munāzić (^{BG}) (^{FG} lākin lam yatawājad fī hādīhi al-quwwah al-'idārah al-wāciyah li-ḥaqīqat mā yajrī fī l-ʕālam min ixtilāfāt qawmiyyah, 'aw dīniyyah, 'aw ixtilālāt siyāsiyyah. ^{FG})

Background	'amrīkā quwwah ʕuzmā bi-lā munāzić
Foreground	lākin lam yatawājad fī hādīhi al-quwwah al-'idārah al-wāciyah li-ḥaqīqat mā yajrī fī l-ʕālam min ixtilāfāt qawmiyyah, 'aw dīniyyah, 'aw ixtilālāt siyāsiyyah.

The information given by the second coordinated clause in sentence 9 is picked up in the next one and sentence 11. Thus, this clause is foregrounded, and the first coordinated clause is backgrounded.

Sentence 10

و مع أن تجارب حوض الحروب بين الكوريين، وفيتنام، ثم العراق، ثم التدخل في الصومال ولبنان، لم توضع على قاعدة التحليل السياسي والاقتصادي و وضعها في موازين المكاسب والخسائر.

(^{FG} wa maća 'anna tajārub xawḍ al-ḥurūb bayna al-kuriyyatayn, wa-fitnām, ṭumma al-ʕirāq, ṭumma at-tadaxxul fī ṣ-ṣumāl wa-lubnān, lam tūḍač ʕalā qāciḍat at-tahlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtisādī ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa-waḍcahā fī mawāzīn al-makāsib wa-l-xasā'ir. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa maća 'anna tajārub xawḍ al-ḥurūb bayna al-kuriyyatayn, wa-fitnām, ṭumma al-ʕirāq, ṭumma at-tadaxxul fī ṣ-ṣumāl wa-lubnān, lam tūḍač ʕalā qāciḍat at-tahlīl as-siyāsī wa-l-iqtisādī
Foreground	wa-waḍcahā fī mawāzīn al-makāsib wa-l-xasā'ir.

Informationally, both 'wa maća 'anna-clause' and main clause-like ('wa-waḍcahā meant to be bal wuḍiḍat) in sentence 10 are picked up in the immediately following text. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 11

وهنا لا بد، إذا كانت الإدارة الأمريكية جادة في معالجة أوضاع المنطقة، بدون تجزئة للحلول، أن تتساوى الكفة مع الفلسطينيين والعراقيين، و أن تجد مخرجاً أكثر قابلية لتصفية الحسابات مع العالم الإسلامي، بفتح نوافذ تعوض الأفغان عن حروبهم الطويلة التي وظفت بأسوأ أحوالها لمصالح لم تحقق أي نتائج حتى للدول الغازية

(^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} lā budda, 'idā kānat al-idārah al-'amrīkiyyah jāddah fī muʕālahat 'awḍāč al-mantiqah, bi-dūn tajzi'ah li-l-ḥulūlī 'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maća al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ʕirāqiyyīn ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa 'an tajid maxrajan 'aktar qābiliyyah li-taṣfiyat al-ḥisābat maća al-ʕālam al-'islāmī ^{FG}) (^{BG} bi-faṭḥ nawāfiḍ tuʕawwiḍ al-'afgān ʕan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifāt bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālihā li-maṣālih lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ḡāziyah. ^{BG})

Background	wa hunā
Foreground	lā budda [...] 'an tatasāwā al-kiffah maća al-filasṭīniyyīn wa-l-ʕirāqiyyīn
Foreground	wa 'an tajid maxrajan 'aktar qābiliyyah li-taṣfiyat al-ḥisābat maća al-ʕālam al-'islāmī
Background	bi-faṭḥ nawāfiḍ tuʕawwiḍ al-'afgān ʕan ḥurūbihim aṭ-ṭawīlah allatī wuḍḍifāt bi-'aswa' 'aḥwālihā li-maṣālih lam tuḥaqqiq 'ayyi natā'ij ḥattā li-d-duwal al-ḡāziyah.

The information conveyed by the two coordinated verb phrases in sentence 11 provides a conclusion to the argument in sentences 9 and 10. Therefore, they are equally foregrounded.

Sentence 12

العراق مسؤولة عربية، لكن هذا الواجب يفقد قيمته إذا كانت الغايات فقط هي تغطية العجز الأمريكي.

(^{FG} al-ʕirāq mas'ūliyyah ʕarabiyyah ^{FG}), (^{FG} lākinna hādā al-wājib yafqid qīmatahu 'idā kānat al-ḡāyāt faqaṭ hiya taḡṭiyat al-ʕajz al-'amrīkī. ^{FG})

Foreground	al-ʕirāq mas'ūliyyah ʕarabiyyah
Foreground	lākinna hādā al-wājib yafqid qīmatahu 'idā kānat al-ḡāyāt faqaṭ hiya taḡṭiyat al-ʕajz al-'amrīkī.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 12 are foregrounded, because they are informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 13

و دون إيجاد ضمانات للأمن الداخلي، فإن العراق سيبقى حالة معقدة، وسيدخله أكثر من لاعب، والنتيجة غياب التصورات لأي حل يبرز في الأفق البعيد

(^{FG} wa dūna 'tjād ḍamānāt li-l-'amn ad-dāxili^{FG}) (^{FG} fa 'inna al-ċirāq sa-yabqā ḥālah muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluḥu 'akṭar min lāċib^{FG}) (^{FG} wa n-natījah ġiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fī l-'ufuq al-baċīd.^{FG})

Foreground	wa dūna 'tjād ḍamānāt li-l-'amn ad-dāxili
Foreground	fa 'inna al-ċirāq sa-yabqā ḥālah muċaqqadah, wa-sa-yadxuluḥu 'akṭar min lāċib
Foreground	wa n-natījah ġiyāb at-taṣawwrāt li-'ayyi ḥall yabruz fī l-'ufuq al-baċīd.

The adjunct phrase in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it is central to the main message given in the two main coordinated clauses. As this phrase and the two main coordinated clauses provide a conclusion to the previous sentence and entire text, they are foregrounded.

Analysis of Text 11

Sentence 1

في العراق اختلطت الأطياف، بفصول السنة.

(^{BG} fī l-ċirāq^{BG}) (^{FG} ixtalaṭat al-'aṭyāf bi-fuṣūl as-sanah.^{FG})

Background	fī l-ċirāq
Foreground	ixtalaṭat al-'aṭyāf bi-fuṣūl as-sanah.

The main clause in Sentence 1 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next one.

Sentence 2

و مع أن هذا الوطن المنكوب يملك القدرة على تجاوز حالاته، إلا أن الجدل حول الاتفاقية الأمنية، ومبرراتها يجعل الحكم للعراقيين وحدهم، و حتى من يجتهدون بالرفض والقبول، تأتي آراؤهم ضمن موقف يصل إلى الحرية المقبولة، عندما يكون تداول الموضوع قائماً على الآراء والأغلبية.

(^{BG} wa maċa 'anna ḥādā al-waṭan al-mankūb yamlik al-qudraḥ ċalā tajāwuz ḥālātihi^{BG}) (^{FG} 'illā 'anna al-jadal ḥawla al-ittifāqiyyah al-'amniyyah wa mubarrirātihā yajċal al-ḥukm li-l-ċirāqiyyīn waḥdahum^{FG}) (^{FG} wa ḥattā man yajtahidūn bi-r-rafd wa-l-qabūl, ta'tī ārā'ūhum ḍimna mawqif yaṣil 'ilā al-ḥurriyyah al-maqbūlah^{FG}), (^{BG} ċindamā yakūn tadāwul al-mawḍūc qā'iman ċalā al-ārā' wa-l-'aġlabiyyah.^{BG})

Background	wa maċa 'anna ḥādā al-waṭan al-mankūb yamlik al-qudraḥ ċalā tajāwuz ḥālātihi
Foreground	'illā 'anna al-jadal ḥawla al-ittifāqiyyah al-'amniyyah wa mubarrirātihā yajċal al-ḥukm li-l-ċirāqiyyīn waḥdahum
Foreground	wa ḥattā man yajtahidūn bi-r-rafd wa-l-qabūl, ta'tī ārā'ūhum ḍimna mawqif yaṣil 'ilā al-ḥurriyyah al-maqbūlah
Background	ċindamā yakūn tadāwul al-mawḍūc qā'iman ċalā al-ārā' wa-l-'aġlabiyyah.

The information conveyed by the two coordinated clauses ('illā 'anna- clause and wa ḥattā-clause) in sentence 2 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 3

غير أن الموقف يضع الأسئلة بعدد الأجوبة من حيث بقاء أو خروج القوات الأمريكية في عام (2011م).

(^{FG} ġayra 'anna al-mawqif yaċaċ al-'as'ilah bi-ċadad al-'ajwibah, min ḥayt baqā 'aw xurūj al-quwwāt al-'amrikiyyah fī ċām 2011.^{FG})

Foreground	ġayra 'anna al-mawqif yaċaċ al-'as'ilah bi-ċadad al-'ajwibah, min ḥayt baqā 'aw xurūj al-quwwāt al-'amrikiyyah fī ċām 2011.
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Sentence 3 is a single main clause and is informationally picked up in sentence 6. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 4

الرئيس المنتخب السيد (أوباما) وبنفس التزام لتوقيع الاتفاقية وإقرارها يعلن أنه سيسحب قواته من العراق، وإرسالها إلى أفغانستان، مبرراً أن وجود القاعدة، صار متجذراً هناك وينبغي مطاردتها.

(^{FG} ar-ra'īs al-muntaxab as-sayid 'ubāmā wa-bi-nafs at-tazāmun li-tawqīc al-ittifāqiyah wa-iqrārihā yuclīn 'annahu sa-yashāb quwwātaḥu min al-ġirāq wa-'irsālihā 'ilā 'afgānistān ^{FG}), (^{BG} mubarriran 'anna wujūd al-qācīdah šāra mutajaddīran hunāk wa-yanbaġī muṭāradatihā. ^{BG})

Foreground	ar-ra'īs al-muntaxab as-sayid 'ubāmā yuclīn 'annahu sa-yashāb quwwātaḥu min al-ġirāq wa-'irsālihā 'ilā 'afgānistān
Background	mubarriran 'anna wujūd al-qācīdah šāra mutajaddīran hunāk wa-yanbaġī muṭāradatihā.

The main clause of sentence 4 is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 5

و معنى هذا ان أفكار الرئيسين الأمريكيين لا تلتقي على فكرة البقاء، أو الجلاء، في الوقت الذي يمكن تأكيد أوباما على الآخر بوش، وفقاً لوعده أثناء الانتخابات

(^{FG} wa maġnā ḥāḍā 'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ċalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā' ^{FG}), (^{BG} fī-l-waqt allaqī yumkin ta'kīd 'ubāmā ċalā al-āxar būš, wifqan li-wuċūdihi 'atnā' al-intixābāt. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa maġnā ḥāḍā 'anna 'afkār ar-ra'īsayn al-'amrīkiyyayn lā taltaqī ċalā fikrat al-baqā' 'aw al-jalā'
Background	fī-l-waqt allaqī yumkin ta'kīd 'ubāmā ċalā al-āxar būš, wifqan li-wuċūdihi 'atnā' al-intixābāt.

The information given by the main clause in sentence 5 provides a conclusion to the previous one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 6

قطعاً هناك مخاطر من بقاء أو ذهاب القوات الأمريكية، إذ لا يوجد بديل عربي، أو إسلامي يمكنه التعويض عن تلك القوة، و حتى ولو وجدت تلك القوة فهي في أحسن الأحوال ستبقى قوة مراقبة وفصل بين متنازعين، على عكس الجيش الأمريكي الذي يعتبر متشابكاً عسكرياً وسياسياً مع الفصائل العراقية المتنازعة، ويؤدي دوره إن سلباً أو إيجاباً.

(^{BG} qaṭċan ^{BG}) (^{FG} hunāk maxāṭir min baqā' 'aw ḍahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah ^{FG}) (^{FG} 'iḍ lā yūjad badīl ċarabī, 'aw ḥattā 'islāmī yumkinuḥu at-taċwīḍ ċan tilka al-quwwah ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa ḥattā wa-law wujīdat tilka al-quwwah ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa ḥiya fī 'aḥsan al-'aḥwāl sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-faṣl bayna mutanāziċīn ^{FG}), (^{BG} ċalā ċaks al-jayš al-'amrīkī allaqī yuċtabaru mutašābikan ċaskariyyan wa-siyāsiyyan maċa al-fašā'il al-ċirāqiyah al-mutanāziċah, wa-yu'addī dawraḥu 'in silban 'aw 'iġāban. ^{BG})

Background	qaṭċan
Foreground	hunāk maxāṭir min baqā' 'aw ḍahāb al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah
Foreground	'iḍ lā yūjad badīl ċarabī, 'aw ḥattā 'islāmī yumkinuḥu at-taċwīḍ ċan tilka al-quwwah
Background	wa ḥattā wa-law wujīdat tilka al-quwwah
Foreground	fa ḥiya fī 'aḥsan al-'aḥwāl sa-tabqā quwwat murāqabah wa-faṣl bayna mutanāziċīn
Background	ċalā ċaks al-jayš al-'amrīkī allaqī yuċtabaru mutašābikan ċaskariyyan wa-siyāsiyyan maċa al-fašā'il al-ċirāqiyah al-mutanāziċah, wa-yu'addī dawraḥu 'in silban 'aw 'iġāban.

The information conveyed by the first main coordinated clause, disjunct clause ('iḍ-clause) and second main coordinated clause in sentence 6 is foregrounded, because it is picked up and developed in sentences 7, 8, and 10.

Sentence 7

و الأمر الآخر أن قوة الأمن العراقي لا تملك القدرة على سد الفراغ حتى لو رفعت بعض القوى شعارات الخروج للقوة الأجنبية طالما الجيش والقوات الأمنية العراقية في مرحلة التكوين.

(^{FG} wa al-'amr al-āxar 'anna quwwat al-'amn al-ċirāqī lā tamlik al-qudraḥ ċalā sadd al-farāġ ^{FG}) (^{BG} ḥattā law rafaċat baċḍ l-quwā šīċārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-'ajnabiyyah ^{BG}) (^{BG} ṭalamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-'amniyyah al-ċirāqiyah fī marḥalat at-takwīn. ^{BG})

Foreground	wa al-'amr al-āxar 'anna quwwat al-'amn al-ċirāqī lā tamlik al-qudrah ċalā sadd al-farāġ
Background	hattā law rafaċat baċċ l-quwā šičārāt al-xurūj li-l-quwwah al-'ajnabiyyah
Background	ṭālamā al-jayš wa-l-quwwāt al-'amniyyah al-ċirāqīyyah fī marḥalat at-takwīn.

The main clause in sentence 7 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence, and plays a role in next one.

Sentence 8

و بقاء القوات سيفتح أكثر من نافذة على احتمالات أن تتضاعف المقاومة أو في أسوأ الظروف يتم التقسيم وإقرار الفيدرالية في المناطق الثلاث
(^{FG} wa baqā' al-quwwat sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḍah ċalā ihtimālāt 'an tataḍāċaf al-muqāwamah ^{FG}) (^{FG} 'aw fī 'aswa' az-ḡurūf yatimm at-taqšīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manāṭiq aṭ-talāt. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa baqā' al-quwwat sa-yaftah 'akṭar min nāfiḍah ċalā ihtimālāt 'an tataḍāċaf al-muqāwamah
Foreground	'aw fī 'aswa' az-ḡurūf yatimm at-taqšīm wa-'iqrār al-fidrāliyyah fī l-manāṭiq aṭ-talāt.

The two coordinated verb phrases are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to sentence 6.

Sentence 9

أمريكا في حالة مختلفة ما بين زمن الغزو والاحتلال، وما بين الواقع المستجد، عندما شهدت أسوأ ظرف مالي قد يعصف بالكثير من المشاريع والتطلعات، وأكثرها اهتماماً تقليص القوات الخارجية وقواعدها المنتشرة في معظم قارات العالم، و هي دعوة ربما تلقى تأييداً مطلقاً في توفير تكاليف تلك القوة، وإبعاد أمريكا عن العداوات المتجددة مع شعوب العالم .

(^{FG} 'amrīkā fī ḥālah muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ġazu wa-l-iḥtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāqic al-mustajidd ^{FG}) (^{BG} ċindamā šahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaċšif bi-l-kaṭīr min al-mašārīc wa-t-taṭalluċāt wa 'akṭaruhā ihtimāman taqlīš al-quwwāt al-xārijiyyah wa-qawāċidihā al-muntaširah fī muċzam qārrāt al-ċālam ^{BG}) (^{BG} wa hiya daċwah rubbamā talqā ta'yīdan muṭlaqan fī tawfīr takālīf tilka al-quwwah, wa-ibċād 'amrīkā ċan al-ċadāwāt al-mutajaddidah maċa šuċūb al-ċālam. ^{BG})

Foreground	'amrīkā fī ḥālah muxtalifah mā bayna zaman al-ġazu wa-l-iḥtilāl, wa-mā bayna al-wāqic al-mustajidd
Background	ċindamā šahidat 'aswa' zarf māli qad yaċšif bi-l-kaṭīr min al-mašārīc wa-t-taṭalluċāt wa 'akṭaruhā ihtimāman taqlīš al-quwwāt al-xārijiyyah wa-qawāċidihā al-muntaširah fī muċzam qārrāt al-ċālam
Background	wa hiya daċwah rubbamā talqā ta'yīdan muṭlaqan fī tawfīr takālīf tilka al-quwwah, wa-ibċād 'amrīkā ċan al-ċadāwāt al-mutajaddidah maċa šuċūb al-ċālam.

The information in the first main coordinated clause in sentence 9 plays a role in the immediately following text. Thus, it is foregrounded. The adjunct clause and second main coordinated clause include further and explanatory information to the first coordinated clause. Therefore, they are backgrounded.

Sentence 10

الربط بين أمن العراق في حال بقاء القوات الأمريكية، والفوضى في حال خروجها يظل موضوعاً دقيقاً وحساساً

(^{FG} ar-rabṭ bayna 'amn al-ċirāq fī ḥāl baqā' al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah, wa-l-fawḍā fī ḥāl xurūjihā yazalu mawḍūċan daqīqan wa-ḥassāsan. ^{FG})

Foreground	ar-rabṭ bayna 'amn al-ċirāq fī ḥāl baqā' al-quwwat al-'amrīkiyyah, wa-l-fawḍā fī ḥāl xurūjihā yazalu mawḍūċan daqīqan wa-ḥassāsan.
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Sentence 10 is entirely foregrounded, because it is a single clause, and is informationally picked up in 11.

Sentence 11

وفي هذه الحال لا بد من مناقشة الأمر بدقة كشأن عراقي بعيداً عن مزادات الدول الإقليمية، أو الخارجية إذا ما كانت المصلحة الوطنية تتعالى على غيرها، لكن بشروط ألا تجعل الاحتلال العسكري ذريعة للتخويف من اختلال الأمن، لكن كمرحلة يقررها طرفا العلاقة، ويعاد جلاؤه بعد استنفاد الغرض منه.

(^{BG} wa fī ḥāḍihī al-ḥāl ^{BG}) (^{FG} lā budda min munāqašat al-'amr bi-diqqah ka-ša'n ċirāqī baċīdan ċan muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-'iqlīmiyyah, 'aw al-xārijiyyah, 'iḍā mā kānat al-mašliḥah al-waṭaniyyah tataċālā ċalā gayrihā ^{FG}) (^{FG} lākin bi-šurūṭ 'allā tajċal al-iḥtilāl al-ċaskarī ḍarīċah li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-'amn, lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-ċalāqah, wa-yuċād jalā' uhu baċċ istinfād al-ġaraḍ minhu. ^{FG})

Background	wa fī hādīhi al-hāl
Foreground	lā budda min munāqasat al-'amr bi-diqqah ka-ša'n ċirāqī baċīdan ċan muzāyadāt ad-duwal al-'iqlīmiyyah, 'aw al-xārijīyyah, 'idā mā kānat al-mašlīḥah al-waṭaniyyah tataċālā ċalā ġayrihā
Foreground	lākin bi-šurūt 'allā tajċal al-iḥtīlāl al-ċaskarī ċarīċah li-t-taxwīf min ixtilāl al-'amn, lākin ka-marḥalah yuqarriruhā ṭarafā al-ċalāqah, wa-yuċād jalā'uhu baċd istinfād al-ġaraḍ minhu.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 10 are foregrounded, as they provide a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 12

قطعاً الخلاف بين الخلف والسلف، بوش وأوباما، على الوضع العراقي قد يُصاغ كمشروع وقرار في أمريكا.

(^{BG} qatċan ^{BG}) (^{FG} al-xilāf bayna al-xalaf wa-s-salaf, būš wa-'ubāmā, ċalā al-waċċ al-ċirāqī qad yušāġ ka-mašrūċ wa-qarār fī 'amrīkā. ^{FG})

Background	qatċan
Foreground	al-xilāf bayna al-xalaf wa-s-salaf, būš wa-'ubāmā, ċalā al-waċċ al-ċirāqī qad yušāġ ka-mašrūċ wa-qarār fī 'amrīkā.

The information conveyed by the main clause in sentence 12 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 13

و مثل هذا الاحتمال يجعل المسؤولية على العراقيين أهم وأكثر تحديداً لأي سيناريو قادم، وتبقى مسائل حسم الخلافات بين أطراف النزاع تحدها مسؤولية كل طرف، لأن الإغراق بالتفاوض من خلال التجزئة، أو الإفراط بالتشاور من خلال عبء الوحدة الوطنية لا يُرسم من خلال وقائع الأمم، واليوم، وإنما من صلب المصلحة الوطنية في المستقبل والتي هي التنترة التي تعبر بالعراق إلى بر الأمان، أو تفرقه بالحروب والتدخلات الأجنبية والإقليمية.

(^{FG} wa miḡlu hādā al-iḥtīmāl yajċal al-mas'ūliyyah ċalā al-ċirāqīyyīn 'ahamm wa-'akṭar taḥdīdan li-'ayyi sīnāryū qādīm ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa tabqā masā'il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna 'aṭraf an-nizāċ tuḥaddiduhā mas'ūliyyat kull ṭaraf ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-'anna al-'iġrāq bi-t-tafā'ul min xilāl at-tajzi'ah, 'aw al-'ifrāṭ bi-t-tašā'um min xilāl ċib' al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah lā yursamu min xilāl waqā'ic al-'ams wa-l-yawm, wa-'innamā min šulb al-mašlīḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taċbur bi-l-ċirāq 'ilā barr al-'amān, 'aw tuġriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-'ajnabiyyah wa-l-'iqlīmiyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa miḡlu hādā al-iḥtīmāl yajċal al-mas'ūliyyah ċalā al-ċirāqīyyīn 'ahamm wa-'akṭar taḥdīdan li-'ayyi sīnāryū qādīm
Foreground	wa tabqā masā'il ḥasm al-xilāfāt bayna 'aṭraf an-nizāċ tuḥaddiduhā mas'ūliyyat kull ṭaraf
Foreground	li-'anna al-'iġrāq bi-t-tafā'ul min xilāl at-tajzi'ah, 'aw al-'ifrāṭ bi-t-tašā'um min xilāl ċib' al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah lā yursamu min xilāl waqā'ic al-'ams wa-l-yawm, wa-'innamā min šulb al-mašlīḥah al-waṭaniyyah fī al-mustaqbal wa-l-latī hiya al-qanṭarah allatī taċbur bi-l-ċirāq 'ilā barr al-'amān, 'aw tuġriquhu bi-l-ḥurūb wa-t-tadaxullāt al-'ajnabiyyah wa-l-'iqlīmiyyah.

The first coordinated clause in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. Similarly, the second coordinated clause and adjunct clause are foregrounded, because they are picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 14

و بما أن الفرص سانحة في جو يعتبر أكثر أماناً وتحقيقاً للمصلحة الوطنية، فهل يأتي عقد الوحدة الوطنية بعقد غير قابل للنقض؟!

(^{BG} wa bi-mā 'anna al-furaš sāniḥah fī jaww yuċtabar 'akṭar 'amānan wa-taḥqīqan li-l-mašlīḥah al-waṭaniyyah ^{BG}), (^{FG} fa hal ya'tī ċaqd al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah bi-ċaqd ġayr qābil li-n-naqd? ^{FG})

Background	wa bi-mā 'anna al-furaš sāniḥah fī jaww yuċtabar 'akṭar 'amānan wa-taḥqīqan li-l-mašlīḥah al-waṭaniyyah
Foreground	fa hal ya'tī ċaqd al-waḥdah al-waṭaniyyah bi-ċaqd ġayr qābil li-n-naqd?

The main clause is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the information given in the second coordinated clause and adjunct clause in the previous sentence.

Analysis of Text 12

Sentence 1

أمريكا تورطت، وورطت غيرها بعمل عسكري في العراق.

(^{FG} 'amrīkā tawarrāṭat wa warraṭat ḡayrihā bi-ċamal ċaskarī fī l-ċirāq. ^{FG})

Foreground	'amrīkā tawarrāṭat wa warraṭat ḡayrihā bi-ċamal ċaskarī fī l-ċirāq.
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Sentence 1 is foregrounded, given that it consists of one main clause, and is picked up in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 2

فتكاليف الاحتلال تبني القارة الأفريقية لو جاءت من خلال توجه إنساني، وتنشئ بنكاً دولياً يطعم ملايين الفقراء، ويحل أزماتهم، لكن العمى السياسي حتى لو جاء من دولة مؤسسات عظمى، فإن الأفكار غالباً ما تسقط أمام الواقع الفعلي للمعارك.

(^{FG} fa takālīf al-iḥtilāl tabnī al-qārrah al-'afriyyah law jā'at min xilāl tawajjuh 'insānī ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa tunši' bankan dawliyyan yuṭċim malāyīn al-fuqarā', wa-yaḥill 'azmatahum ^{FG}), (^{FG} lākinna l-ċamā as-siyāsī, ḥattā law jā'a min dawlat mu'asasāt ċuzmā, fa-'inna al-'afkār ḡāliban mā tasquṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fīclī li-l-maċārik. ^{FG})

Foreground	fa takālīf al-iḥtilāl tabnī al-qārrah al-'afriyyah law jā'at min xilāl tawajjuh 'insānī
Foreground	wa tunši' bankan dawliyyan yuṭċim malāyīn al-fuqarā', wa-yaḥill 'azmatahum
Foreground	lākinna l-ċamā as-siyāsī [...] fa-'inna al-'afkār ḡāliban mā tasquṭ 'amām al-wāqīc al-fīclī li-l-maċārik.

The information conveyed by the two coordinated verb phrases in the first coordinated clause of sentence 2 is foregrounded, as it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. Similarly, the second coordinated clause is foregrounded, because it is informationally picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 3

و ما تدعيه أمريكا من إنجازات وانتصارات، لا يقل، في شكله المبالغ فيه، عن نجاح الحكومات الثورية بانتصاراتها الغارقة بالوهم، والتسطح الفكري والسياسي.

(^{FG} wa mā taddaċīh 'amrīkā min 'injāzāt wa-intiṣārāt lā yaqillu fī šaklihi al-mubālaḡ fih ċan najāh al-ḥukumāt aṭ-ṭawriyyah bi-intiṣārātihā al-ḡāriqah bi-l-wahm, wa-t-tasaṭṭuh al-fikrī wa-s-siyāsī. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa mā taddaċīh 'amrīkā min 'injāzāt wa-intiṣārāt lā yaqillu fī šaklihi al-mubālaḡ fih ċan najāh al-ḥukumāt aṭ-ṭawriyyah bi-intiṣārātihā al-ḡāriqah bi-l-wahm, wa-t-tasaṭṭuh al-fikrī wa-s-siyāsī.
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Sentence 3 is entirely foregrounded, because it is one main clause, and provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 4

العراق يمر بمرحلة حرجة جداً، فإما أن تكون الدولة المركزية هي قطار الأمن الذي يقود وحدة الوطن، أو ترتعن للمليشيات والتجمعات العرقية والأثنية.

(^{FG} al-ċirāq yamurru bi-marḡalah ḡarijah jiddan ^{FG}) (^{FG} fa 'immā 'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah hiya qiṭār al-'amn allaḡī yaqūd waḡdat al-waṭan ^{FG}), (^{FG} 'aw tartahin li-l-milišyyat wa-t-tajammuċāt al-ċirqiyyah wa-l-'aṭaniyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	al-ċirāq yamurru bi-marḡalah ḡarijah jiddan
Foreground	fa 'immā 'an takūn ad-dawlah al-markaziyyah hiya qiṭār al-'amn allaḡī yaqūd waḡdat al-waṭan
Foreground	'aw tartahin li-l-milišyyat wa-t-tajammuċāt al-ċirqiyyah wa-l-'aṭaniyyah.

The information conveyed by the main coordinated clauses in sentence 4 is picked up in the next one. Thus, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 5

و يبدو أن السيد نور المالكي عرف أن لعبة التهينة، والكراسي المتحركة، لم تعد صالحة عندما تكون الدولة خارج سلطتها القانونية.

(^{FG} wa yabdū 'anna as-sayyid nūr al-mālikī 'ārifā 'anna luġbat at-tahdī'ah wa-l-karāsi al-mutaḥarrikah lam taġud ṣāliḥah ċindamā takūn ad-dawlah xārij sulṭatihā al-qānuniyyah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa yabdū 'anna as-sayyid nūr al-mālikī 'ārifā 'anna luġbat at-tahdī'ah wa-l-karāsi al-mutaḥarrikah lam taġud ṣāliḥah ċindamā takūn ad-dawlah xārij sulṭatihā al-qānuniyyah.
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The information given by sentence 5 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and plays a role in the immediately subsequent text.

Sentence 6

و ربما كان الأمريكيان أكثر ضيقاً من حالات التشتت وضياع هيبة الدولة، و هنا جاءت ضرورة الحسم مع جيش المهدي أولاً، ثم حل الملبثيات التابعة للصدر، وحتى لو اعتبر ذلك تجمعاً لفتراء الشيعة تحت مظلة زعيمهم، إلا أن وجود دول داخل دولة، وأجهزة تواجه الأمن باسم تحرير العراق من المحتل لا يمكن أن يخلقا دولة بقوانين مرعية وثابتة

(^{FG} wa rubbamā kāna al-'amrīkān 'akṭar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāc haybat ad-dawlah ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} jā'at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jāyṣ al-mahdī 'awwalan tumma ḥall al-milīšyyāt at-tābiċah li-ṣ-ṣadr ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa ḥattā law 'uġtubira ḡālika tajammuċan li-fuġārā' aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim ^{BG}), (^{FG} 'illā 'anna wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-'ajhizah tuwājih al-'amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal lā yumkin 'an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċiyyah wa-tābitah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa rubbamā kāna al-'amrīkān 'akṭar dīqan min ḥālāt at-tašattut wa-ḍayāc haybat ad-dawlah
Background	wa hunā
Foreground	jā'at ḍarūrat al-ḥasm maċa jāyṣ al-mahdī 'awwalan tumma ḥall al-milīšyyāt at-tābiċah li-ṣ-ṣadr
Background	wa ḥattā law 'uġtubira ḡālika tajammuċan li-fuġārā' aš-šīċah taḥta mażallat zaċīmihim
Foreground	'illā 'anna wujūd duwal dāxil dawlah, wa-'ajhizah tuwājih al-'amn bi-ism taḥrīr al-ċirāq min al-muḥtal lā yumkin 'an yaxliqā dawlah bi-qawānīn marċiyyah wa-tābitah.

The three main coordinated clauses in sentence 6 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the previous sentence.

Sentence 7

الأخطاء كثيرة.

(^{FG} al-'axṭā'u kaṭīrah. ^{FG})

Foreground	al-'axṭā'u kaṭīrah.
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Sentence 7 is foregrounded, as it is a single clause, and provides a conclusion to the foregoing argument.

Sentence 8

و لعل الهدنة مع القوى التي بدأت سلمية ثم تجذرت فيها تشكيلات مغايرة ومناقسة للحكم لم تسبب إخراجاً فقط للدولة وإنما خرجت عن الخط المسموح به إلى الألوان الحمراء.

(^{FG} wa laċalla al-ḥudnah maċa al-quwā allatī bada'at silmiyyah tummā tajaḡḡarat fihā taškīlāt muġāyirah wa-munāfisah li-l-ḥukm lam tusabbib 'iḥrājan faḡaṭ li-d-dawlah ^{FG}) (^{FG} wa-'innamā xarajat ċan al-xaṭṭ al-masmūḥ bihi 'ilā al-'alwān al-ḥamrā'. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa laċalla al-ḥudnah maċa al-quwā allatī bada'at silmiyyah tummā tajaḡḡarat fihā taškīlāt muġāyirah wa-munāfisah li-l-ḥukm lam tusabbib 'iḥrājan faḡaṭ li-d-dawlah
Foreground	wa-'innamā xarajat ċan al-xaṭṭ al-masmūḥ bihi 'ilā al-'alwān al-ḥamrā'.

The information conveyed by both coordinated verb phrases in sentence 8 is foregrounded, because it plays a role in the immediately following text.

Sentence 9

و هنا ارتهن وجود رئيس الوزراء والدولة، بإنهاء هذه الأزمات، لامتداد المشكلة إلى القوات المتواجدة، واستنزاف أموال لم يعد دافع الضرائب الأمريكي يقبلها وأمامه أسوأ النتائج في إدارة حرب عبثية لا طائل منها، ولا فائدة.

(^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} irtahana wujūd ra'īs al-wuzarā' wa-d-dawlah bi-'inhā' hāđihi al-'azamāt ^{FG}) (^{FG} li-imtidād al-muškilah 'ilā al-quwwāt al-mutawājidah, wa-istinzāf 'amwāl lam yaćud dāfić ađ-đarā'ib al-'amrikī yaqbalahā wa-'amamahu 'aswa' an-natā'ij fi idārat ħarb ċabaṭiyyah lā ṭā'ila minhā wa-lā fā'idah. ^{FG})

Background	wa hunā
Foreground	irtahana wujūd ra'īs al-wuzarā' wa-d-dawlah bi-'inhā' hāđihi al-'azamāt
Foreground	li-imtidād al-muškilah 'ilā al-quwwāt al-mutawājidah, wa-istinzāf 'amwāl lam yaćud dāfić ađ-đarā'ib al-'amrikī yaqbaluhā wa-'amamahu 'aswa' an-natā'ij fi idārat ħarb ċabaṭiyyah lā ṭā'ila minhā wa-lā fā'idah.

The main clause in sentence 9 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. The adjunct clause is also foregrounded, as it is informationally picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 10

و لأن الاحتلال تحول إلى قضية أمريكية، فإن هيبة القوة، والمعنى الذي سيتم عليه التساؤل لو انسحبت القوات، والمحاکمات التي ستنشأ في ظلها، جعل الرئيس بوش يفكر جدياً بخلق ملفات التطاحن العراقي الداخلي، وهذه المرة بواسطة قوى الأمن الوطنية.

(^{BG} wa li-'anna al-iħtilāl taħawwala 'ilā qađiyyah 'amrikiyyah ^{BG}) (^{FG} fa 'inna haybat al-quwwah, wa-l-maċnā allađi sa-yatimm ċalayhi at-tasā'ul law insaħabat al-quwwāt wal-muħākamāt allatī sa-tanša' fī zillihā, jaćalat ar-ra'īs būs yufakkir jiddiyyan bi-ğalq malaffāt at-taṭāħun al-ċirāqi ad-dāxilī ^{FG}) (^{BG} wa-hāđihi l-marraħ bi-wāsitat quwā al-'amn al-waṭaniyyah. ^{BG})

Background	wa li-'anna al-iħtilāl taħawwala 'ilā qađiyyah 'amrikiyyah
Foreground	fa 'inna haybat al-quwwah, wa-l-maċnā allađi sa-yatimm ċalayhi at-tasā'ul law insaħabat al-quwwāt wal-muħākamāt allatī sa-tanša' fī zillihā, jaćalat ar-ra'īs būs yufakkir jiddiyyan bi-ğalq malaffāt at-taṭāħun al-ċirāqi ad-dāxilī
Background	wa-hāđihi l-marraħ bi-wāsitat quwā al-'amn al-waṭaniyyah.

Informationally, the main clause of sentence 10 is picked up in the next one. Therefore, it is foregrounded.

Sentence 11

لكن من يقومون الحالة الداخلية في المدن العراقية، يعتقدون أن الورطة أقوى من مسألة هجوم على ميليشيا أو تطهير حي ما، أو القبض على عناصر من القاعدة، طالما الحرب أخلت العراق من مقومات الحياة، ورسمت خطوطاً متعرجة استحالة معها إيجاد وسائل أمنية فاعلة

(^{FG} lākin man yuqawwimūn al-ħālah ad-daxiliyyah fī l-mudun al-ċirāqiyyah yaćtaqidūna 'anna al-warṭah 'aqwā min mas'alat hujūm ċalā milišiyā 'aw taħīr ħayyin mā, 'aw al-qabđ ċalā ċanāšir min al-qāćidah ^{FG}) (^{FG} ṭālamā al-ħarb 'axlat al-ċirāq min muqawwimāt al-ħayah, wa-rasamat xuṭūṭan mutaċarriħah istaħāla maċahā 'ijād wasā'il 'amniyyah fāćilah. ^{FG})

Foreground	lākin man yuqawwimūn al-ħālah ad-daxiliyyah fī l-mudun al-ċirāqiyyah yaćtaqidūna 'anna al-warṭah 'aqwā min mas'alat hujūm ċalā milišiyā 'aw taħīr ħayyin mā, 'aw al-qabđ ċalā ċanāšir min al-qāćidah
Foreground	ṭālamā al-ħarb 'axlat al-ċirāq min muqawwimāt al-ħayah, wa-rasamat xuṭūṭan mutaċarriħah istaħāla maċahā 'ijād wasā'il 'amniyyah fāćilah.

The information given by the main clause and adjunct clause in sentence 11 is foregrounded, because it is picked up in the immediately following text.

Sentence 12

فالنفط يُنهب، والفساد الإداري بلغ ذروته، و الجيش الأمريكي دخل مزادات اللعبة المادية، و الحكومة بلا رافد شعبي يعطيها حق القوة.

(^{FG} fa n-naft̄ yunhab ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa l-fasād al-‘idārī balāga ḍarwatahu ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa l-jayš al-‘amrīkī daxala mazādāt al-luḥbah al-māddiyyah ^{FG}), (^{FG} wa l-ḥukūmah bilā rāfid šaḥbī yuḥtīhā ḥaqq-l-quwwah. ^{FG})

Foreground	fa n-naft̄ yunhab
Foreground	wa l-fasād al-‘idārī balāga ḍarwatahu
Foreground	wa l-jayš al-‘amrīkī daxala mazādāt al-luḥbah al-māddiyyah
Foreground	wa l-ḥukūmah bilā rāfid šaḥbī yuḥtīhā ḥaqq-l-quwwah.

The four main coordinated clauses in sentence 12 are all informationally picked up in the immediately subsequent text. Thus, they are foregrounded.

Sentence 13

وهذه العوامل فرضت أسلوب المواجهة وإن لم يكن متكافئا، لأن مصادر دعم الميليشيات ومن يقاومون السنة باسم الشيعة أو العكس، انقسموا من داخل بيئة العمل المصلحي إلى الذاتي، أو شبه التجمعات العائلية والفئوية الصغيرة، وهنا جاءت محاولة المصالحات التي رافقتها بعض التنازلات أن قوّت بعض الشيء، وضع الدولة.

(^{FG} wa hāḍihī al-ḥawāmīl faraḍat ‘uslūb al-muwājahah wa-‘in lam yakun mutakāfi‘an ^{FG}), (^{FG} li-‘anna mašādir daḥm al-milīšiyāt wa-man yuḡāwīmūn as-sunnah bi-ism aš-šīḥah ‘aw al-ḥaks, ‘inḡasamū min dāxil bī‘at al-ḥamal al-mašlahī ‘ilā aḍ-ḍātī, ‘aw šibh at-tajamūcāt al-ḥā‘iliyyah wa-l-fi‘awīyyah aš-ṣaḡīrah ^{FG}), (^{BG} wa hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} jā‘at muḡāwalat al-muṣālahāt allatī rāfaqathā baḍḍ at-tanāzulāt ‘an qawwat baḍḍ aš-šay‘ waḍḍ ad-dawlah. ^{FG})

Foreground	wa hāḍihī al-ḥawāmīl faraḍat ‘uslūb al-muwājahah wa-‘in lam yakun mutakāfi‘an
Foreground	li-‘anna mašādir daḥm al-milīšiyāt wa-man yuḡāwīmūn as-sunnah bi-ism aš-šīḥah ‘aw al-ḥaks, ‘inḡasamū min dāxil bī‘at al-ḥamal al-mašlahī ‘ilā aḍ-ḍātī, ‘aw šibh at-tajamūcāt al-ḥā‘iliyyah wa-l-fi‘awīyyah aš-ṣaḡīrah
Background	wa hunā
Foreground	jā‘at muḡāwalat al-muṣālahāt allatī rāfaqathā baḍḍ at-tanāzulāt ‘an qawwat baḍḍ aš-šay‘ waḍḍ ad-dawlah.

The information conveyed by the first coordinated clause in sentence 13 is foregrounded, because it provides a conclusion to the previous sentence. Similarly, the information given by the adjunct clause, which is internally picked up by the following (wa hunā), and second coordinated clause is foregrounded, as it is picked up in the next sentence.

Sentence 14

لكن الرياح التي تهب من خارج العراق، والتي جعلته ورقة مساومة مع إيران، وقوى عربية أخرى، خلقت مشكلة التدوير السياسي، أي أن الإرادة الوطنية افتقدت صانعها، و من هنا جاءت المشكلة التي لا تجد الحل السهلة

(^{FG} lakinna ar-riyāḥ allatī tahubb min xārij al-ḥīraq, wa-l-lattī jaḥalathu warāqat musāwamah maḥā ‘īrān, wa-quwā ḥarabīyyah ‘uxrā, xalaqat muškīlat attadwīr as-siyāsī ^{FG}) (^{BG} ‘ayy ‘anna al-‘īrādah al-waṭaniyyah iftaqadat šāniḥihā ^{BG}) (^{BG} wa min hunā ^{BG}) (^{FG} jā‘at al-muškīlah allatī lā tajid al-ḥulūl as-sahlah. ^{FG})

Foreground	lakinna ar-riyāḥ allatī tahubb min xārij al-ḥīraq [...] xalaqat muškīlat attadwīr as-siyāsī
Background	‘ayy ‘anna al-‘īrādah al-waṭaniyyah iftaqadat šāniḥihā
Background	wa min hunā
Foreground	jā‘at al-muškīlah allatī lā tajid al-ḥulūl as-sahlah.

The two main coordinated clauses in sentence 14 are foregrounded, because they provide a conclusion to the the information given in the adjunct and second main clause in the previous sentence.