

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS  
OF REFERENCE AS USED COHESIVELY IN  
ENGLISH AND PERSIAN NARRATIVE/DESCRIPTIVE WRITTEN TEXTS**

**BY :**

**ABDOL-ALI RAHIMI**

**B.A. ,SHIRAZ UNIVERSITY, 1367(1988)**

**SUPERVISED BY:DR. M.H. KESHAVARZ**

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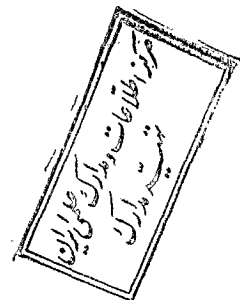
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UNIVERSITY FOR TEACHER EDUCATION (TEHRAN)  
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

WE HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT THIS THESIS OF  
ABDOL-ALI RAHIMI  
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REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEGREE OF M.A. IN TEFL

MOHAMMAD HOSSEIN KESHAVARZ, P.h.D.

*M. H. Keshavarz*

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

HOSSEIN VOSSOUGH, P.h.D.

*H. Vossoughi*

MOHAMMAD HOSSEIN KESHAVARZ, P.h.D.

*M. H. Keshavarz*

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

TEHRAN, IRAN 1372 (1993)

**DEDICATED TO:**

**MY LATE FATHER,  
MY DEVOTED MOTHER,  
MY PATIENT WIFE, AND  
MY BELOVED DAUGHTER**

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## KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS

### A: Vowels and diphtongs

- 1- a as in man: I
- 2- e " " ketāb: book
- 3- o " " to: you
- 4- ā " " āb: water
- 5- i " " in: this
- 6- u " " dud: smoke
- 7- ay " " alayhe: against
- 8- ey " " ney: Flute
- 9- oy " " xoy: name of a twon
- 10- āy " " 'jāy: place
- 11- uy " " muy: hair
- 12- ow " " now: new

### B. CONSONANTS

- 1- P as in pol: bridge
- 2- b " " bad: bad
- 3- t " " tab: fever
- 4- d " " dir: late
- 5- k " " kār: work

- 6- g " " gerd: round  
7- ċ " " ċub: wood  
8- j " " juy: stream  
9- f " " kif: bag  
10- v " " vaqt: time  
11- s " " sar: head  
12- z " " zud: soon  
13- š " " šir: milk  
14- ž " " možde: good news  
15- h " " haft: seven  
16- m " " mā: we  
17- n " " now: new  
18- l " " lab: lip  
19- r " " ris: beard  
20- y " " yek: one  
21- x " " xāk: soil  
22- q " " qār: cave  
23- ? or ' " " ba ? d or ba'd: later

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## ABSTRACT

### A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF REFERENCE AS USED COHESIVELY IN ENGLISH AND PERSIAN NARRATIVE / DESCRIPTIVE WRITTEN TEXTS

BY : ABDOL-ALI RAHIMI

In this study reference as one of the five cohesive devices in the achievement of textuality in English and Persian narrative/descriptive written texts is focused on and analysed. To do so, the theoretical framework elaborated by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and its version adapted by the writer to match the sub-types of reference in Farsi are applied to the analysis of reference in English and Persian texts. In the analysis of the texts, the distribution of reference sub-types are statistically verified and cross-compared with respect to within and between group comparison. Therefore, the frequencies and percentages for the different types of reference items in the two languages are calculated. Furthermore, the values of Chi-square ( $X^2$ ) test are computed to determine whether or not the two languages differ from each other in their attempt to achieve texture through the use of different reference ties.

Statistically speaking, the results obtained from the analysis indicate that:  
1) English and Farsi are quite different regarding their employment of reference ties since the observed value of ( $X^2$ ) for the total number of reference items occurred in each language exceeds the critical value of ( $X^2$ ). Therefore, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) that both languages display a similar pattern of reference utilization is safely rejected.

2) Persian texts are much denser than English ones in terms of pronominals and demonstratives-the two of the three main types of reference.

3) Both languages, however, use a similar amount of comparative items-the third main type of reference-to achieve texture.

4) English tends to employ pronominals and demonstratives almost equally; while, comparative items are, the lowest frequently used items among the reference ties in achieving texture.

5) Like English, Persian exhibits a general tendency to use an approximately equal number of pronominals and demonstratives. In Farsi, too, these two kinds of reference sub-types play the most significant role in the realization of textuality. Comparatives, on the other hand, take the least important position in reference distribution.

**CHAPTER 1:  
INTRODUCTION**