Analysis of the Textual Coherence in Nahj-Al-Balagheh Based on Halliday and Hassan Model: A Case Study of Ashbah Sermon

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Abstract

One of the main arguments between the proponents and the opponents of religious books has been the lack of coherence and semantic connection in these books. After Holy Quran, Nahj-Al-Balaghe is the most important book of Muslims (Esp. Shia). Hence, the present paper aims to investigate one of the famous sermons of Nahj-Al-Balaghe. Coherence is the semantic connection in a text or spoken language that creates a connection between the author or speaker with the reader or listener. Coherence includes the structural and lexical relationships of a text. The present study uses the text coherence model of Michael Halliday and Roghayeh Hassan (1985) to examine the textual coherence of one of the famous sermons of Nahj-Al-Balagheh. So, for this purpose, Ashbah Sermon was selected and the factors of text coherence were evaluated using the Halliday and Hassan model. Finally, the obtained results revealed that this sermon despite being short has a strong and significant coherence. The results of the present study can be beneficial to scholars, students, professors, and all who are interested in Islamic Studies, religion as well as political science and its links to Islamic thoughts. Similar studies can also be conducted on other Islamic texts paramount among Muslim scholars and political analysts. To put it another way, this study can attract the attention of a large number of stakeholders and practitioners focusing on political science and religious studies as it considers the significance and the prominent role of Nahj-Al-Balagheh in Islamic philosophy in today's world.

Keywords: Ashbah Sermon, Coherence, lexical Coherence, Structural Coherence, Halliday and Hassan model

1. Introduction

Role-oriented linguistics is one of the new attitudes in the field of linguistics, which has been emphasized by many linguists today. Based on this attitude, "language is a tool for social interaction and a unit of text analysis in context. In this sense, it is the ratio of linguistic units and their formal relationships with the context that gives specific meanings. (Halliday & Hasan, 1985, p. 40). For this reason, they start their work by relying on words and analyzing words. Based on the role-oriented approach, the text is a coherent and meaningful collection. "From this point of view, the military language system is not arbitrary and contractual, but is natural and a product of society, and is in accordance with the needs of society and man; So that every element of the language can be explained by referring to its role in the overall language system. (Mohajer and Nabavi 1997, p. 14) One of the parts of speech analysis is discourse. Discourse or speech analysis is based on the belief that when the text has the necessary coherence, it turns into speech. (Green and Labihan 2013, p. 33). For this reason, coherence is considered one of the most important factors in the formation of the text; Halliday believes that coherence can include semantic relationships between different parts of a piece of writing or speech, and this coherence ultimately makes that writing become a text. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 4). Due to the ability of the coherence theory to determine the coherence of the text, it can be used as a framework for analyzing the coherence of the text in Nahj al-Balaghah. Coherence in the text is created through various elements. These elements are divided into three categories: grammatical, lexical and linking elements (Amiri Khorasani and Alinejad, 2014). Each of these elements has more minor factors, by examining them, the coherence factors of the text can be evaluated to a great extent (Akbari and Mashayikhi, 2020).

Imam Ali (A. S.) is the first imam of the Shiites who ruled as caliph for less than five years. He has a special place among Muslims. Despite all the religious differences in the historiography of Muslims, the sources agree that he was a deeply religious person who was dedicated to Islam and a just government in accordance with the Qur'an and the Sunnah. The book of Nahj al-Balagha, which is a selection of the sayings and literary writings of Amir al-Mominin Ali (AS), was collected by Seyyed Razi at the end of the fourth century. This book has

been named "Akh al-Qur'an" by some scholars because of its rich content and eloquence. This book is divided into three parts: sermons, letters, and aphorisms. One of the most famous sermons of Nahj al-Balagha is the sermon of ghosts. The Ashbah sermon is one of the sermons of Nahj al-Balagha, which begins with the knowledge of God and ends with a prayer seeking God's pleasure. This sermon in Nahjul Balagha is not complete and only a part of Imam Ali's speech is included in it. Ibn Abi al-Hadid considers the metaphors and ironies of this sermon as a sign of the superiority of the speaker of the sermon over others. The description of God, his timelessness and space lessness, the limitation of his names and attributes, the purposefulness of the creation of beings, the description of the sky, angels, the creation of the earth, are among the topics raised in this sermon.

Considering the importance of this sermon and its length in Nahj al-Balagha, this article aims to analyze the text of this sermon.

In this article, the following questions are answered:

1- Does the text of the ghost sermon have coherence?

2- According to the model of Halliday and Hassan (1985), what is the textual coherence of the ghost sermon?

3- What are the text coherence factors in the ghost sermon?

The present article tries to analyze the "ghost" sermon based on one of the latest patterns of text analysis. In this article, we will try to analyze the coherence and elements of coherence in the aforementioned sermon from Nahj al-Balagha and answer the questions that were raised earlier.

2. Theoretical Framework

The method of this research is "analytical-adaptive". In this article, Halliday's coherence model is applied in the text of the Sermon of ghosts, and at the end, the results are stated based on this model. Text analysis has long been one of the topics researched by experts in the field of language and literature. Text analysis emphasizes the factors that make a text coherent (Hardy, Bako, and Magor 2020). "Cohesion can be considered the most excellent feature of a literary work. Whether it is a sonnet, an ode, a story, a play, an epic, or a sermon, or any other

type of literature" (Ebrahimi et al., 2016, p. 2). Examining cohesion factors, including grammatical factors, based on the Halliday model, is one of the things that can evaluate the coherence of the text in different texts and help determine the coherence of the text (Rostami and Kotbi, 2019). In another research, Siyabi (2019) evaluates the factors of coherence in writing in different texts using the Halliday and Hassan model. In this research, he analyzed the various factors of text coherence. Coherence in the text is one of the things that need to be analyzed in some cases, and it is not possible to comment on the coherence of the text with a cursory and superficial look at the text. For this reason, different methods for analyzing the text are evaluated to determine its coherence, one of which is the Halliday and Hassan model (Stamboli and Belmaki 2019).

Halliday's theory of coherence is one of the most efficient and newest models of examining text coherence, which has recently entered the field of studying the translation of the Qur'an into Persian. Michael Halliday's "role-systemic" theory of linguistics is one of the most important theories of linguistics, which analyzes various literary texts in a systematic way within the framework of role orientation. In a part of this theory, he talks about indicators that a coherent text should have" (Amrai, Kahe and Soleimani, 2019).

Adalat Pour (2018) states in his article that Halliday's coherence theory is used to determine the coherence factors and the degree of coherence of the text. Among the functions of this theory, we can mention the analysis of coherence relationships between different texts as well as the examination of coherence within the text. Articles such as "Effectiveness of Halliday's and Hassan's Theory in Delineating the Textual Coherence of Surah Muzamal" by Ezzat Mulla Ebrahimi and Zahra Rezaei (2013), "The Use of Cohesive Factors in Surah Al-Ala and Its Translation from Saffarzadeh" by Masoumeh Nemati Qazvini and Tahereh Ishani (2015), Comparative evaluation of coherence in Surah Al-Alak and its translation by Haddad Adel based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan" by Mohammad Hassan Amraei, Gholam Abbas Haftader and Mohammad Taqi Zand Vakili (2016), all of them are articles that use the same model in the experiment and analysis of text coherence in the Qur'an. The analysis of the coherence of the text in Nahj al-Balagha is also based on this new model in some cases.

For example, in article "Investigation of the Role of Repetition in Giving Coherence to Nahj al-Balagheh Sermons based on Halliday and Hassan's Coherence Model" by Khalil Parvini and Alireza Nazari (2013), the function of conjunctions in giving coherence to Nahj al-Balagheh sermons" by Alireza Nazari, among the articles in this are the context.

In line with the research done in this field, the present article aims to investigate the quality of coherence in the sermon of Nahj al-Balagha based on the model of Halliday and Hassan (1985) and the coherence coordination of Ruqiyeh Hassan in 1984. Considering the importance of the Quran and Nahj al-Balagha among religious books, the study of coherence theory has a special place in it. Although religious books, especially books approved by Shia scholars, have always been attacked by the opponents of Islam, these opponents were trying to diminish the importance and status of these religious books among the people. For example, Thomas Carlyle explicitly considers the Qur'an as a "difficult text... a complex, ambiguous, boring, inelegant and primitive collection" (Al-Awi 2010, p. 53). Similarly, in another place, Montgomery Watt points out that the Qur'an does not have the necessary "coherence".

Based on this, the review and analysis of coherence in these books can be one of the important and worthy issues. Nahj al-Balagha is one of the most important and influential religious books in terms of religious and mystical dimensions and has remarkable eloquence and eloquence. This importance is to the extent that it is referred to as the "Second Qur'an" and these factors make it very important to examine the various linguistic aspects of this book. (Emrai and Bamri, 2019, p. 179).

The issue of coherence in Nahj al-Balaghah can also be one of the important and worthy issues. Nahj al-Balagheh is considered one of the influential religious and mystical texts as an eternal literary and rhetorical work. For this reason, examining the text of Nahj al-Balagha using modern approaches is very important, especially since most of the researchers in this field have focused on the text of the Qur'an and less attention has been paid to Nahj al-Balagha in this field. The research done on Nahj al-Balagha has been investigated more from the traditional point of view and relying on the concepts in rhetorical books,

and less from the perspective of linguistics and semantic coherence in the field of Nahj al-Balagha. (Emarai and Bamri, 2019, pp. 179-180).

Among the factors that linguists have proposed in the field of text, two factors of cohesion and continuity are of great importance. As a rule, whatever the name of the text refers to must have cohesive factors, although these cohesive factors may be different in different languages. (Latfipour Saedi, 1371). According to these points, Nahj al-Balagha is not an exception to this rule, and the factors of cohesion can be observed and analyzed in its text.

Further, in the research, it has tried to analyze and show the factors and elements of text coherence in the ghost sermon.

In this research, the sermon of ghosts has been used for the following reasons. First, the Ashbah sermon is one of the most famous and important sermons of Nahj al-Balagha (Moradian, Jantifar and Masoumi 2019). Secondly, in the sermon of Ashbah, various issues are discussed such as the description of God, the interpretation of Raskhan, the goal of the creation of the universe, and many other topics.

In this research, the data analysis method is descriptive-analytical, in other words, the authors have used the content analysis method based on Halliday and Hassan's theory to analyze the selected sermon. In this method, based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan, the factors that express intratextual coherence are evaluated and investigated. According to Halliday's theory, coherence consists of three grammatical, lexical and linking elements, which are presented in this article in different sections according to the text of the cases and examples to clarify the matter. According to Halliday and Hasan's theory, the coherence of the text includes all the semantic relations through which any piece of text or speech can act as a text. "Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical connection of the elements within a text, through which the text becomes integrated and meaningful (Sadighi and Setaish Mehr, 2014, p. 25). Therefore, "cohesion" refers to all relationships that connect elements of a sentence to It connects the elements of other sentences" (Latfipour and Saedi 1371, p. 110). According to this theory, the meaning must be organized and become a structure. This work is done in the lexical layer. The meaning is formed by the combination of units that have relationships between these units. Based on this, the coherence of the speech is achieved at two grammatical and lexical levels (Mohajer and Nabawi, 1997, p. 35).

According to Halliday and Hassan's theory, "textual coherence" is the relationship between the sentences of a text. Accordingly, Halliday and Hassan have defined textual coherence as follows: coherence is a semantic concept that deals with the semantic relationships in the text and is used as a factor to separate the text from the non-text. Halliday believes that coherence lies potentially in the elements of the language system such as reference, deletion, substitution. (Hallidi and Hassan, 2013, p. 38). Based on the basics of Halliday and Hasan's theory, the cohesion factors of the text are as follows:

• Vocabulary system - which includes "repetition, conjunction, reference, substitution and deletion".

• Link system that refers to the same "conjunctions". In this process, we talk about the relationships between objects and phenomena. Such processes are often accompanied by verbs such as being, seeming, becoming and having (Halliday, 1985, pp. 112-114).

3. Results and Discussion

One of the language theories that is used in the analysis of literary texts is Michael Halliday's theory. According to Halliday's theory, coherence is the semantic, verbal, syntactic and logical connection of a text, the factors that create coherence are divided into three categories: Structural Cohesion, lexical Cohesion and Conjunctive cohesion.

Structural coherence is divided into two branches: grammatical, structural and non-structural grammatical coherence. Among the factors that exist in this type of coherence, we can mention factors such as reference, connection, replacement and deletion. Lexical cohesion includes factors such as "repetition" and "combination". (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, pp. 16-20).

According to Halliday's theory of text coherence, semantic coherence is the relationships through which a piece of speech or writing can be called a text. Therefore, cohesion is the relationship that connects one sentence to another sentence. According to his theory, meaning is not formed by itself in the text, and this organization and coherence cause the formation of meaning in the text. These relationships take place at the lexical-grammatical level and form the language. (Stari and Haghighi, 1395, 104).

"Cohesion exists when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse relies on other elements. These elements are presuppositions of other elements, which means that they cannot be decoded without referring to those elements. When this problem occurs, a coherent relationship is created and the two mentioned elements, i.e., the presuming element and the presuming element, are potentially combined in the text" (Halliday and Hassan, 2013, p. 4).

Using Halliday and Hasan's model to analyze religious texts is one of the methods that can well evaluate the coherence of the text in terms of grammar and vocabulary. The existence of coherence in such texts can help to better understand the text (Fadil Abbas, 2020). For example, some researchers have stated that by using the Halliday model, textual coherence, the power of the text in conveying the concept and even the ideology in the text can be evaluated and investigated (Alafnan, 2019).

Michael Halliday and Ruqieh Hassan identify and introduce tools for cohesion in English language, which can be classified under three major categories: grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion, and relational cohesion.

3.1. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the relationship that the lexical units of the language have with each other in terms of the content of the meaning (Masbouq and Delshad 2015, p. 121). Lexical cohesion is the result of having similar and related words in a text. For example, when talking about religious life and religious relationships, words that are related to the topic are inevitably used, for example, it is about previous faith and belief or religious teachings to create coherence so that the audience is in the desired space. Lexical coherence can be examined at two levels: a) the sentence level, where the semantic relationship of the words in the sentence is evaluated and b) at the text level: where the words in the whole text have a conceptual relationship between different sentences, They are being analyzed and checked. (Zanos and Nabipour, 2016, pp. 90-91).

3.1.1. Repetition

Another important factor in lexical cohesion is repetition. From the psychological point of view, repetition of the content in the speech expresses the importance of the topic and through it, it wants to convey

it to the listeners. Repetition occurs in different formats such as "combination", "contrast", "semantic inclusion" and "part-whole relationship" (Pashazanos and Nabipour 2016, p. 53).

3.1.2. Verbatim Repetition

Verbal repetition means the repetition of a word in the text, which is divided into two categories: total repetition (word repetition without any change) and partial repetition (repetition of derivatives of a word). The following tables show total and pure repetition factors.

Table 1. *Total Repetition Factor in the Sermon of Ghosts*

The number of repetitions	Repeated word
3	Praise
3	Forgiveness
13	Blessing (Gift)
6	Sustenance
7	Creatures
10	God

Table 2. *Partial Repetition Factor in the Ghost Sermon*

Derivatives	Repeated Root
بخشش	بخشش
بخشیدن	
بخشایش	
بخشنده	
هدایتگر	هدایت
هدایت	
نیازمند	نیاز
نیازمندان	

3.1.3. Semantic inclusion

Semantic inclusion means that the concept of a word includes several other words as well (Palmer 1374, p. 132). For example, the repetition of the word "forgiving" can both mean giving and it can also refer to God. For example, consider the following sentence:

زیرا هر بخشندهای جز او، اموالش کاهش یابد، و جز او هر کس از بخشش دست کشد
مورد نکوهش قرار گیرد.

چون او بخشندهای است که درخواست نیازمندان چشمه جود او را نمی خشکاند

In the first sentence, the word "forgiving" refers to God, but in the second sentence, the word "forgiving" refers to giving words and actions.

3.1.4. Synonym

Synonyms are words that are similar in meaning. The meaning of adverbs are words that are used by the speaker or the author of the text to diversify the text.

Some examples of metaphors in the sermon of ghosts are as follows:

-برای مثال کلمه خدا و ضمیر او هر دو اشاره به خداوند دارد.

-دو کلمه فقر و کاهش اموال هر دو مضمون فقر دارند.

-دو کلمه جود و بخشش هر دو اشاره به صفت بخشندگی خداوند دارد.

-دو کلمه انسان و پرستش کننده هر دو اشاره با انسان دارد.

3.1.5. Repetition of compound structure

A group of sentences that are related to each other with a conjunction to connect two or more similar sentences. Such sentences have the same grammatical structure but different meaning, which creates a kind of coherence in the text (Mokhtari and Khodabakhsh, 2017, p. 116). In the sermon of ghosts, some of these cases can be seen, for example, a few of them are mentioned here.

-ستایش خدایی را سزاست که نبخشیدن بر مال او نیفزاید، و بخشش او را فقیر نسازد

-خدا اوّلی است که آغاز ندارد، تا پیش از او چیزی بوده باشد، و آخری است که پایان ندارد تا چیزی پس از او وجود داشته باشد

-خدایی که پدیده ها را از هیچ آفرید، نمونه ای در آفرینش نداشت تا از آن استفاده کند

3.1.6. Collocation

Collocation is the combination of words that have a strong semantic connection between them, such as the connection between the two words "drinking" and "water". Sometimes this semantic connection is so strong that hearing one of the words evokes another word in the mind, such as the words "Dad" and "Bidad". This strong connection between two words that are similar to each other is one of the things that increase the coherence and consistency of the text. (Zanos and Nabipour, 2016, p. 95).

The combination is divided into two categories. The first category is to observe the example: it consists of using words that are in harmony with each other.

Some of the examples of observing al-Nazir in the sermon of ghosts are:

-معادن و کوه‌ها، نقره‌های خالص و طلاهای ناب

-دریا، صدف، مرجان، در

-وهم و خیال

-حد و اندازه

-شکل و قالب

-حکمت و تدبیر

The second category, contrast: sometimes a strong connection between two opposite words causes them to be used together. Because sometimes it is in such a way that hearing one of these two words, the other Kamela is associated in the mind. For example, the words "left and right". Some examples of contradictions in the sermon of ghosts are stated below:

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-خدا اوّلی است که آغاز ندارد، تا پیش از او چیزی بوده باشد، و آخری است که پایان ندارد تا چیزی پس از او وجود داشته باشد.

-نامحدود و محدود

-کجی و راست

-پستی و بلندی

-فرود آمدن و برخاستن

-روشنی و تاریکی

-شب و روز

-شادی و غصه

-مقدم و موخر

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3.2. Grammatical Coherence

Grammatical coherence is divided into three categories: reference, deletion and substitution.

3.2.1. Reference

Referencing in the text is done using pronouns, referent nouns and related nouns. Referral plays a significant role in establishing coherence and establishing a relationship (Velini et al., 2015, pp. 78-79). Some of the references in the sermon of ghosts are stated in the table below.

Table 3. *References in the Ghost Sermon*

Pronoun reference	Pronoun
خداوند	او
صفات خداوند	آن
پیامبران و امامان	آنها

انسان‌ها	ما
خداوند	تو
انسان	خود
مشرکان	آنان
فضای باز	آن
شهاب‌های روشن	آنها
خداوند	خود
خداوند	خویش
فرشتگان	آنها
فرشتگان	شان
فرشتگان	خود
فرشتگان	آنان
زمین	خود
مردم	آنان
انسان	او
رزق و روزی	آن

3.2.2. Replacement

In replacing one language element, it replaces another element, that is, a word or phrase may replace another word or phrase in the text (Zanos and Nabipour 2016, p. 88). In fact, the replacement factor can be considered as the semantic repetition factor. (Velini and others, 2015, p. 78). Substitution can exist in two ways in the text: noun instead of noun and noun instead of sentence. Below are some examples of substitutions in the sermon of ghosts.

At the beginning of the Sermon, we have

"ستایش خدایی را سزاست که نبخشیدن بر مال او نیفزاید"

then

"چون او بخشنده‌ای است که درخواست نیازمندان چشمه جود او را نمی خشکاند"

In the two examples of the mentioned sentence, instead of the word God, the word "forgiving" is used in the following, which refers to one of God's attributes.

"ای پرسش کننده، درست بنگر، آنچه را که قرآن از صفات خدا بیان می دارد، به آن اعتماد

کن".

In this example, instead of the word God's attributes, its word is used in the following.

"ای پرسش کننده، درست بنگر، آنچه را که قرآن از صفات خدا بیان می دارد، به آن اعتماد

کن، و از نور هدایتش بهره گیر، و آنچه را که شیطان تو را به دانستن آن وامی دارد."

Here, instead of the پرسش‌کننده that refers to a human being, the pronoun تو is used in the second sentence.

3.2.3. Elimination

Deletion means not including the word, sentence or part of the sentence in the text in such a way that the audience can find out the deleted element according to the clues in the text. Omissions help text coherence for two reasons. First, deletion prevents repetition in the text. Second, it may occur due to reference, which may occur due to the presence of a similar element in the text. Therefore, in order to receive

the deleted element, it is necessary to refer to its counterpart (Zanos and Nabipour 2016, p. 89).

Below are some of the omissions of letters or words or phrases in the Sermon of Ghosts.

Table 4.*A list of Omitted Letters or Words or Phrases in the Sermon of Ghosts*

The main phrase	The phrase used
در این جمله فعل به قرینه حذف شده است "تضمین فرمود"	روزی همه را تضمین، و اندازه اش را تعیین فرمود
در این عبارت حرف "ش" اشاره به خداوند دارد در واقع جمله به این صورت بوده است" از نور هدایت خداوند بهره‌گیر"	از نور هدایتش بهره‌گیر
در این جمله کلمه خداوند به قرینه معنایی در جمله حذف شده است تا ار تکرار در متن جلوگیری و انسجام متن حفظ شود.	در آنچه آفریده آثار صنعت و نشانه های حکمت او پدیدار است
در این عبارت نیز با توجه به قراین و معنای موجود کلمه خداوند حذف شده است	آنچه را آفرید با اندازه گیری دقیقی استوار کرد و با لطف و مهربانی نظمشان داد، و به خوبی تدبیر کرد.

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در این عبارت نیز مانند	
پس کجی های هر چیزی	مثال‌های قبل کلمه خداوند از جمله
را راست، و مرزهای هر یک را	به قرینه معنایی حذف شده است تا
روشن ساخت	انسجام معنایی متن حفظ و ا تکرار
در متن جلوگیری شود	

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3.2.3. Elimination

Conjunctive coherence is the semantic and logical connection between the sentences of a text. Based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan, connective cohesion is divided into four categories: additional, causal, confrontational and temporal (Velini et al. 2015, p. 82).

Additional connection is when we add a sentence or a phrase to the previous sentence. In fact, this sentence or phrase can have an explanatory or allegorical aspect.

Causal relationship is when a sentence or phrase has a causal relationship with the sentence before or after it.

Contrastive relationship refers to a relationship that has a relationship with our previous sentence or phrase.

A temporal relationship is said to be a relationship that creates a time sequence between two events.

Some examples of connective cohesion in the sermon of ghosts are shown in the table below.

Table 5. *Cases of Connective Cohesion in the Sermon of Ghosts*

Sample	Relational cohesion
با لباس نازک گل برگ ها که بر خود پوشید، هر بیننده ای را به شگفتی واداشت. و با زینت و زیوری که از گلو بند گل های گوناگون، فخر کنان خود را آراست	و Additional relation

	درحالی‌که	دست قدرت بر سینه همه نواخته بازگرداند، در حالی که در تاریکی های غیب برای رهایی خود به خدای سبحان پناه می برند
	تا	خدایی که پدیده ها را از هیچ آفرید، نمونه ای در آفرینش نداشت تا از آن استفاده کند
	چنانکه	هر پدیده را برای همان جهت که آفریده شد به حرکت در آورد، چنانکه نه از حد و مرز خویش تجاوز نماید
	یا	بدون احتیاج به اندیشه و فکری که به آن روی آورد، یا غریزه ای که در درون پنهان داشته باشد
	چون	در پیش او آنقدر از نعمت ها وجود دارد که هر چه انسان ها درخواست کنند تمامی نپذیرد، چون او بخشنده ای است که درخواست نیازمندان چشمه جود او را نمی خشکاند
Causal relationship	برای	اوست خدای توانایی که اگر وهم و خیال انسانها بخواهد برای درک اندازه قدرتش تلاش کند، و افکار بلند و دور از وسوسه های دانشمندان، بخواهد ژرفای غیب ملکوتش را در نوردد، و قلب های سراسر عشق مشتاقان، برای درک کیفیّت صفات او کوشش نماید
Reciprocal communication	گرچه	هر یک از پدیده ها حجّت و برهانی بر وجود او می باشند، گرچه برخی مخلوقات، به ظاهر ساکت اند

گرچه برخی مخلوقات، به ظاهر ساکت اند، ولی بر تدبیر خداوندی گویا، و نشانه های روشنی بر قدرت و حکمت اویند.	ولی
پس چگونه ممکن است سرپیچی کند در حالی که همه موجودات از اراده خدا سرچشمه می گیرند	درحالی‌که

The table below shows the repetition rate of each of the factors of textual coherence in the sermon of ghosts.

Table 6. *A List of the Repetition Rate of Each of the Factors of Textual Coherence in the Sermon of Ghosts*

Total F	Frequency	Elements of cohesion		
	55	verbatim repetition		
	6	synonym	Semantic repetition	
143	50	Repetition of compound structure		Lexical coherence
	16	symmetry	Collocation	
	16	Conflict		
	42	Reference		
60	12	Replacement		Structural coherence
	6	Elimination		
				انسجام
10	10	Conjunction		پیوندی

4. Conclusions

Based on the analysis, this article shows that even though Nahj al-Balagha has been translated into Persian and the analysis in this article is based on its Persian text, there are subtleties and subtleties in its text

that will be appreciated. Nahj al-Balagha is one of the authentic books of Shia and has always been of interest to Muslims and scholars of religious issues. Although research has been done on the textual coherence of the Qur'an and Nahj al-Balagha, this article tried to show that despite the translation of the text from Arabic to Persian, these subtleties still remain in the text of Nahj al-Balagha. The importance of Nahj al-Balagha is enough that this book has been translated into 18 languages and the number of translations of Nahj al-Balagha in different languages reaches more than 100 titles.

Based on Halliday's theory, the examination of the textual coherence of the Ghost Sermon was evaluated and investigated from various aspects, and it was tried to give examples of the text to show the coherence in different parts in order to objectively show these cases. According to the investigation and analysis, the results obtained from this analysis are as follows.

Based on the theory of Halliday and Hassan, the results obtained from the study of the sermon of Ashbah Nahj al- Blagha show that according to the number of examples of coherence in the text, which was also mentioned in Table 6, there are 232 cases of coherence factors in this short sermon, which is a high and significant figure. In this table, an attempt has been made to summarize all the factors of coherence within the text that were evaluated in the sermon of ghosts. Based on this, it can be seen that this sermon is at a high level in terms of lexical coherence, followed by grammatical and linking coherence.

Among the factors of text cohesion, factors such as semantic inclusion, synonyms, repetition of the combined structure, coincidence, reference, replacement, deletion, link cohesion are used in this sermon. The most cohesive element of the text used in this sermon is related to the factors of lexical cohesion and verbal repetition. Based on the analysis and the numerous tables of the elements of the coherence of the text, we can come to the conclusion that the sermon of Ghosts has a high textual coherence and considering that in this sermon, various issues such as knowledge of God, the attributes of God, the description of God in the creation of beings, the manner of creation, the characteristics Angels and... have been discussed, but again its textual coherence was very high and remarkable.

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