Journal of Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis

DOI: 10.32996/jpds

Journal Homepage: www.al-kindipublisher.com/index.php/jpds



| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Grammatical Cohesion in English and Arabic Business Texts: A Contrastive Discoursal Analysis

¹Department of Arabic, College of Education, Mustansiriya University, Baghdad, Iraq

Corresponding Author: Noor Majeed Majli, E-mail: noor.m.majli@uomustansiriyah.edu.iq

| ABSTRACT

The current study centres around uncovering the functions and types of grammatical cohesion in structuring business texts in English and Arabic newspapers. Unequivocally, it aims to unravel the possible similarities and differences in the English and Arab journalistic registers in terms of grammatical cohesion. Moreover, the study is built on two hypotheses. First, there are differences in the frequencies of grammatical cohesive tools manipulated by English and Arabic writers. Unlike their Arabic counterparts, the English articles tend to involve more realizations of grammatical cohesive patterns. Second, both English and Arabic journalists exhibit a general tendency to take advantage of the same types of grammatical cohesion in their business articles. Ten articles have been selected from *The Guardian* and *Ashareq Al-Awsat* newspaper websites as data for analysis. Five articles have been picked from each newspaper. Halliday and Hasan's (1976) model of grammatical cohesion has been applied to the selected articles in both languages. The results show that reference and conjunction exist profoundly in the two newspapers. On the contrary, substitution and ellipsis have almost disappeared in both corpora.

KEYWORDS

Business texts, cohesion, conjunction, ellipsis, reference, substitution.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

ACCEPTED: 01 February 2024 **PUBLISHED:** 20 February 2024 **DOI:** 10.32996/jpda.2024.3.1.2

1. Introduction

Ostensibly, without language, journalism seems to be no more than a picture book or a silent film. Journalism manipulates the emotive thrust of language that gives the stories their shape and resonance. Therefore, the analysis of journalistic language allows looking at how journalists build stories, how these stories function as arguments, and how the linguistic construction of the story shapes the way in which it is to be understood (Smith and Higgins, 2013, p.1-2).

Newspapers tell what is happening around the world. Not only news, but newspapers also provide practical information such as weather forecasts, financial reports, and television schedules (Hamilton, 2005: 2). Grammatical cohesive devices are of paramount importance for the actualization of textual coherence in the discourse of newspapers. Grammatical cohesion is the glue that sticks grammatical elements and, therefore, meanings together in a text. Ultimately, in this paper, the language of business texts is addressed in terms of four grammatical devices in both English and Arabic.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Previous Studies

Azzouz (2009) examines whether students are familiar with the use of grammatical cohesive devices in writing essays. In conclusion, she finds out that students have misused grammatical devices. It is proven that students' employment of grammatical cohesion

Copyright: © 2024 the Author(s). This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Published by Al-Kindi Centre for Research and Development, London, United Kingdom.

²Department of Translation, College of Arts, Mustansiriya University, Baghdad, Iraq

manifests mainly with conjunctions because they are probably understood most by learners. Ultimately, students have used conjunctions inappropriately.

Still, in the same field, Tsareva (2010) scrutinizes argumentative writing between Norwegian and Russian learners in terms of grammatical cohesion. The study aims essentially to discover what types of grammatical cohesive ties are found in argumentative essays of academic written English. The study shows that both groups of learners do not differ greatly in the number of cohesive links. However, both groups of argumentative essays involve a range of cohesive devices. However, the devices are not evenly distributed. Moreover, the research maintains that reference and conjunction are the most common types of grammatical cohesion, whereas substitution and ellipsis do not occur widely.

Furthermore, Hidayat (2016) examines grammatical cohesion, namely reference to a short story written by a famous author, Hans Christian Anderson, entitled *The Little Match Girl*. Based on analysis, the research proves that there are 87 references found throughout the text; 81 of the total number of references belong to the anaphoric category, and 6 references belong to the cataphoric category.

Finally, Sianti (2019) identifies grammatical cohesion found in narrative texts written by Third Semester Students of English. The researcher adopts Halliday and Hasan's model of grammatical cohesion. She concludes that students are more familiar with the use of reference and conjunction, although they are capable of using other types of grammatical cohesion.

2.2 Grammatical Cohesion in English

By all means, Halliday and Hasan's treatment of grammatical cohesion represents the theoretical cornerstone that most theoreticians and scholars draw on in their discussion and classification of grammatical cohesive devices (Brown and Yule, 1983, p. 190; Fulcher, 1989, p.144; Johnstone, 2008 p.118).

Henceforth, cohesion is perceived as the process whereby one item refers to another. In this regard, the presence of one item is regarded as the basis on which another item is interpreted. Moreover, cohesion is said to be the presupposition of something that has gone before, either in the preceding or following sentence. More precisely, the presupposition can take two forms. First, when an item points back to another item in the preceding sentence, this form of presupposition is called anaphora. On the other hand, the second form takes place when an item refers forward to another item in the sentence immediately following, and such a form is known as cataphora.

There are two main kinds of cohesion: grammatical and lexical. Grammatical cohesion is composed of reference, substitution, ellipsis and finally, conjunction, whereas lexical cohesion is realized by reiteration and collocation (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 11-14).

2.3 Reference

In every language, there are particular items that involve the property of reference. Basically, due to being interpreted semantically, such items refer to other items. In English, these items include personals, demonstratives and comparatives (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 31).

2.4 Substitution

Salki (1995, p. 35-36) states that there are specific words in language that create cohesion by substituting for other words that have already been used. Such words include *one*, *do*, and *so*. Moreover, the noun, verb or clause can be found in the preceding text. More importantly, using a strong substitute link to one part of the text and an earlier part renders the text cohesive.

- -I've ordered a black coffee. Do you want the same? (nominal)
- -Mike likes muffins. Jane does, too. (verbal)
- -I went to the exhibition and so did Fred. (casual)

2.5 Ellipsis

Thompson (2013 p. 220) elucidates that while reference operates over long stretches of text, ellipsis, on the other hand, works between adjacent clauses. Furthermore, ellipsis is more utilized in speech than in writing because it reflects the negotiation that distinguishes face-to-face interaction. Then, ellipsis can be defined as the mechanism by which noun phrases, verb phrases or clauses are deleted or understood when they are absent (Kennedy, 2004: 324).

They saw three spectators collapse. And then another [].

Is the government going to survive? -It may [].

Who was on the phone? –John [].

2.6 Conjunction

Conjunction is another tool by which language creates connections within the text. In general, conjunction is defined as words that join phrases, clauses, and sections of the text to express the logical-semantic relationship between them. Such connectors play a pivotal role in discourse knowledge that speakers, readers and listeners depend on as written and spoken discourse are produced and interpreted. More specifically, Paltridge (2006, p. 139-140) describes conjunctions under four headings: *additive*, *comparative*, *temporal* and *consequential*.

Logical relation Meaning **Examples** 1-Addition addition and, besides, in addition alteration or, if not, then, alternatively 2-Comparison similarity like, as if, similarly contrast but, whereas, on the other hand 3-Time successive then, after, before, subsequently, previously simultaneous while, meanwhile, when, at the same time 4-Consequence so, because, therefore, since cause by, thus, by this means so as, in order to, for fear of, lest means if, provided that, unless purpose condition

Table No. 1 Conjunctions in English

3. Grammatical Cohesion in Arabic

3.1 Reference

In Arabic, personals are the main reference item. The category of personals involves three classes: personal pronouns, possessive determiners and possessive pronouns.

-Personal pronouns entail persons or entities and stand on their own as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases. In Arabic, there are three groups, namely: subject, object and possessive pronouns. Subject pronouns are independent, separate words. Moreover, they serve as the subjects of verbs. Object and possessive pronouns, on the other hand, take the form of suffixes (Ryding, 2005, p. 298).

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First person	أن ا		نحن We
Second person	أنت-أنت	أنتما	أنتن-أنتم You
	You	You two	You
Third person	هو -He هي -She	هما	هم-هن
	ھي -She	They two	They

Table No. 2 Subject pronouns in Arabic

Moving to the suffix personal pronouns, one set indicates possession and is suffixed to nouns. The other set of pronouns indicates the object of a verb or object of a preposition (object pronouns). The two sets differ in their distribution and in their meaning, but they correspond in form.

-Demonstrative Pronouns: They are determiners used with nouns or instead of nouns to show either distance from or proximity to the speaker, such as 'this' and 'that' in English. English involves four demonstrative pronouns: 'this', 'that', these', and 'those'. Arabic has a greater variety in this respect. For instance,

are demonstratives of proximity. Demonstratives of distance, on the other side, are referred to as (ذلك-تلك-أولئك).

3.2 Substitution

Halliday and Hasan (1976) identify three types of substitution: nominal, verbal and clausal.

-Nominal substitution

Based on Al-Jabr's opinion (1987), substitution has not been investigated as a cohesive device because of the restricted concept of sentences in Arabic. However, it is tackled through other resources of the linguistic system of Arabic. For instance, the Arabic (wa:hid) is the corresponding of the English nominal substitution 'one', which is regarded as a cohesive tool.

-This sandwich is not fresh. Get me another one.

In the example above, the word واحد (wa:hid) 'one' in the second clause is a substitute for the noun سندویش (sandwich) in the first one. Therefore, the substitute واحد 'one' presupposes the item سندویش 'sandwich'. Thus, the Arabic word واحد 'wa:hid' functions similarly as its English equivalent 'one'. Unlike English, the substitute 'one' is not found in Arabic. Instead, the whole nominal group should be repeated (Chaalal, 2017, p. 197).

-Verbal substitution

According to Al-Jabr (1987), verbal substitution, which is expressed in English through the verb 'do', is not dealt with in Arabic. It can occur in yes/no answers.

-Have you written the lesson? Yes, I have done/ written the lesson.

In yes/no answers, two ways are possible: a repetition of the same verb کتب 'have written' or the use of another form فعلت 'have done'. Nonetheless, the verb 'do' is adequate in English, whereas it is not so in Arabic (Chaalal, 2017, p. 200).

-Clausal substitution

It is realized through the terms 'so' and the negative form 'not'. Noticeably, the equivalents of the English clausal substitutes are not regarded as substitutes in Arabic. Rather, they are included under the category of reference. For example, the equivalent of the English clausal substitute 'so' is the demonstrative reference item ذلك 'that' in Arabic.

In Arabic, clausal substitution probably occurs only in expressions such as 'I believe so' (أظن ذلك)

-Of course, you know the way? I believe so.

3.3 Ellipsis

According to Al-Jabr (1987), as cited in Chaalal (2017 p. 202), similar to substitution, the notion of ellipsis has not been discussed by Arab linguists according to Halliday and Hasan's taxonomy. Instead, they investigated ellipsis at the intra-sentential level. In other words, the elements which are easily understood from the context are omitted.

-Where is your mother, Fouad? Ill at home.

In the example above, there is an omitted item, and the context allows for the interpretation of the omitted item as the noun أمي (my mother).

Since the omitted item occurs in the second sentence and refers back to an item, this example of ellipsis is considered as a cohesive device.

3.4 Conjunction

Under the umbrella of conjunctions, Ryding (2005) presents six types of connectives in Arabic.

Table No. 3 Conjunction types in Arabic

Conjunction	Examples
Addition	Wa 'and',
Sequence	Fa 'and then'
Contrastive	Bal 'rather; but actually', inna-maa/ wa-inna-maa 'but; but
	moreover; but also; rather', fa 'yet; but'
Explanatory	Ay 'that is; i.e.'
Resultative	Idh 'since; in as much as'
	, idhan 'therefore; then; so; thus; in that case', hatta 'until',
	fa 'and so'
Adverbial	
Adverbial conjunctions of place	Hayth u- 'where'
Adverbial conjunctions of time	bayn-a-maa 'while; whereas'
	bad-a-maa 'after' bad-a an 'after'
	bad-a-idh 'after that; then; subsequently'
	Hiin-a-maa and Hiin-a 'when; at the time when' ind-a-
	maa 'when; at the time when' ind-a-idhin 'then; at that
	point in time; at that time' qabl-a an 'before' thumm-a
	'then; and then; subsequently'
Adverbial Conjunctions of Similarity	Ka-maa 'as; just as; similarly; likewise' mithl-a-maa 'like;
	just as; as'
Adverbial Conjunctions of Equivalence	Qadr-a-maa 'as much as; just as; asas'
Adverbial Conjunctions of Reference or Attribution	Hasab-a-maa 'according to; in accordance with;
	depending on'
Adverbial Conjunctions of Possibility	Rubb-a-maa 'perhaps; maybe; possibly'

4. Data Description

The Guardian is a British broadsheet newspaper that started to be published in 1821. Today, it is a left-oriented paper. Moreover, the newspaper offers articles, comments, reviews and analyses in fields such as current news, sports, business, technology, politics, health and women's issues. Its parallel version, which is published on Sundays, is called *The Observer* (Reah, 2002). Asharq Al-awsat, on the other hand, is regarded as one of the most influential Arabic newspapers in the region. Similarly, the Arabic newspaper presents different articles on politics, business, sports and culture.

4.1 English Data Analysis

Article No. 1

"Among those gathered were the economists Friedrich Hayek and Milton Friedman and the philosopher Karl Popper, and they were profoundly depressed. "The central values of civilisation are in danger," they declared, caused by a "decline of belief in private property and the competitive market" after the Great Depression and world wars. They fleshed out a belief that the state and collectivism were mortal threats to the individual's ability to succeed: Margaret Thatcher and her would-be torchbearer Truss would come to follow it with zeal".

In the excerpt above, a reference relation can be found between the demonstrative 'those' and the expression 'the economists Friedrich Hayek and Milton Friedman and the philosopher Karl Popper'. Likewise, the pronoun 'they' refers back to the two economists and the philosopher.

Article No. 2

'The Russian and Ukrainian currencies appreciated in value as hedge funds and private equity firms, signalling their faith in some form of peace deal emerging, confidently bought roubles and the Ukrainian hryvnia'.

In this excerpt, a reference connection is captured between 'The Russian and Ukrainian currencies' and the pronoun 'their', where the pronoun refers back to the specific currencies. As far as conjunction is concerned, the writer employs the additive conjunction 'and' three times.

"Economic theory says high inflation encourages consumers to increase spending **rather than** risk hanging on to cash **that** will be worth less in a year's time. **Higher** borrowing costs tame **this** impulse. **But** more recent studies show that shoppers know high inflation is a fairly good signal of a troubled economy, and their response is to stop spending and increase saving. **They** might want a new job and a pay rise, **but** fears of a recession lead **them** to stick with the job **they** have and swallow the pay rise on offer."

In the excerpt above, the writer manipulates different grammatical devices. In terms of reference, the writer uses three types of reference, namely pronominal 'they' and 'them', comparative 'higher', and demonstrative 'that' and 'that'. Conjunction relations can be realized through 'rather than' and 'but'.

Article No. 4

"Overnight **people** can find **themselves** in negative equity and be forced from **their** homes, and banks and real estate investors cash in. **While** this dynamic was understood in great detail **after** the last crash, memories are short, and the post-crash powers to reduce financial instability from the housing market have done little to dampen the inflationary effect of mortgage lending or reduce the attractiveness of homes as financial assets. Government policies, from the stamp duty holidays to the resurrection of the "right to buy", have only exacerbated **this** problem. **This** destructive pattern of boom and bust needs to come to an end".

In this excerpt, a pronominal reference is found between 'people', 'themselves' and 'their'. Also, a demonstrative reference emanates through 'this'. Turning to conjunction devices, the writer uses 'while' and 'after' to imply a sequential meaning.

Article No. 5

"Still, with all the opprobrium heaped on Truss, it's easy to forget that the damage began long before she got hold of Britain's finances. What's happening today cannot be separated from what happened in the last decade leading up to Brexit. To explain those days to non-Britons, you have to wade into the weeds of British politics. There, we come upon Nigel Farage, who, though never elected to parliament, had an extraordinary influence on Westminster politics. Had it not been for the threat Farage and Ukip posed to the Conservative Party, David Cameron may never have decided to call for a referendum. But, fatefully, he did".

The writer of the article utilizes referential cohesive relations through the demonstratives 'that', 'those', 'there', and the pronouns 'you', 'we' and 'he'. As for substitution, a cohesive relation can be realized between 'David Cameron' and 'he did". Moreover, the writer uses different types of conjunctions such as 'still', 'before' and 'though'.

4.2 Arabic Data Analysis Article No. 1

"سجّل الاقتصاد الألماني نموا غير متوقع في الفصل الثالث من العام، **وفق ما** أظهرت بيانات رسمية الجمعة**، لكن** التباطؤ في فرنسا وإسبانيا زاد المخاوف من احتمال أن يتسبب ارتفاع معدلات التضخم وأزمة الطاقة بالمنطقة في حالة ركود، **بحسب ما** أوردته وكالة الصحافة الفرنسية ويستعد الأوروبيون لشتاء صعب **فيما** قلّصت روسيا إمدادات الغاز غداة حرب أوكرانيا، ما يؤدي إلى ارتفاع فواتير التدفئة وتفاقم أزمة تكاليف المعيشة **ورغم** التوقعات القاتمة، فاجأت ألمانيا المحللين بالإعلان عن نمو فصلي بلغت نسبته 0,3في المائة، مدفوعا بشكل أساسي بإنفاق .للملايين المستهلكين."

In the example above, the writer uses two instances of adverbial conjunctions, which are 'wifq-ma' 'وَفَى مَا' 'according to' and 'bi-hasba-ma' 'وَفَى مَا' 'in accordance with' to show attribution and reference. Furthermore, 'la:kin' 'كتر 'and 'rraghim' 'وَعَمِ' 'despite' are exploited here to indicate adversative relations in the text.

Article No. 2

"واستيقظ المصريون أمس على خبرين متواليين، **أولهما** يتعلق بقرارات من البنك المركزي شملت رفع سعر الفائدة، **و**الأهم كان اعتماد سياسة «الصرف المرن» التي أطلقت يد الأسواق لتحديد سعر الدولار وفقاً للعرض والطلب. **و**الخبر الثاني كان موافقة صندوق النقد الدولي على قرض لمصر بقيمة 3 مليارات دولار، **و**من المتوقع أن يفتح باباً واسعاً لحصول مصر على تمويلات أخرى بقيمة نحو 6 مليارات دولار".

Wa 'and' "ع" is considered the most frequent Arabic connective and occur at all levels of text to indicate a relation of addition. In general, the coordinating connective wa 'and' is exploited within sentences to connect clauses, phrases and words (Ryding, 2005: 409-410). In the excerpt above, the writer makes use of the additive conjunction wa 'and' "و" four times to link between ideas in this business text. Moreover, the referential pronoun "humma" "لعما" is employed to make a connection between two news.

"وتنضم **الثروات غير النفطية** إلى قائمة الفرص الاستثمارية في البلاد، **ذلك أنها** تحتل المركز الثاني عالمياً في احتياطي الفوسفات، الذي يقدر بنحو 10 مليارات طن، **فضلاً عن** خامات المعادن الصناعية الفلزية واللافلزية، **مثل** الكبريت الحر ورمال السيلكا، وغير ذلك من المعادن في مناطق مختلفة من أراضيه، التي تشكل فرصاً استثمارية للصناعات التعدينية والإنشائية."

Different conjunction devices can be seen in this excerpt. Firstly, 'fadhlan-an' 'moreover' is used to indicate addition. Secondly, 'mithl' 'like; as; just as' is used to refer to similarity. Also, another type of conjunction is used to explicate cause, that is, 'thalika' 'because'. In terms of reference, there is a connection between 'al tharwat ghair alnaftiya' 'implication and the pronoun 'ha' 'it'.

Article No. 4

"كما حضر الاجتماع الوزير المسؤول عن الطاقة في بابوا غينيا الجديدة كضيف، بالإضافة لمسؤول رفيع المستوى من دولة موريتانيا. وفى كلمته الافتتاحية، قال وزير البترول المصري طارق الملا: «نجتمع اليوم في هذا الوقت الحرج حيث تتوجه كل الجهود العالمية نحو تحقيق هدف ثلاثي للطاقة: أمن واستدامة ووفرة الطاقة. و حيث إن الغاز الطبيعي يعد الوقود الهيدروكربوني الأنظف ويُنظّر إليه بوصفه الحل الأفضل لتحقيق هذا التوازن، والذي سيواصل دوره المهم في مستقبل مزيج الطاقة، فإن مصر متحمسة للعمل مع كل الدول الأعضاء بالمنتدى لتطوير مبادرات واقعية وقابلة للتطبيق يمكن من خلالها ضمان أمن الطاقة وتحول طاقي عادل من جانبه قال وزير الطاقة القطري سعد الكعبي، خلال الاجتماع، إن الاضطرابات الأخيرة في إمدادات الطاقة العالمية تسببت بقلق كبير بشأن أمن الطاقة وإمكانية الوصول إليها."

Conjunction relations can be traced through 'ka-ma' 'also' 'کما', which is utilized to refer to addition. Furthermore, the link 'haythu' 'where' 'عثِث' is repeated twice to indicate an adverbial conjunction of place. As far as reference is concerned, the writer makes a referential connection through the demonstrative 'hatha' 'this' 'اهذا' 'اه

Article No. 5

"**بينما** تحافظ أوروبا على بعض التفاؤل العام قبل فصل الشتاء البارد المقبل، **مما** يشير إلى أن لديها ما يكفي من الغاز في المخازن لتعويض فقدان الإمدادات الروسية **حتى** في سيناريو «الحالة الأكثر برودة»، إلا أن أكبر اقتصاد في أوروبا يستعد بهدوء للسيناريو الأسوأ الذي **قد** يشمل بعض الغضب الشعبى **إذا** منع انقطاع التيار الكهربائي السكان من الوصول إلى أموالهم، وفقاً لموقع زيرو هدج.

وذكرت «رويترز»، نقلاً عن أربعة مصادر، أن السلطات الألمانية كثفت استعداداتها لتسليم الأموال الطارئة في حالة انقطاع التيار الكهربائي للحفاظ على استمرار الاقتصاد؛ **حيث** تستعد الأمة لانقطاع الكهرباء المحتمل بسبب الحرب في أوكرانيا."

In this excerpt, the writer uses various conjunction devices such as 'bayn-maa' 'while', 'نونيه' to compare two cases, 'hatta' 'so', 'ختی' to imply a resultative meaning, 'hay-thu' 'where', 'حیث' to refer to sequence in time. Likewise, 'qadd' 'perhaps' قد is used to indicate possibility.

5. Results and Discussion

This section illustrates the frequency and percentage of grammatical cohesion in English and Arabic corpora. Ten articles written by English and Arabic journalists have been examined in terms of four grammatical cohesive devices. Therefore, the table below clarifies the occurrences of grammatical devices concerned as detected statistically in the English articles.

Article No.	Reference	Conjunction	Substitution	Ellipsis
1	18	17	1	0
2	26	26	0	0
3	24	26	1	0
4	39	39	0	0
5	34	45	0	0
Total	141	153	2	0

Table (4) Frequency of grammatical devices in the English business articles

Grammatical Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	141	48
Conjunction	153	51.33
Substitution	2	0.67
Ellipsis	0	0
Total	296	100

According to the percentage above, English journalists have employed the grammatical devices with (296) occurrences in their articles on business. Obviously, reference and conjunction are the most frequent types of grammatical cohesion. Conjunction occurs (153) times, representing (51.33%) of the total occurrences of grammatical relations. Reference comes next with (141) occurrences constituting (48%). Substitution occupies the third rank with (2) occurrences that represent (0.67%). Ellipsis, on the other hand, appears in the fourth rank with (0) instances that constitute (0%) of the total number of the cohesion patterns.

Table No. 6 Frequency of grammatical devices in the Arabic business articles

Article No.	Reference	Conjunction	Substitution	Ellipsis
1	4	17	0	0
2	8	36	0	0
3	11	30	0	0
4	5	8	0	0
5	9	23	0	0

Table No. 7 Percentage of grammatical devices in the Arabic business articles

Grammatical Devices	Frequency	Percentage
Reference	37	27
Conjunction	99	73
Substitution	0	0
Ellipsis	0	0
Total	136	100

According to the table above, business articles written by Arabic writers generally involve (136) occurrences of grammatical cohesive devices. Related to the four grammatical devices, the primacy is for conjunction, which has (99) instances that constitute (73%) of the total number of grammatical cohesive devices. Likewise, reference secures the second rank with (37) occurrences amounting to (27%). In relation to substitution and ellipsis, such devices occupy the third rank with (0) instances constituting (0%).

6. Conclusions

On the basis of the statistical analysis and discussion of results, the following conclusions have been drawn:

- 1-A difference has been evidenced between English and Arabic writers as far as their employment of grammatical cohesion is concerned. In other words, the English business articles have comprised a higher number of grammatical cohesive devices than those written by Arabic writers. This has verified the first hypothesis, which reads that the English articles involve more realizations of grammatical cohesion than their Arabic counterparts.
- 2-Remarkably, the same types of grammatical cohesion have been manipulated by the two newspapers but with slight differences in the frequencies. That is to say, reference and conjunction have existed profoundly in both corpora. This has led to the verification of the second hypothesis, which reads that both English and Arabic writers tend to utilize the same grammatical cohesive devices in their business texts.
- 3-Conjunction and reference occur almost with similar frequencies in the *Guardian* newspaper. The Arabic newspaper, on the other hand, has been occupied by conjunction more than reference.
- 4-Substitution and ellipsis have almost disappeared in both English and Arabic business texts.

- 5-English writers of business texts have exploited additive conjunctions more than the other types of conjunction.
- 6-According to referential cohesion, pronominal and demonstrative references are found heavily in the British business articles.
- 7-Arabic journalists, with regard to reference, have utilized the pronominal type more than the other referential types.

6.1 Suggestions for Future Research

- 1-It is worth conducting a study of grammatical cohesive devices as employed in medical texts written by native and non-native speakers of English.
- 2-A contrastive study can be carried out to investigate the use of grammatical cohesion in both English and Arabic legal discourse.
- 3-A comparative study can be carried out to probe lexical and grammatical cohesive devices in English and Arabic religious speeches.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Publisher's Note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers.

References

- [1] Azzouz, B. (2009). Analysis of grammatical cohesion in student's writing. Published MA thesis. Faculty of Letters and Languages.
- [2] Brown, G. & Yule, G. (1983). Discourse analysis. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [3] Chaalal, I. (2017). Arabic/English translation of cohesive devices in the United Nations Texts: A corpus-based study. Published PhD Dissertation. University of Mentouri.
- [4] Fulcher, G. (1989). Cohesion and coherence in theory and reading research. Journal of Research in Reading, 12(2). 146-163
- [5] Halliday, M.A.K. & Hasan, R. (1976). Cohesion in English. London: Longman.
- [6] Hamilton, J. (2005). Newspapers: Straight to the Source. London: ABDO Publications.
- [7] Hidyat, A. (2016). An analysis of grammatical cohesion device of the short story the little match Girl. Journal of English Education, 9(2).
- [8] Johnstone, B. (2008). Discourse analysis. (2nd ed.). Malden: Blackwell Publishing.
- [9] Kennedy, G. (2003). Structure and meaning in English: A guide for teachers. Harlow: Pearson.
- [10] Paltridge, B. (2006). Discourse analysis. London: Continuum.
- [11] Reah, D. (2002). The language of newspapers. London & New York: Routledge.
- [12] Ryding, K. (2005). A reference grammar of modern standard Arabic (reference grammars). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [13] Salki, R. (1995). Text and discourse analysis. London: Routledge.
- [14] Sianti, E. (2019). An analysis of grammatical cohesion found in narrative text written by the third semester of English department at Unismuch Makassar.
- [15] Smith, A. and Higgins, M. (2013). The language of journalism: A Multi-genre Perspective. Bloomsbury Publishing
- [16] Thompson, G. (2013). Introducing functional grammar. London: Routledge.
- [17] Tsareva, A. (2010). Grammatical cohesion in argumentative essays by Norwegian leaners. Published MA Thesis. The University of Oslo.

Appendix 1 English Articles

Article No. 1

Britain's economic crisis offers an opportunity for new ideas – Labour must be ready

When Liz Truss and her chancellor drew up the policies that crashed the pound and threatened pension funds, they were working to a blueprint devised in the Hotel du Parc of Mont-Pèlerin in 1947.

Among those gathered were the economists Friedrich Hayek and Milton Friedman and the philosopher Karl Popper, and they were profoundly depressed. "The central values of civilisation are in danger," they declared, caused by a "decline of belief in private property and the competitive market" after the Great Depression and world wars. They fleshed out a belief that the state and collectivism were mortal threats to the individual's ability to succeed: Margaret Thatcher and her would-be torchbearer Truss would come to follow it with zeal.

The neoliberals, as they became known, used their political exile wisely, going on to found thinktanks such as the Institute of Economic Affairs and the Adam Smith Institute to lay the intellectual foundations and find funders. But what these ideologues really needed was turmoil. "Only a crisis – actual or perceived – produces real change," Friedman observed. "When the crisis occurs, the actions that are taken depend on the ideas laying around."

In a foreshadowing of today, the surging inflation of the 1970s – back then, spurred on by a massive oil shock – offered that opportunity. As unions went on strike to defend falling real wages, Thatcher cleverly wove a story of individual effort stifled by the

state. "We believe that everyone has the right to be unequal," she declared, arguing that while ordinary workers were crucial to society, there were "others with special gifts who should also have their chance". That meant slashing taxes for the rich, flogging off state assets and hobbling trade unions in the name of liberty.

In the eyes of Truss, Thatcher's prescriptions freed Britain from the corset of socialism and ushered in a new age of prosperity – and so a return to her vision will end the same way. The problem is, it was all a myth. Despite the lifeline offered by the discovery of North Sea oil, economic growth in the 1980s was no greater than the crisis-ridden 1970s, just less equitably distributed.

One rare defender of our current prime minister – from the Institute of Economic Affairs, obviously – beseeched her to stay the course, arguing that early Thatcherism was savaged just as Trussonomics is now, but that it paved the way for the growth of the following decade. A nonsense: the average annual economic expansion in the 90s was the lowest of any postwar decade up to that point, and the next two decades were weaker still. The best performing decade was the 1960s – the heyday of statism. The legacy of Thatcherism was an economy too dependent on the City of London, with communities stripped of secure work, creaking infrastructure and public services, and an explosion of inequality.

When the chancellor, Kwasi Kwarteng, talks of Britain's "cycle of stagnation", and Truss damns the "business-as-usual economic management" that has delivered low growth for decades, both are right. But it is the ideas of the Mont Pelerin Society to blame. Slashing corporation tax will punch a £18.7bn-size hole in the nation's revenues, but trickle-down theory says it will pay for itself with investment. But as the former chancellor Rishi Sunak has said, "that low corporation tax rate we had has done absolutely zilch for investment in our economy, it has not increased, it is still one of the lowest in the developed world: it accounts for over half our productivity difference."

Just as the winter of discontent became a salutary fable about the dangers of collectivism, "that time the Tories crashed the economy by slashing taxes on the rich" should become an eternal warning hung around the neck of rightwing dogmas. Any attempt to repeat this failed experiment should conjure up images of economic ruin.

Article No. 1	Grammatical Devices	Туре
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	They	Reference (pronouns)
	Those	Reference (demonstrative)
	They (3)	Reference (pronouns)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	They	Reference (pronouns)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	As	Conjunction (similarity)
	When	Conjunction (time)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Then	Conjunction (time)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	As	Conjunction (similarity)
	That (2)	Reference (demonstrative)
	While	Conjunction (time)
	There	Reference (demonstrative)
	Others	Substitution
	Also	Conjunction (addition)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	So	Conjunction (cause)
	The same way	Conjunction (addition)
	Despite	Conjunction (comparison)
	Greater	Reference (comparative)
	Our	Reference (pronouns)
	Her	Reference (pronouns)
	Just as	Conjunction (similarity)
	Now	Conjunction (time)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)

That	Reference (demonstrative)
Weaker	Reference (comparative)
When	Conjunction (time)
And	Conjunction (addition)

We face a global economic crisis. And no one knows what to do about it

Back in February, plenty of investors were betting that the buildup of Russian troops on Ukraine's border was no more than an elaborate bluff.

The Russian and Ukrainian currencies appreciated in value as hedge funds and private equity firms, signalling their faith in some form of peace deal emerging, confidently bought roubles and the Ukrainian hryvnia.

Today there is a war going on that has effectively locked up the raw materials and food usually exported by both nations, and no one knows when the conflict will end.

It is clear from the collapse in global stock markets and sliding cryptocurrency values that investors are panicked by the uncertainty. Shares in the US, where the S&P 500 index is down by almost a quarter since January, have suffered their worst start to a year for 60 years.

We have seen panics before, notably after the 2008 crash. Investment firms, despite their reputations as the clever custodians of pension fund money, always press the sell button at the first sign of trouble. Collectively, it leads to a rout.

Seasoned policymakers know how to react in such uncertain times, and that is to do whatever it takes to reassure investors that their money is safe. Western governments have dipped into their reserves, and when that well of cash has run dry, borrowed heavily to maintain a stable outlook for their economies. Vital support has arrived in the form of cheap borrowing from central banks. With low interest rates acting like the cavalry in a John Wayne film, everyone has been able to rest assured the panic will be shortlived.

Not any more. This time there is a real war, not just a financial one, and no one quite knows what to do. The major powers cannot agree about how to fight it and policymakers cannot agree about how to handle the fallout, especially the shortages of raw materials and food from Ukraine and Russia that are pushing inflation to 10% and beyond.

In particular, central banks have lost their nerve. Instead of being a reassuring presence, they are adding to the sense of panic by increasing the cost of borrowing. As one analyst said about the US central bank's decision to raise interest rates by 0.75 percentage points last week: "The Federal Reserve is going to hike interest rates until policymakers break inflation, but the risk is that they also break the economy."

On Thursday, the Bank of England pushed its base rate to 1.25% after a period of more than a decade during which it had never climbed higher than 0.75%. Some analysts believe the base rate will increase to 3% by the end of next year after Threadneedle Street put tackling inflation above sustaining growth.

Inflation is an affliction caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and to a lesser but important extent by China's difficulties with Covid.

We know that an increase in the cost of borrowing in the UK, the eurozone and the US, which is what we are now witnessing, will do nothing to bring down prices.

Inflation is an affliction caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and to a lesser but important extent by China's difficulties with Covid after its vaccine development failures, which have caused repeated lockdowns and holdups at ports. In the UK, Brexit adds a further big twist because it has damaged trade and cut the number of available workers.

The justification for higher interest rates, then, must lie elsewhere, and central banks, to justify their spasm of action, argue they must go ahead to avert a wages spiral – one where pay exceeds inflation.

In Britain, this argument presumes that the average worker, to prevent a fall in personal living standards, will be able to negotiate a pay deal that beats the Bank of England's latest forecast for peak inflation later this year of 11%.

When the government is expected to limit public sector pay rises to between 0% and 3% this year, that means private sector increases would have to be even higher – about 12% or 13% on average. These levels of pay rise are a fiction. Worker power, apart from in some discrete pockets of the labour market, is a mirage.

Yet the Bank looks likely to press ahead anyway, which leaves anyone looking for reasons to remain confident turning to Rishi Sunak.

The chancellor has made it clear he values fiscal rectitude above the "whatever it takes" open-ended commitments needed to foster confidence. He has warm words for investors about low business taxes, special visas for foreign entrepreneurs and a reheated Thatcherite plan to increase the number of workers by compelling more of those on benefits to look for work.

That is a feeble collection of micro-policies that will do little to improve the mood of companies looking to invest in the UK. No wonder the pound has tumbled. Few investors want to buy British at the moment, and who can blame them?

Article No. 2	Grammatical Devices	Туре
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	More	Reference (comparative)
	As	Conjunction (similarity)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	When	Conjunction (time)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Since	Conjunction (casual)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	Before	Conjunction (time)
	After	Conjunction (time)
	Despite	Conjunction (casual)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	As	Conjunction (similarity)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	As	Conjunction (similarity)
	Such	Conjunction (similarity)
	That (2)	Reference (demonstrative)
	Their (2)	Reference (pronouns)
	When	Conjunction (time)
	Like	Conjunction (similarity)
	This	Reference (demonstrative)
	Just	Conjunction (time)
	lt	Reference (pronouns)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Instead of	Conjunction (comparison)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	As	Conjunction (similarity)
	Until	Conjunction (time)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)
	Also	Conjunction (addition)
	After	Conjunction (time)
	More (2)	Reference (comparative)
	Higher (2)	Reference (comparative)
	After	Conjunction (time)
	Lesser (2)	Reference (comparative)
	After	Conjunction (time)

Further	Conjunction (addition)
Because	Conjunction (casual)
Then	Conjunction (time)
This (2)	Reference (demonstrative)
That (2)	Reference (demonstrative)
When	Conjunction (time)
Yet	Conjunction (time)

Central bankers talk tough, but they can't fight inflation like this

Central bankers appear on stage like army generals these days. They boast about their firepower and claim they will crush inflation, their longtime adversary. No quarter will be given in the war. The collateral damage will be high.

A week on Thursday, the Bank of England will raise interest rates for a seventh time since last December, probably to 2.25%, and semaphore the message to financial markets that Threadneedle Street is not finished in its quest to defeat inflation.

The conclusion must be that more rate rises are on the way, possibly to 3.5% or even 4% from today's 1.75%, pushing average mortgage rates to more than 6%.

Once the consumer prices index had jumped to 10.1% in July, there was no doubt in the minds of most City analysts that the Bank would increase the cost of borrowing at its next meeting, and continue raising it into next year.

Meanwhile, the European Central Bank boss, Christine Lagarde, said on Thursday that "determined action had to be taken", following an unprecedented 0.75 basis points increase in the eurozone interest rate, to 1.25%.

Jerome Powell, the US Federal Reserve chief, may as well have worn army fatigues in his most recent appearances, such is his newfound swagger. He told a meeting of central bankers in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, last month that the Fed would use its tools "forcefully" until prices were under control.

Last week he was on the warpath again, saying he would act "forthrightly, strongly", before adding: "We must keep at it until the job is done."

Powell and Lagarde stand with the governor of the Bank of England, Andrew Bailey, in making a case for action based on the premise that higher interest rates can suppress inflation currently in the system, spurred mainly by higher energy prices and a spillover into higher transport and food prices.

Burdensome borrowing costs will also counter so-called second-round effects that flow from workers demanding high wage rises to compensate for the negative impact of inflation on living standards.

These arguments are undermined by a lack of supporting evidence, prompting the conclusion that central bankers have been pushed into macho posturing by politicians who want banks to get a grip while they sit on their hands, and by conventions in economic thinking.

Economic theory says high inflation encourages consumers to increase spending rather than risk hanging on to cash that will be worth less in a year's time. Higher borrowing costs tame this impulse.

But more recent studies show that shoppers know high inflation is a fairly good signal of a troubled economy and their response is to stop spending and increase saving. They might want a new job and a pay rise, but fears of a recession lead them to stick with the job they have and swallow the pay rise on offer.

The latest S&P Global survey of the UK jobs market found that pay growth in August had fallen to its lowest level since March. Why March? Because that was when workers were confident the pandemic was over and things were looking up.

It gets worse for central banks when we take a closer look at the nature of inflation, which is mostly imported. Most of the affected imports are essential items such as energy and food. People and firms must buy energy and food, so monetary policy has little effect on the volume purchased.

Shortages of goods are another factor driving up prices in the shops, but if that problem can be traced back to Covid-19 lockdowns in Chinese factories, then interest rises in the UK will again have no effect.

Catherine Mann, the former chief economist at the US investment bank Citigroup, gives another reason to increase rates sharply. She says that so long as the Fed and ECB are hiking, so must Britain's central bank, or sterling will slump towards parity with the dollar.

Her point is that in a competitive world, funds flow to where interest rates are highest, and that is the US, where the base rate is already in a band between 2.25% and 2.5%. She says a falling pound invites further inflationary pressure, given how much Britain relies on imports. So unless the MPC acts tough, it will get left behind and so will the pound.

Article No. 3	Grammatical Devices	Туре
	Like	Conjunction (similarity)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	They	Reference (pronouns)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	Since	Conjunction (casual)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	More (2)	Reference (comparative)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Meanwhile	Conjunction (time)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	As well	Conjunction (addition)
	Such	Conjunction (addition)
	Until (2)	Conjunction (time)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Higher	Reference (comparative)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Higher	Reference (comparative)
	While	Conjunction (time)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Higher	Reference (comparative)
	More	Reference (comparative)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Since	Conjunction (casual)
	Because	Conjunction (casual)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	When (2)	Conjunction (time)
	Closer	Reference (comparative)
	Such as	Conjunction (similarity)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)
	Then	Conjunction (time)
	That (2)	Reference (demonstrative)
	And (2)	Conjunction (addition)
	Further	Conjunction (addition)
	Unless	Conjunction (consequence)
	Yet	Conjunction (time)
	This	Reference (demonstrative)
	That (2)	Reference (demonstrative)

Before	Conjunction (time)
However	Conjunction (comparison)
So	Conjunction (consequence)
They	Reference (pronouns)
others	Substitution

We face peril because the UK economy relies on house prices. Here are three ways to fix that

House prices are predicted to drop next year due to a mixture of financial instability caused by the misjudged mini-budget and the Bank of England accelerating interest rate hikes. This will be disastrous for many households struggling to afford increased mortgage repayments.

At the same time there are many struggling to buy their first home. In 2021, UK house prices grew at their fastest pace in over a decade, despite the economy still recovering from one of the worst contractions in 300 years. This disconnect between the housing market and the rest of the economy only benefits those who use housing as an asset for accumulating wealth.

The gains of this wealth are unevenly distributed across society. The average white family gained £115,000 in property wealth in the past decade, while the average Black household accumulated nothing, and almost half of housing wealth in the UK is owned by the over-65s. Many people are struggling to put together the large deposits required, and those in the rented sector or social housing face higher housing costs relative to those with mortgages, and greater insecurity of tenancy.

The dominant narrative has been that prices reached all-time highs this year due to shortage of supply, but as many economists have argued since the crash, it is bank lending, rather than supply of housing, that is a primary driver of house price rises. And high land prices result in even less social housing being built.

Lending into real estate generates a self-sustaining cycle of credit supply, credit demand and rapid house prices increases. And when fewer people can afford to repay their mortgages, lending dries up, confidence drops and the cycle works in the opposite direction, making prices suddenly drop.

Overnight people can find themselves in negative equity and be forced from their homes, and banks and real estate investors cash in. While this dynamic was understood in great detail after the last crash, memories are short, and the post-crash powers to reduce financial instability from the housing market have done little to dampen the inflationary effect of mortgage lending, or reduce the attractiveness of homes as financial assets. Government policies, from the stamp duty holidays to the resurrection of "right to buy", have only exacerbated this problem. This destructive pattern of boom and bust needs to come to an end.

As we're seeing with the departure of Liz Truss, governments in the UK have been made and broken on the back of mortgage rate rises, and with mortgage repayments already climbing and likely to soar, regardless of how big the housing downturn is, it is highly likely that the public will boot the Conservatives out of office at the first opportunity. Stabilising house prices is always going to be a difficult political sell, with 65% of England's households being homeowners, or more accurately large debt/mortgage owners, and their family wealth inextricably tied to house prices.

Even Labour doesn't want to change course, by targeting 70% home ownership through mortgage guarantees. However, public opinion may have reached a tipping point: in March, when prices grew at their fastest pace since 2004, more than half of British homeowners said they would be happy if their own home did not rise in value in the next 10 years if it meant houses were more affordable for those who didn't own property.

The economic turmoil right now is revealing how fundamentally fragile the UK economy is. Escaping our structural dependence on house price rises driven by an oversized financial sector won't be easy. However, there are some important places to start. We need to prioritise policies that protect renters and social housing, rather than treating them as an afterthought. This will entail vastly scaling up social housing, and implementing rent controls and renter protections to ensure high quality homes, with long-term security.

Banks also need to be reined in. Having a concentrated banking sector with 50% of its assets secured against UK property is not a healthy position to be in. We need a diverse ecosystem of banks lending into more productive and socially useful activities. Fairer taxation on property and land would dampen speculation and also unlock much needed funds for social housing.

Finally, we need our regulators to take seriously the task of stabilising house prices, ideally adding it as a secondary objective to the Bank of England's policymaking committees.

The dysfunctional nature of our housing market can't be fixed quickly or overnight, it's intimately connected to our politics and culture. But since the last crash we've had more than a decade of missed opportunities when it comes to housing affordability, and it's time for change.

Article No. 4	Grammatical Devices	Туре
	Due to	Conjunction (Consequence)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	This	Reference (pronouns)
	At the same time	Conjunction (time)
	There	Reference (demonstrative)
	Their (2)	Reference (pronouns)
	Despite	Conjunction (consequence)
	This	Reference (pronouns)
	Those	Reference (pronouns)
	This	Reference (pronouns)
	While	Conjunction (time)
	Those	Reference (pronouns)
	Higher	Reference (comparative)
	Those	Reference (pronouns)
	Greater	Reference (comparative)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	This	Reference (demonstrative)
	Due to	Conjunction (consequence)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)
	Since	Conjunction (consequence)
	Rather than	Conjunction (comparison)
	And (3)	Conjunction (addition)
	When	Conjunction (time)
	Fewer	Reference (comparative)
	Their (2)	Reference (pronouns)
	And (2)	Conjunction (addition)
	While	Conjunction (time)
	This	Reference (demonstrative)
	After	Conjunction (time)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	As	Conjunction (comparison)
	This	Reference (demonstrative)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	As	Conjunction (comparison)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	Even	Conjunction (consequence)
	Through	Conjunction
	However	Conjunction (comparison)
	When	Conjunction (time)
	Their	Reference (pronouns)
	Since	Conjunction (consequence)
	More	Reference (comparative)
	iviore	Reference (comparative)

They Reference (pronouns) lf Conjunction (consequence) Their Reference (pronouns) lf Conjunction (consequence) More Reference (comparative) Those Reference (demonstrative) Right now Conjunction (consequence) However Conjunction (comparison) There Reference (demonstrative) We Reference (pronouns) That Reference (demonstrative) rather than Conjunction (comparison) this Reference (demonstrative) also Conjunction (addition) we Reference (pronouns) Reference (comparative) more fairer Reference (comparative) finally Conjunction (consequence) Reference (pronouns) we our Reference (pronouns) it Reference (pronouns) our Reference (pronouns) but Conjunction (comparison) Reference (pronouns) since Reference (pronouns) we more Reference (comparative) when Conjunction (time) and Conjunction (addition)

Article No. 5

Economy in crisis, Tories in meltdown: how I have told the sad, strange story of Britain

Since the 1990s I've been interpreting events in Britain for an American audience through my journalism. Sometimes it's easy: London's glorious renaissance, Tony Blair's rise. Sometimes it's less easy: the strangeness of a "special relationship" where one side cares too much and the other too little, the post-imperial hangover that courses through British life.

And sometimes it's hard: the puzzle of Brexit, the precipitous downfall of the Conservative party. It helps that for Americans still living through the Donald Trump saga, nothing is outside the realm of possibility any more. It also helps when I explain to them that those two latest chapters of British history are connected.

I tell them that from the 2016 referendum onward, Brexit increasingly gave the Tories a focus. Never mind that Brexit was the most divisive event in postwar Britain; over time, the struggle to make it happen unified the party. Boris Johnson's "Get Brexit Done" 2019 election campaign cemented the transformation and, as far as Brexit went, silenced Labour.

Within six weeks, however, the Tory tide would turn. Once Britain formally left the EU, the Brexit-imposed discipline within the Conservative party began to unravel. Admittedly, the pandemic would have thrown any government off course, but Johnson's conduct in office didn't help the Tory brand or party unity. Swamped by scandal, he was out. Enter Liz Truss.

As the US and the world looked on, Truss's first weeks in office did not exactly restore confidence in Downing Street. Suddenly, the new government was shredding the Tories' reputation for fiscal prudence and sound economic management. Friends of mine in the States could barely believe what they were witnessing. Even Americans who are ideologically opposed to the Conservatives were shocked to see the party of Churchill and Thatcher flying off the rails.

The Truss-Kwasi Kwarteng "Growth Plan 2022" started out as a budget at war with itself, with vast emergency spending sitting alongside big unfunded tax cuts. It was also at war with Bank of England monetary policy. That was bad enough. Then came Uturns, the defenestration of Kwarteng and the naming of a new chancellor, Jeremy Hunt, hardly an ideological soulmate of the libertarian prime minister.

This story is far from over. From the outset, the reaction to the new government's "fiscal event" abroad was awful. Former US Treasury secretary Larry Summers said the world's fifth-largest economy was "behaving a bit like an emerging market". President Biden himself said that Truss's original plan was a "mistake". The International Monetary Fund, which usually reserves its sermonising for developing economies, said: "we do not recommend large and untargeted fiscal packages at this juncture, as it is important that fiscal policy does not work at cross purposes to monetary policy. Furthermore, the nature of the UK measures will likely increase inequality."

Still, with all the opprobrium heaped on Truss, it's easy to forget that the damage began long before she got hold of Britain's finances. What's happening today cannot be separated from what happened in the last decade, leading up to Brexit. To explain those days to non-Britons, you have to wade into the weeds of British politics. There, we come upon Nigel Farage, who though never elected to parliament had an extraordinary influence on Westminster politics. Had it not been for the threat Farage and Ukip posed to the Conservative party, David Cameron may never have decided to call for a referendum. But, fatefully, he did.

As a dual US-UK citizen who's lived in London since 1996, the closest I could get to understanding a rationale behind Brexit was to see it in the context of what Blair once called "post-empire malaise" – a vague if deep-seated yearning to regain the confidence and sureness of identity that, at least in the imagination, went hand in hand with running an empire. "Take back control" was surely part of that, fuelled also by heightened economic insecurity in the wake of the 2007-08 financial crisis and a concomitant unease about immigration.

Setting that logic aside, I have to say that virtually all the economic arguments in favour of Brexit looked specious at best and cynically misleading at worst. In that sense, Brexit is a kind of original sin that sits at the heart of today's UK economy. That should have been evident in the myriad dire economic forecasts blithely dismissed as "remoaner" scaremongering in the run-up to the 2016 referendum – forecasts that turned out to be mostly accurate. And it should have been obvious – as it was to the rest of the world – in the downward trajectory of the "Brexit pound", which fell from 1.50 to 1.33 to the dollar overnight after the 23 June 2016 vote and ultimately hit its lowest-ever recorded level of 1.03 on 26 September of this year.

Being "liberated" from the EU was never going to live up to the counterfeit promises made by the Vote Leave campaign before the referendum. Britain's borders are no less porous than they were. The post-Brexit trade deals the UK has negotiated are insignificant compared with the loss of its largest trading partner. The jewel-in-the-crown deal with the US is not even on the agenda, as Truss admitted last month.

The pandemic, whose arrival coincided with Britain's departure from Europe, camouflaged much of the toll Brexit was inflicting on the economy. But the harm is real. A year ago, the Office for Budget Responsibility was estimating that Brexit's long-term impact on economic growth would be more than twice as damaging as that of Covid.

The effect on trade has been devastating. Modelling by the Centre for European Reform found that solely because of Brexit, British trade in goods was down during the first half of last year, ranging between 11 and 16% month to month. "There is evidence that businesses face new and significant real-world challenges in trading with the EU that cannot be attributed to the pandemic," the House of Lords European affairs committee reported in December.

Ending the free movement of labour between Britain and the continent – a Brexit cornerstone – is hollowing out the workforce. According to the Office for National Statistics, the number of job vacancies stood at 1,246,000 in the third quarter of this year, up from about 823,000 before Brexit and Covid-19 set in. These shortages afflict businesses large and small, from cafes and pubs to farms and manufacturing plants.

Meanwhile, the OBR analysis from May shows a number of economic indicators all going in the wrong direction: as a result of leaving the EU, long-term productivity will slump by 4%, both exports and imports will be around 15% lower in the long run, newly signed trade deals with non-EU countries "will not have a material impact", and the government's new post-Brexit migration regime will reduce net inward migration at a time of critical labour shortages. It has been some story to tell.

There's a scene in the House Commons that keeps playing in my head. It's 2019 and Jacob Rees-Mogg, now Truss's business secretary, is speaking of the "broad, sunlit uplands that await us" thanks to Brexit. Then I contemplate where Britain is today: heading into a protracted recession under an enfeebled prime minister leading a wounded, fractious party. I hope I'm proved wrong, and those sunlit uplands are out there over the horizon. No sign as yet. But I'd be pleased to come back and tell everyone who has listened so far that I was mistaken.

Article No. 5	Grammatical Devices	Туре
	Since	Conjunction (consequence)
	Through	Conjunction (addition)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Through	Conjunction
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Still	Conjunction (time)
	Through	Conjunction (addition)
	Also	Conjunction (addition)
	When	Conjunction (time)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Those	Reference (demonstrative)
	ı	Reference (pronouns)
	Them	Reference (pronouns)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	As far as	Conjunction (consequence)
	Within	Conjunction (addition)
	However	Conjunction (consequence)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)
	As	Conjunction (addition)
	ltself	Reference (pronouns)
	Also	Conjunction (addition)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Then	Conjunction (consequence)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	This	Reference (demonstrative)
	Like	Conjunction (addition)
	Himself	Reference (pronouns)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	We	Reference (pronouns)
	Furthermore	Conjunction (addition)
	Still	Conjunction (time)
	That	Reference (demonstrative)
	Before	Conjunction (time)
	Those	Reference (demonstrative)
	There	Reference (demonstrative)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)
	As	Conjunction (addition)
	Since	Conjunction (consequence)
	I	Reference (pronouns)
	That (3)	Reference (demonstrative)
	And	Conjunction (addition)
	As	Conjunction (addition)
	After	Conjunction (time)
	This	Reference (demonstrative)
	Before	Conjunction (time)
	But	Conjunction (comparison)

That	Reference (demonstrative)
More	Reference (comparative)
That	Reference (demonstrative)
Because	Conjunction (consequence)
There	Reference (demonstrative)
That (2)	Reference (demonstrative)
According to	Conjunction (addition)
This	Reference (demonstrative)
These	Reference (demonstrative)
Meanwhile	Conjunction (time)
As a result	Conjunction (consequence)
Both	Conjunction (addition)
And	Conjunction (addition)
Lower	Reference (comparative)
And	Conjunction (addition)
That	Reference (demonstrative)
Now	Conjunction (time)
That	Reference (demonstrative)
Then	Conjunction (consequence)
Those	Reference (demonstrative)
Yet	Conjunction (time)
But	Conjunction (comparison)
So far	Conjunction (time)
That	Reference (demonstrative)

Appendix No. 2 Arabic Articles

Article No. 1

تصاعد المخاوف من ركود في أوروبا رغم النمو المفاجئ في ألمانيا سجّل الاقتصاد الألماني نموا غير متوقع في الفصل الثالث من العام، وفق ما أظهرت بيانات رسمية الجمعة، لكن التباطؤ في فرنسا وإسبانيا زاد أن يتسبب ارتفاع معدلات التضخم وأزمة الطاقة بالمنطقة في حالة ركود، بحسب ما أوردته وكالة الصحافة الفرنسية. ويستعد الأوروبيون لشتاء صعب فيما قلّصت روسيا إمدادات الغاز غداة حرب أوكرانيا، ما يؤدي إلى ارتفاع فواتير التدفئة وتفاقم أزمة تكاليف ورغم التوقعات القاتمة، فاجأت ألمانيا المحللين بالإعلان عن نمو فصلي بلغت نسبته 0,3 في المائة، مدفوعا بشكل أساسي بإنفاق المستهلكين. في الأثناء، سجّلت كل من فرنسا وإسبانيا نموا نسبته 0,2 في المائة من يوليو (تموز) حتى سبتمبر (ايلول)، في تباطؤ شديد بعد النمو البالغ 0,5 في المائة الذي سجله البلدان في الفصل السابق. وذكرت وكالة «ديستاتيس» الفدرالية الألمانية للإحصاءات في إشارة إلى البيانات الأولية أن الاقتصاد الألماني تمكّن من الثبات رغم وباء كوفيد-19 واضطراب سلاسل الإمداد وارتفاع الأسعار والحرب في أوكرانيا. وتمكّنت ألمانيا من تحقيق نمو نسبته 0,1 في المائة في الفصل الثاني من العام، بعد توقعات المحللين بأن ينكمش أكبر اقتصاد في أوروبا بنسبة الفصل المائة في لكن خبراء اقتصاد حذّروا من أن بيانات الجمعة لا توفر إلا فترة راحةٍ قصيرة ومن أن التراجع الاقتصادي آتٍ، في وقت تؤدي الحرب الروسية على ارتفاع أسعار المواد الغذائية إلى وفي هذا السياق، أظهرت بيانات أولية نشرتها «ديستاتيس» الجمعة أيضا أن معدل التضخم ارتفع في أكتوبر (تشرين الأول) في ألمانيا مسجّلا 10٫4 في المائة. لكن وتيرة ارتفاع أسعار المواد الاستهلاكية كانت أبطأ من الأشهر السابقة. وأوضحت البيانات أن الارتفاع مدفوع بتكاليف المواد الغذائية والخدمات بينما كان ارتفاع أسعار الطاقة أقل حدة. وبلغ معدل التضخم في سبتمبر المائة. وقد غذّت الحرب التضخم في منطقة اليورو إذ سجّل معدلا قياسيا بلغ 9,9 في المائة في سبتمبر، فحرم العائلات من المداخيل ورفع التكاليف للشركات. وقال خبير الاقتصاد لدى «آي إن جي» كارستن برزيسكي إن بيانات النمو الإيجابية الصادرة اليوم تشكّل مفاجأة مرحّبا بها. لكنها لا تعني أن الاقتصاد سينجح في منع حدوث ركود... الركود تأخر فحسب، لكن لا يمكن القول إنه غير وارد. كانت ألمانيا التي تعد صناعاتها المستهلكة للطاقة مفتاح نجاحها كدولة مصدّرة، تعتمد بشدة على الغاز الروسي قبل الحرب وكانت أكثر تأثرا من الأوروبي الأخرى الغاز الاتحاد الروسية. امدادات بتراجع دول 0,4 في ينكمش الحكومة المائة الاقتصاد بنسبة الألمانية أن وفي فرنسا، ثاني أكبر قوة اقتصادية في الاتحاد الأوروبي، ساهمت الاستثمارات التجارية القوية في المحافظة على الزخم، لكن انتعاش قطاع محللين. يتراجع، الإغلاق تدابير عقب الخدمات بحسب رفع

وقال خبير الاقتصاد لدى «أليانز تريد» ماكسيم دارميه إن النمو الهزيل الذي حققته فرنسا في الربع الثالث قد يكون «آخر فرحة قبل الركود». وأضاف أنه مع ارتفاع أسعار المواد الاستهلاكية في فرنسا إلى أعلى مستوياتها منذ العام 1985، ستشعر العائلات بشدة بتراجع قدرتها الشرائية. وتعهّد الرئيس الفرنسي إيمانويل ماكرون في مقابلة تلفزيونية مؤخرا دعم العائلات في هذه الفترة الصعبة، بعدما شهدت البلاد أسابيع من الإضرابات احتجاجا على أجور العاملين في مصافي النفط ومستودعات الوقود.وأما في إسبانيا، فأرجع تباطؤ النمو بمعظمه إلى تراجع أداء قطاع العقارات انخفاض الصادرات 2,5 فى المائة، التجارية. والاستثمارات وإلى بنسبة النشاط انكمش ولفت خبير الاقتصاد لدي «أي إن جي» ووتر تييري إلى أن الموسم السياحي القوي وازدياد الطلب المحلي جنّبا إسبانيا الانكماش. لكِن في وقت تبدو العديد من المؤشرات سلبية، قال تييري «نتوقع ركودا معتدلا في الاقتصاد الإسباني خلال الفصلين المقبلين. وأعلن الخميس رفع معدلات الفائدة مجددا لمكافحة التضخم، لكنه أقر بأن ارتفاع تكاليف الاستدانة سيعمّق الصعوبات الاقتصادية. وقالت رئيسة المصرف كريستين لاغارد إن احتمالات تسجيل ركود في منطقة اليورو «تلوح أكثر في الأفق.

Article No. 1	Grammatical devices	Туре
	(wifqa) according to	Conjunction
	lakin) but) لكن	Conjunction
	bi-hasba-ma) in) بحسب ما	Conjunction
	accordance with	
	rraghma) despite) رغم	Conjunction
	fi-al-athnaa) meanwhile) في الاثناء	Conjunction
	lakin) but لكن	
	hatharu- they warned) the) حذروا	Conjunction
	pronoun they	Reference
	(hatha-this) هذا	
	lakina-ha) but) لكنها	Reference
	(fa-hasb) anyway فحسب	Conjunction
	qabl) before) قبل	Conjunction
	abtaa) slower) أبطأ	Conjunction
	lakin) but لكن	Reference
	(bi-hasb) according to	Conjunction
	(haythu) where حيث	Conjunction
	lakin) but لكن	Conjunction
	lakinhu) but	Conjunction
	aydhn) also) ايضا	Conjunction
	(bayn-a-maa) while	Conjunction
	akal hida) less serious) اقل حدة	Conjunction
	akbar) greater)أكبر	Reference
		Reference
		Reference

Article No. 2

المصريون يتابعون كسوف الجنيه المصري

بعد يومين من هيمنة كسوف الشمس وما صحبها من نزوة مناخية على أحاديث المصريين، سيطر «سعر الدولار مقابل الجنيه» على جميع الحوارات والأطياف، وكانت صور لأحدث الأسعار الأكثر مشاركة على منصات التواصل الاجتماعي، بعدما بلغت العملة الخضراء مستويات غير مسبوقة على الإطلاق

واستيقظ المصريون أمس على خبرين متواليين، أولهما يتعلق بقرارات من البنك المركزي شملت رفع سعر الفائدة، والأهم كان اعتماد سياسة «الصرف المرن» التي أطلقت يد الأسواق لتحديد سعر الدولار وفقاً للعرض والطلب. والخبر الثاني كان موافقة صندوق النقد الدولي على قرض لمصر بقيمة 3 مليارات دولار، ومن المتوقع أن يفتح باباً واسعاً لحصول مصر على تمويلات أخرى بقيمة نحو 6 مليارات دولار.

وفي الساعات الأولى للصباح، قال البنك المركزي المصري في بيان إنه قرر زيادة أسعار الفائدة الرئيسية 200 نقطة أساس خلال اجتماع استثنائي للجنة السياسات النقدية، واعتمد سياسة «الصرف المرن» للعملات الأجنبية.

ومع إعلان الخبر، انخفض الجنيه المصري إلى مستويات غير مسبوقة، ولم يتوقف المصريون عن متابعة الهبوط. وأفادت بيانات رفينيتيف بأن الجنيه المصري تراجع أكثر من 16 في المائة لأدنى مستوى على الإطلاق مقابل الدولار، وبحلول الساعة 1345 بتوقيت غرينتش، تخطى الدولار حاجز 23 جنيهاً.

وعقب الخبر الأول بسويعات، قال صندوق النقد الدولي إنه اتفق مع مصر على تسهيل تمويل ممدد مدته 46 شهراً بقيمة ثلاثة مليارات دولار، مرحباً بتحرك السلطات نحو «مرونة دائمة لأسعار الصرف» والالتزام بتعزيز الحماية الاجتماعية. وأوضح أنه سيتم ربط السياسة المالية للحكومة المصرية بموجب التسهيل المدد بتخفيض الدين الحكومي العام واحتياجات التمويل الإجمالية، كما أشار في بيانه إلى أنه من المتوقع أن يحفز الترتيب حزمة تمويل كبيرة لأجل عدة سنوات، بما في ذلك حوالي خمسة مليارات دولار في السنة المالية المنتهية في يونيو (حزيران) 2023، مما يعكس الدعم الدولي

وقال رئيس الوزراء المصري مصطفى مدبولي إن بلاده ستحصل على 3 مليارات دولار من الصندوق، ومليار دولار من صندوق الاستدامة، ونحو 5 مليارات من دول شريكة ومؤسسات دولية اخرى... واشار وزير المالية محمد معيط بدوره في تصريح منفصل إلى تمويل يبلغ 9 مليارات دولار. وقالت رئيسة بعثة صندوق النقد في مصر، إيفانا هولار، في مؤتمر صحافي مشترك مع رئيس الوزراء ووزير المالية ومحافظ البنك المركزي في مصر، إن «الصندوق عمل مع السلطات المصرية من أجل أن تكون هناك تعديلات هيكلية من أجل الوصول إلى التزام أقوى فيما يتعلق بالتعديلات الكلي، في بالطبع وذلك والتحديات الضغوط ضوء وأكد حسن عبد الله محافظ البنك المركزي أن «الطرفين اتفقا على حزمة متكاملة من السياسات والتدابير والإصلاحات الاقتصادية والهيكلية المتسقة الوطنية. الإصلاح برنامج وفي تحليل للموقف في الشارع المصري بشكل عام عقب هذه الأحداث، فإن خلاصة آراء المراقبين ذهبت إلى أن «رد الفعل الأولي وتفاعل السوق المبكر طبيعي للغاية، الدولار شحيح بالأسواق، وقرار اعتماد سعر الصرف المرن مع وجود طلب كبير للغاية يدفع لزيادة فورية عنيفة لسعر العملات الأجنبية، خاصة أن أغلب المؤسسات الدولية كانت تشير خلال الفترة الماضية إلى أن السعر الحقيقي المتوقع للدولار مع نهاية العام حول 22.4 جنيه... لكن الحكم الحقيقي سيكون مع بداية تعاملات الأسبوع المقبل يوم الأحد، خاصة مع اطمئنان المتعاملين إذا توفر الدولار بعد الإعلان عن النقد. صندوق

- ويرى كثير من الخبراء أن الدولار قد يكسر حاجز 25 جنيهاً، لكنه سيهدأ خلال الأسابيع المقبلة، مشيرين إلى ظاهرة مشابهة - وإن اختلفت الأرقام -حدثت إبان «التعويم الأول» لسعر الدولار في نوفمبر (تشرين الثاني) 2016، حين تجاوز الدولار 18 جنيهاً، قبل أن يستقر بعدها لسنوات عند 15.7 جنيه.

وبسؤال عمر، وهو مدير لواحد من أفرع أحد أكبر البنوك المصرية، الذي طلب عدم تعريف اسمه كاملاً لحساسية موقفه، قال لـ«الشرق الأوسط» إن «الدولار فتح التعاملات على 19.70، وبعد إعلان قرار المركزي لم يتوقف عن الصعود... الآن (1450 بتوقيت القاهرة) تخطى 23 جنيهاً، ولا أرى سقفاً لهذا الصعود». ورفض عمر الإجابة بشكل وافٍ حول توافر الدولار لديه، لكنه اكتفى بالقول: «موجود، لكن الطلب أعلى بأضعاف العرض... لذلك يرتفع.

أما محمد عصمت، وهو أحد المستوردين لقطع غيار السيارات، فيقول لـ«الشرق الأوسط»: «لا يهم السعر، المهم توافر الدولار… البضاعة في الميناء سأشتريه، جنيهاً 25 أشهر، موجوداً. المهم وصل منذ يكون ولو وعلى صعيد مواز، قال البنك المركزي إنه سيبدأ أيضاً الإلغاء التدريجي لتوجيهات تبناها في مارس (أذار) بشأن استخدام خطابات الاعتماد لتمويل الواردات، مع استهداف الغائها بالكامل بحلول ديسمبر (كانون الأول) المقبل. وتسببت التوجيهات في اختناقات بالنسبة للمستوردين، إذ أفادت بيانات من جهاز الإحصاء في البلاد بانخفاض بنسبة 57 في المائة في واردات السلع الاستهلاكية المعمرة بين أبريل (نيسان) ويونيو (حزيران) الماضيين. وأوضح المركزي أن «ذلك يعد بمثابة حافز لدعم النشاط الاقتصادي على المدي المتوسط. كما سيعمل البنك على بناء وتطوير سوق المشتقات الأحنسة. مستويات الأجنبي ىالعملة السيولة ورفع الصرف سوق تعميق وفي توقع للمركزي، قال: «من المتوقع أن تؤدي الزيادة في الأسعار العالمية والمحلية إلى ارتفاع معدل التضخم العام عن نظيره المستهدف من قبل البنك المركزي والبالغ 7 في المائة (± 2 في المائة) في المتوسط خلال الربع الرابع من عام 2022. وتؤكد اللجنة على أن الهدف من رفع أسعار العائد هو احتواء الضغوط التضخمية الناجمة عن جانب الطلب وارتفاع معدل نمو السيولة المحلية والتوقعات التضخمية والآثار الثانوية لصدمات العرض.

وعلى سبيل المؤثرات الإيجابية، شهدت البورصة المصرية قفزة بنحو أربعة في المائة في منتصف تعاملات الخميس، بالتزامن مع إعلان البلاد التوصل لاتفاق على مستوى الخبراء مع صندوق النقد. وكان المؤشر الرئيسي قد تخطى حاجز 11 ألف نقطة خلال تعاملات أمس، إذ بلغ في الساعة 0916 بتوقيت غرينتش 11048 نقطة، وهو أعلى مستوى منذ الثامن من مايو (أيار)، وذلك قبل أن يعاود التراجع عن هذا المستوى.

Article No. 2	Grammatical devices	Туре
	(bad- a) after	Conjunction
	(bada-ma) after بعد ما	Conjunction
	ala-itlak) at all) على الإطلاق	Conjunction
	(wifqan) according to وفقا	Conjunction
	aqeba) after) عقب	Conjunction
	afadit- it mentioned) the) أفادت	Conjunction
	pronoun it	Reference
	(ka-maa) similarly	Conjunction
	li-ajel) for) لأجل	Conjunction
	bi-ma fi thalik) that is) بما في ذلك	Conjunction
	me-ma) hence مما	
	(his country -the pronoun his) بلاده	Conjunction
	و (wa) and	Reference
	(2) من أجل (min-ajil) for the purpose	Conjunction
	of	Conjunction
	(wathalik) that is وذلك	Conjunction
	aqeba) after) عقب	Conjunction
	lil-ghaya) very) للغاية	Conjunction

1	
khasitan) especially) خاصة	Conjunction
lakin) but) لكن	Conjunction
itha) if) إذا	Conjunction
lakin) but) لكنه	Conjunction
(qaad) perhaps	Conjunction
lakinhu) but and the pronoun) لكنه	Conjunction
he	Conjunction
hua) he) هو	Reference and conjunction
his stance-the pronoun his) موقفه	
ba-da) after) بعد	Reference
alan) now) الان	Reference
لكنه (lakin-hu) but and he	
lakin) but) لكن	Conjunction
hua) he) هو	Conjunction
(min-thu) منذ	Reference and conjunction
انه (the pronoun he)	Conjunction
(bi-shaan) concerning	Reference
اذ (ith) that is	Conjunction
(his name) the pronoun his	Reference
thalika) that is) دلك	Conjunction
(ka-ma) also	•
min al mutawaqi) it is) من المتوقع	Reference
expected	
bi-nahu) almost) بنحو	Conjunction
ور (qadd) perhaps	Conjunction
thalika) that is) ذلك	Conjunction
,	Conjunction
	Conjunction
	Conjunction

ولى العهد السعودي يعلن إنشاء 5 شركات استثمارية إقليمية كشف الأمير محمد بن سلمان بن عبد العزيز، ولي العهد السعودي رئيس مجلس الوزراء رئيس مجلس إدارة صندوق الاستثمارات العامة، أمس (الأربعاء)، عن قيام صندوق الاستثمارات العامة بتأسيس 5 شركات إقليمية تستهدف الاستثمار في الأردن والبحرين والسودان والعراق، بالإضافة عمان. سلطنة وكان صندوق الاستثمارات العامة قد أعلن، في أغسطس (آب) الماضي، إطلاق الشركة السعودية المصرية للاستثمار، التي تستهدف عدة قطاعات الاستراتيجية باعتبارها إحدى اهم افريقيا. قارة فی الاقتصادية الأسواق مصر، وكشف الصندوق عن هذا التوجه خلال اليوم الثاني من النسخة السادسة لمبادرة مستقبل الاستثمار المنعقدة في الرياض، بحضور نخبة من المستثمرين والمبتكرين والقادة من أنحاء العالم؛ حيث ستبلغ قيمة الاستثمارات المستهدفة في البلدان الإقليمية ما يصل إلى 90 مليار ريال (24 الفرص القطاعات. في عبر وستستثمر الشركات في عدة قطاعات استراتيجية، بما فيها البنية التحتية، والتطوير العقاري، والتعدين، والرعاية الصحية، والخدمات المالية، والأغذية والتقنية. والاتصالات والتصنيع، والزراعة، وسيعمل تأسيس الشركات الخمس الجديدة على تنمية وتعزيز الشراكات الاستثمارية لصندوق الاستثمارات العامة وشركات محفظته، والقطاع الخاص السعودي للعديد من الفرص الاستثمارية في المنطقة، الأمر الذي سيُسهم في تحقيق عوائد جذابة على المدى الطويل، وتطوير أوجه تعاون الخاص في القطاع الاستراتيجية مع الاقتصادية کل من ويأتي الإعلان عن تأسيس الشركات الجديدة، تماشياً مع استراتيجية صندوق الاستثمارات العامة في البحث عن الفرص الاستثمارية الجديدة بمنطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا، التي تدعم بناء شراكات اقتصادية استراتيجية على المدى الطويل لتحقيق العوائد المستدامة، الأمر الذي يُسهم في أصول الصندوق وتنويع مصادر دخل المملكة، بما يتماشى مع مستهدفات رؤية 2030. وتمكنت الشركة السعودية المصرية للاستثمار، المملوكة بالكامل من قبل صندوق الاستثمارات العامة، مؤخراً، من الاستحواذ على حصص في أربع المصرية. الحكومة المصرية البورصة في مدرجة من من جانب آخر، رأى خبراء ومسؤولون عرب في البلدان المستهدفة أن إعلان ولي العهد السعودي يظهر مدى واقعية التضامن الاقتصادي المشترك وتحقيق مصالح الدول وشعوبها في الإقليم العربي؛ حيث اعتبر النائب البرلماني الأردني خالد أبو حسان، رئيس لجنة الاقتصاد والاستثمار السابق في مجلس النواب الأردني، أن هذا التوجه السعودي دليل على عمق العلاقة الأردنية السعودية التي يربطها تاريخ وحاضر ومستقبل.

وكشف أبو حسان عن مجالات استثمارية جاهزة للاستغلال، منها مشروعات تطوير البنى التحتية والخدمات التي تأتي بأرباح مجزية مقابل تقديم خدمات نوعية سواء للمقيمين أو السياح الأجانب، وهو برأيه ما يحقق مفهوم التنمية المستدامة على المدى الطويل. وأشار أبو حسان إلى أن

الاستثمار في مجالات البني التحتية والخدمات ينعكس بشكل فوري على الاقتصاد الكلي من خلال تقليص أرقام البطالة بين الشباب الأردنيين ويرفع أرقام النمو، الأمر الذي يتطلب تسهيلات استثمارية مغرية تقدمها الحكومة الأردنية والاستفادة من سياسات جذب الاستثمار الناجحة في دول شقيقة. وأيّد الخبير الاقتصادي والنائب الأردني فكرة الاستثمار بالسياحة؛ خصوصاً أن كثيراً من السعوديين يتوافدون على الأردن صيفاً، موضحاً أن السوق السياحية بحاجة لقطاع فندقي متنوع الدرجات والتكاليف في مناطق الجذب السياحي من خلال طقس الأردن المتنوع بين المصايف والمشاتي التي والاحانب. ويدعم أبو حسان فكرة الاستثمار في مجال العلوم التقنية، نظراً لأولوية مواكبة الدول المتقدمة بدلاً من مراوحة مجال العلوم التقليدية التي تضخم المنطقة. الشابة الفئات البطالة ارقام دول في بین وبحسب أبو حسان، فإن الاستثمار في شبكة النقل العام من خلال مشروعات القطار السريع وربط شمال الأردن بجنوبه سيكون له أثر في تحسين حركة التجارة ونقل العمالة بسهولة وبأجور معقولة مقابل تفاعل المواطنين مع مثل هذه الخدمات النوعية التي يحتاجون إليها ويكون لها مردود مربح للمشغل واختصار للوقت لطالب الخدمة. ويقول إن الفكرة ذاتها قد تدفع الأشقاء السعوديين إلى الاستثمار بناقل البحرين الذي قد يصنع من ملموس. اثر ذا واقعآ المشتركة الاستراتيجية العربية المشروعات من جهته، قال مدير الدائرة الاقتصادية في صحيفة الرأي الأردنية اليومية علاء القرالة، إن الأردن يتوفر فيه الكثير من الوجهات الاستثمارية بمختلف التعدين مجالات وفي وتعليمية، والخدمات. والصناعة المعلومات وتكنولوجيا وصحية القطاعات؛ وعبر القرالة عن طموح بلاده إلى جذب الاستثمار وتوجيهه إلى المشروعات المستدامة وذات القيمة المضافة العالية، التي تدعم حجم الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، وترفع قدرة الاقتصاد الوطني على التصدير مقابل خفض الاستيراد، والتي أيضاً تكون قادرة على التشغيل، مضيفاً أن الاستثمار في الصناعة التحويلية قد يكون ذا فائدة كبرى للطرفين، خصوصاً في مجالات الفوسفات والبوتاس والسيليكون وغيرها من القطاعات التي تصدّر كمواد خام، كمنتجات. من ناحية أخرى، يفتح قرار إنشاء شركة استثمار سعودية في العراق مساحة واسعة لبلد مليء بالفرص الكبرى؛ حيث تطوير القطاعات الصناعية بجانب تطوير قطاع الإسكان، لا سيما مع التحول المتسارع نحو البناء العمودي وحاجة السلطات إلى استيعاب الانفجار السكاني ضمن مجمعات عصرية. ووفق مسؤولين في هيئة الاستثمار الحكومية العراقية، حدّد العراق مطلع العام الحالي، نحو 75 فرصة استثمارية متاحة لإنشاء مجمعات إسكانية حديثة تمتد على مئات الكيلومترات في مدن الوسط والجنوب، بينما تكشف البيانات العراقية عن أكثر من 150 مشروعاً لتطوير تربية المواشي وزراعة الحبوب. وتنضم الثروات غير النفطية إلى قائمة الفرص الاستثمارية في البلاد، ذلك أنها تحتل المركز الثاني عالمياً في احتياطي الفوسفات، الذي يقدر بنحو

وتنضم الثروات غير النفطية إلى قائمة الفرص الاستثمارية في البلاد، ذلك أنها تحتل المركز الثاني عالمياً في احتياطي الفوسفات، الذي يقدر بنحو وتنضم الثروات غير النفطية إلى قائمة الفرص الاستثمارية واللافلزية، مثل الكبريت الحر ورمال السيلكا، وغير ذلك من المعادن في مناطق مختلفة من أراضيه، التي تشكل فرصاً استثمارية للصناعات التعدينية والإنشائية. والإنشائية. إلى ذلك، يزخر السودان بموارد هائلة تتمثل في أراضيه الشاسعة ومناخاته المتعددة حيث، بحسب الموقع الرسمي لوزارة الاستثمار السودانية، «ازدادت أهمية السودان في الفترة الأخيرة في مجال الاستثمار، وذلك لازدياد أهميته الاقتصادية من جانب، وتعدد موارده من جانب آخر. وخلال جلسة عمل للملتقى السوداني - السعودي للاستثمار في سبتمبر (أيلول) الماضي، جرى تقديم فرص ومزايا مجال الاستثمار في السودان في مجال الثروة الحيوانية والزراعة والطاقة والتعدين والنفط والبنى التحتية. وأكد الجانب السوداني «حرص الحكومة على تذليل جميع المعوقات التي تواجه الاستثمار في البلاد»، موضحاً أن «المشروعات الاستثمارية راعت المناطق النائية والأقل نمواً للإسهام في خلق تنمية متوازنة وتحقيق قيمة مضافة وزيادة الصادرات، بجانب المشروعات التى تحقق الأمن الغذائي.

Article No. 3	Grammatical devices	Туре
	(qadd) perhaps	Conjunction
	(haythu) where حيث	Conjunction
	(bi-ma) that is	Conjunction
	min-qabl) before) من قبل	Conjunction
	min-janib akhir) on the) من جانب أخر	Conjunction
	other hand	
	haythu) where حیث	Conjunction
	hatha) this) هذا	Reference
	his opinion (the pronoun his) رأيه	Reference
	(hua) he هو	
	his opinion (the pronoun his) برأیه	Reference
	hathhi) this) هذه	Reference
	nathirn) due to) نظرا	
	ba-dalan) instead) بدلا	Reference
	(bi-hasab) according to	Conjunction
	it has)the pronoun it) له	Conjunction
	the pronoun itself ذاتها	Conjunction
		Reference
	(2) قد (qadd) perhaps	Reference
	his opinion) the pronoun his) جهته	
	his country) the pronoun his) بلاده	Conjunction
	(aydhan) also ايضا	Reference
	(qadd) perhaps	
	khususan) in particular) خصوصا	Reference
	qabil) before) قبل	
	min-nahya-ukhra) on) من ناحية أخرى	Conjunction
	the other hand	Conjunction
	haythu) where حيث	
	lasema) especially) لاسيما	Conjunction
	(wa) and	Conjunction
	(wifqa) according to	Conjunction
	ben-maa) while) بينما	Conjunction
	thalika) that) ذلك	Conjunction
	(the pronoun it) انها	Conjunction
	fadhlin-an) moreover) فضلا عن	Conjunction
	mithl) like) مثل	Conjunction
	(haythu) where	Conjunction
	بحسب (bi-hasab) in accordance with	
	thalika) that) ذلك	Reference
		Conjunction
		Reference

الدول المصدرة للغاز تحذر من فرض حدود قصوى للاسعار

أبدى منتدى الدول المصدِّرة للغاز «قلقه العميق» من محاولات تغيير آلية تسعير الغاز بفرض حدود قُصوى للأسعار، محذراً من أَن «هذه التدخلات يمكن أن تزيد من حدة اختناق السوق وتحبط الاستثمارات وتضر بكل من المنتجين والمستهلكين. وأكد المنتدى في نسخته الـ24 الذي يُعقد في القاهرة، أن «سوق الغاز الطبيعية تمر بتغيرات جذرية من حيث الكميات التي يتم ضخها، وأوضاع السوق، والترتيبات الخاصة بالعقود، والاستثمارات. كما لاحظ (المنتدى) أن مراكز الغاز تشهد تقلبات شديدة وأسعار عقود الغاز طويلة الأجل تعد أكثر استقراراً ويمكن التنبؤ بها، وأعرب عن قلقه العميق بشأن محاولات تغيير آلية تسعير الغاز وإدارة مخاطر أداء السوق وفرض حدود قصوى سياسية.

يُذكر أن الاتحاد الأوروبي يدرس وضع حد لأسعار الغاز، الذي ارتفع لمستويات قياسية، لتخفيف الأعباء عن المستهلكين، في الوقت الذي يشهد فيه العالم أزمة طاقة، نتيجة الحرب الأوكرانية والعقوبات على روسيا، المورّد الأساسي للغاز للقارة الأوروبية. وأشار الاجتماع الوزاري للدول المصدِّرة للغاز أمس، إلى «النقص في الاستثمارات منذ عام 2015 بسبب انخفاض أسعار الغاز الطبيعي، وأن الدعوات المضللة للتوقف عن الاستثمار في مشروعات الغاز الطبيعي نتج عنها خلل في العرض والطلب مما أدى لتفاقم التوترات الجيوسياسية وأصبحت أوروبا حالياً الوجهة المفضلة لشحنات الغاز الطبيعي المسال لتعويض الكميات التي تم خفض ضخها في خطوط الأنابيب، ومن المتوقع أن يستمر اختناق السوق على المدى المتوسط، حيث إن أغلب المشروعات الجديدة ستوضع على الإنتاج عقب عام 2025 ومن المتوقع أن تسهم مشروعات الغاز الطبيعي في مزيج الطاقة بنسبة 23% حالياً، تزداد إلى 26% في عام 2050، يدعمها النمو السكاني، وتضاعف إجمالي الناتج الكلي، وارتفاع مستوى المعيشة، والسياسات والتكنولوجيات التي تهدف لتحسين جودة الهواء وتخفيف آثار تغير المناخ، وفق عرض الاجتماع. حضر الاجتماع، برئاسة مصر، وزراء الطاقة وكبار المسؤولين من الدول الأعضاء (الجزائر، وبوليفيا، وغينيا الاستوائية، وإيران، وليبيا، ونيجيريا، وقطر، وروسيا، وترينداد وتوباغو، ووفنزويلا)، ومن المراقبين (أنغولا، وأذربيجان، والعراق، وماليزيا، وموزمبيق، والنرويج، وبيرو، والإمارات). كما حضر الاجتماع الوزير المسؤول عن الطاقة في بابوا غينيا الجديدة كضيف، بالإضافة لمسؤول رفيع المستوى من دولة موريتانيا. وفي كلمته الافتتاحية، قال وزير البترول المصري طارق الملا: «نجتمع اليوم في هذا الوقت الحرج حيث تتوجه كل الجهود العالمية نحو تحقيق هدف ثلاثي للطاقة: أمن واستدامة ووفرة الطاقة. وحيث إن الغاز الطبيعي يعد الوقود الهيدروكربوني الأنظف ويُنظَر إليه بوصفه الحل الأفضل لتحقيق هذا التوازن، والذي سيواصل دوره المهم في مستقبل مزيج الطاقة، فإن مصر متحمسة للعمل مع كل الدول الأعضاء بالمنتدى لتطوير مبادرات طاقي عادل. وتحول الطاقة أمن ضمان خلالها من يمكن من جانبه قال وزير الطاقة القطري سعد الكعبي، خلال الاجتماع، إن الاضطرابات الأخيرة في إمدادات الطاقة العالمية تسببت بقلق كبير بشأن أمن الطاقة وإمكانية الوصول إليها. وأضاف الكعبي أن أزمة الطاقة دفعت الغاز الطبيعي إلى صدارة الحوار العالمي حول الطاقة. وأكد المشاركون في الاجتماع أن «الغاز الطبيعي سيلعب دوراً محورياً في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة وفي التحول الطاقي العادل والشامل، ويمثل الأجل لاتفاقية باريس والأهداف الإنمائية لتحقيق الأهداف طويلة المتحدة. المستدامة للأمم وأشاروا إلى حجم الاستثمارات الضخمة المطلوبة لتلبية الطلب العالمي المتزايد على الطاقة. وأهمية ضخ الاستثمارات في الوقت المناسب لضمان استقرار السوق، وضرورة توفير التمويل اللازم دون معوقات وتطبيق التكنولوجيا دون تمييز.

Article No. 4	Grammatical Devices	Туре
	hathihi) this) هذه	Reference
	(haythu) where حيث	Conjunction
	(ka-ma) likewise	Conjunction
	mi-ma) hence) مما	Conjunction
	(haythu) where حيث	Conjunction
	they referred-the pronoun) أشاروا	Reference
	they)	
	(wifqa) according to وفق	Conjunction
	(ka-ma) also کما	Conjunction
	(2) حيث (haythu) where	Conjunction
	(his speech) the pronoun his کلمته	Reference
	(based on his opinion) the	
	pronoun his	Reference
	its role (the pronoun its) دوره	
		Reference

Article No. 5

ألمانيا تستعد لتسليم «أموال طارئة» ومواجهة «الغضب» قبل انقطاع الكهرباء المحتمل

بينما تحافظ أوروبا على بعض التفاؤل العام قبل فصل الشتاء البارد المقبل، مما يشير إلى أن لديها ما يكفي من الغاز في المخازن لتعويض فقدان الإمدادات الروسية حتى في سيناريو «الحالة الأكثر برودة»، إلا أن أكبر اقتصاد في أوروبا يستعد بهدوء للسيناريو الأسوأ الذي قد يشمل بعض الغضب الشعبي إذا منع انقطاع التيار الكهربائي السكان من الوصول إلى أموالهم، وفقاً لموقع «زيرو هدج. الغضب «رويترز»، نقلاً عن أربعة مصادر، أن السلطات الألمانية كثفت استعداداتها لتسليم الأموال الطارئة في حالة انقطاع التيار الكهربائي للحفاظ على استمرار الاقتصاد؛ حيث تستعد الأمة لانقطاع الكهرباء المحتمل بسبب الحرب في أوكرانيا. وقال أحد الأشخاص إن الخطط تشمل تكديس البنك على استمرار الاقتصاد؛ حيث تستعد الأمة لانقطاع الكهرباء المحتمل بسبب الحرب في أوكرانيا. وقال أحد الأشخاص إن الخطط تشمل تكديس البنك بمليارات إضافية لمواجهة الزيادة في الطلب، فضلاً عن «القيود المحتملة على عمليات السحب. (Bundesbank) المركزي الألماني لا يبحث المسؤولون والبنوك فقط في المنشأ (أي طباعة النقود) ولكن أيضاً في التوزيع، ويناقشون على سبيل المثال أولوية الوصول إلى الوقود لناقلات النقد، وفقاً لمصادر أخرى معلقة على الاستعدادات التي تسارعت في الأسابيع الأخيرة بعد أن خنقت روسيا إمدادات الغاز.

وقالت مصادر لوكالة «رويترز»، التي تحدث معظمها بشرط عدم الكشف عن هويتها بشأن الخطط الخاصة والمتغيرة، إن مناقشات التخطيط تشمل .، والعديد من جمعيات الصناعة الماليةات BaFin البنك المركزي، وهيئة الرقابة المالية للسوق على الرغم من أن السلطات الألمانية قللت علناً من احتمال حدوث انقطاع في التيار الكهربائي ونفاد البنوك من الأموال - لأسباب واضحة - تظهر المناقشات مدى جدية تعاملهم مع التهديد وكيف يكافحون للاستعداد لانقطاع التيار الكهربائي المحتمل الناجم عن ارتفاع تكاليف الطاقة أو حتى التخريب. كما أنها تؤكد على التداعيات الآخذة في الاتساع للحرب الأوكرانية على ألمانيا، التي اعتمدت لعقود على طاقة روسية ميسورة التكلفة وتواجه الآن تضخماً من رقمين وتهديداً بالاضطراب بسبب نقص الوقود والطاقة.

كما يعرف كل شخص مطلع على التاريخ الحديث لألمانيا، فإن الوصول إلى النقود يمثل مصدر قلق خاص للألمان، الذين يميلون إلى استخدام أكثر النقدية (الكاش) غيرهم من من ، يتم دفع ما يقرب من 60 في المائة من المشتريات الألمانية اليومية نقداً، وسحب الألمان، في المتوسط، أكثر Bundesbankوفقاً لدراسة حديثة لـ الآلي. رئيسي من أجهزة بشكل سنوياً يورو الصراف 6600 وحذر تقرير برلماني، قبل عقد من الزمن، من «السخط» و«المشاجرات العدوانية» في حال عجز المواطنون عن الحصول على الأموال بسبب انقطاع التيار الكهربائي. ويعني ذلك أنه في حالة توقف السحب النقدي، قد يمزق المجتمع الألماني نفسه بشكل جيد. في الواقع، كان هناك اندفاع للحصول على السيولة في بداية الوباء في مارس (آذار) عام 2020، عندما سحب الألمان 20 مليار يورو أكثر مما أودعوه. كان هذا رقماً قياسياً، وعمل بشكل عام دون أي عوائق. لكن التعتيم المحتمل يثير أسئلة جديدة حول السيناريوهات المقبلة، ويعيد المسؤولون النظر في هذه القضية بشكل مكثف مع تفاقم أزمة الطاقة في أكبر اقتصاد في أوروبا وقرب الشتاء.

Article No. 5	Grammatical Devices	Туре
	(bayn-ma) while بينما	Conjunction
	mi-ma) hence) مما	Conjunction
	hatta) until حتی	Conjunction
	إذا (itha) if	Conjunction
	(haythu) where	Conjunction
	fadhlin-an) moreover) فضلا عن	Conjunction
	lakin) but) لكن	Conjunction
	(ala sabeel almithal) على سبيل المثال	Conjunction
	for example	
	(wifqa) according to وفقا	Conjunction
	(bi shaan) concerning	Conjunction
	ala raghim min) despite) على الرغم	Conjunction
	(ka-maa) similarly	
	hatta) until حتی	Conjunction
	(alan) now	Conjunction
	the pronoun it انها	Conjunction
	ka-ma) also) کما	Reference
	(ay) that is أي	Conjunction
	akthar) more) أكثر	Conjunction
	(wifqa) according to وفقا	Reference
	(bi-sabab) because	Conjunction
	thalika) that) ذلك	Conjunction
	(the pronoun it) انه	Conjunction
	himself (the pronoun himself)	Reference
	(qaad) perhaps	Reference
	(hunak) there	
	in damaa) when) عندما	Conjunction
	akthar) more) أكثر	Reference
	mi-ma) hence) مما	Conjunction
	lakin) but) لكن	Reference
	hathihi) this) هذه	Conjunction
	akbar) bigger) أكبر	Conjunction
		Reference
		Reference