

**Cohesive Devices in Transition Verses of Manoochehri's Ode**

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Cohesion plays an essential role in creating integrated, coherent texts from the perspective of systemic-functional Linguistics. Cohesive Devices can be divided to lexical and grammatical factors, each having subcategories. The application of Cohesive Devices in literary texts differs from other texts in terms of quality and quantity. However, some parts of literary texts, including the transition verse of odes, indicate it more than others. Odes have different components, such as Tashbib /Nasib (the beginning), transition verse (the escape), panegyric (the body), and the shryth and prayer (the end), while each part has an almost different subject compared to other parts. The references emphasize the strength of words and meaning, and it justifies the significance of coherence and cohesion in the transition section. This is because the

transition works like a bridge connecting an ode's beginning to its end. Our primary focus in this paper is on the transition verses in Manoochehri's Diwan as one of the representatives of the Khorasani style of Persian poetry. This article tries to focus in a descriptive-analytic manner of analyzing qualitative-quantitative content on the factors contributing to cohesion in the transition section of all odes of Manoochehri's Diwan separately from a Systemic-Functional linguistics perspective, and it's been also tried to present a Persian pattern based on a review of literature for analyzing cohesion in Persian poetry. Besides the classical references, there have been further studies on the transition verses and Manoochehri's odes; however, none of them have concentrated on a comprehensive analysis of using cohesion devices in the transition verses of Manoochehri's odes as the representative of Khorasani style of Persian poetry and our studies focuses on this issue for the first time. Thus, we aim to study the cohesion devices from the Systemic-Functional linguistics separately by determining the cases and their frequency in transition verses of Manoochehri's Diwan. The results achieved from this study determine the quality of using these devices and the degree of the poet's attention to them in one of the most important parts of his poems (The transition verse) personally and also paves the way for investigating transition and good transition as novel typological-structural phenomena. Studies indicate that there are 57 odes in Manoochehri's diwan, 41 of which have transition verses. In other words, 71.92% of his odes contain the transition verse. Since Halliday's model corresponds to the standard English language, to study the cohesive devices in Manoochehri's poetry, we have tried to offer a model based on previous studies for

analyzing Persian poetry. After separating the grammatical and lexical devices of cohesion, we considered Reference, Ellipsis, Substitution, and conjunction as the sub-categories of the grammatical device. Also, relying on the research background, we analyzed collocation, phonetic repetition, and syntactic parallelism and instantial lexical cohesion as sub-categories of lexical cohesion. In consolidating the transition verses of Manoochehri's transition verses with cohesion, lexical cohesion device (82/32%) and, more specifically, collocation (50.54%) and from among them all Hyponymy (26.71%) which means the relationship between the inclusive words with the words it includes, plays an important role. The poet has successfully created several cohesive ties using harmonious words. Among the grammatical devices, the reference device (11.81%), such as comparative reference (4.46%), has created links between the introduction and the main body of Manoocheri's odes. The percentage of using grammatical devices compared to all other cohesion devices in transition verses of Manoochehri's Diwan of odes, from the highest to the lowest, respectively, are as follows: Reference (11.81%), Substitution (2.97%), Ellipsis (1.98%) and conjunction (0.89%).

The percentage of using different types of reference compared to all cohesion ties in Manoochehri's transition verses, respectively from the highest to the lowest, are as follows: Comparative reference (4.46%), Personal reference (3.57%), demonstrative reference (2.68%) and others (1.09%)

The percentage of using different types of conjunctions compared to all cohesion ties in transition verses of Manoochehri's odes from the highest to lowest amount are from the highest to the lowest as follows:

Additive (0.69% in the first rank), temporal and causal (0.09% in the second place) and adversative (in the third place with zero percent)

Also, the percent of using lexical devices in comparison to all cohesion ties in transition verses of Manoochehri, from the highest to the lowest, are as follows: collocation (50.54%), phonetic repetition (22.04%), instantial lexical cohesion (8.44%) and syntactic parallelism (1.29%).

The percentage of using different types of collocations compared to all other cohesion ties in transition verses of Manoochehri's odes, from the highest to the lowest, are respectively as follows: Hyponymy (26.71%), Antonymy (15.39%), and synonymy (8.44%).

Compared with all ties, the highest percentage of using sub-categorical devices of instantial lexical cohesion in transition verses of Manoochehri goes to the equality factor (5.56%), and the naming factor has the lowest rate, which is (0.19%). The similarity factor (2.68%) goes between these two, due to its frequency, it should be noted that the number of all cohesion ties in transition verses of Manoochehri odes reaches 1007 cases in general.

As a result, it should be mentioned that in this study, a relationship has been established between the rhetorical criticism of the Khorasani style and the cohesion model in Systemic-Functional Linguistics, and it's been also tried to offer a Persian Model for analyzing poetry based on the previous research studies and the coherence theory in Halliday's standard English language.

It was also revealed that there are transition verses in 41 out of 57 odes in Manoochehri's Diwan, and the overall number of cohesion ties in his transition verses reaches a total of 1007. Among these cases, the

lexical cohesion device and collocation, as one of its types, play the most significant role in consolidating Manoochehri's transition verses. Hyponymy (the semantic meaning between the inclusive and included words) has helped the poet create several cohesion ties in transition verse sections. Among the lexical cohesion devices, syntactic parallelism has the least frequency in the transition verses. Among the sub-categorical devices of grammatical device, reference has the highest usage while conjunction has the least use in creating cohesion in the poet's transition verses.

Among different types of references, comparative reference has the highest percentage. This is, in fact, the poet's craftsmanship in forming sensory similies and describing differences, similarities, and equalities of a reference element with another one (the item referred) that has helped him continue what he says from introduction to the body.

**Keywords:** Cohesion, Transition-Verse, Ode, Manoochehri, Khorasani Style.

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