

**REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE LITTERATURE
ET DE LINGUISTIQUE APPLIQUEES (RILLA)**



Vol 1, N°10– Août 2019, ISSN 1840 – 6408.

**Revue annuelle, publiée par :
L'INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE PANAFRICAIN (IUP),**

**Sous la direction du :
Pr Taofiki KOUMAKPAÏ &
Pr Cyriaque C. S. AHODEKON**



**Editions Africatex Médias,
01 BP 3950 Porto-Novo, Bénin**

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Autorisation : Arrêté N° 2011 - 008 / MESRS /CAB / DC /SGM / DPP /DEPES /SP

Modifiée par l'arrêté N° 2013 - 044 / MESRS /CAB / DC /SGM / DPP /DEPES /SP

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Editions Africatex Médias

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Porto-Novo, Rép. du Bénin.

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ISSN 1840 - 6408

**Bibliothèque Nationale,
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1. LIGNE EDITORIALE

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Notons que les articles que notre revue publie doivent respecter les normes éditoriales suivantes :

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Volume : 18 à 20 pages ; interligne : 1,5 ; pas d'écriture (taille) : 12 ; police : Time New Roman.

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- Un TITRE en caractère d'imprimerie et en gras. Le titre ne doit pas être trop long ;
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1. Pour le titre de la première section

1.1. Pour le titre de la première sous-section

1.2. Pour le titre de la deuxième sous-section de la première section etc.

➤ Pour le **Titre** de la deuxième section

2. Pour le titre de la deuxième section

2.1. Pour le titre de la première sous-section de la deuxième section

2.2. Pour le titre de la deuxième sous-section de la deuxième section etc.

➤ **Conclusion**

Elle doit être brève et insister sur l'originalité des résultats de la recherche

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La Revue Internationale de Littérature et de Linguistique Appliquée (RILLA), publiée par l'Institut Universitaire Panafricain (IUP), est une revue ouverte aux chercheurs des institutions universitaires de recherche et enseignants-chercheurs des universités, instituts universitaires, centres universitaires et grandes écoles.

L'objectif du lancement de cette revue dont nous sommes à la dixième publication est de permettre aux collègues chercheurs et enseignants-chercheurs d'avoir une tribune pour faire connaître leurs travaux de recherche.

Le comité scientifique de lecture de la RILLA est présidé par le Pr Akanni Mamoud IGUE. Ce comité compte sept membres qui sont tous des Professeurs Titulaires. Aussi voudrions-nous informer les lecteurs de la RILLA, qu'elle devient multilingue avec des articles rédigés aussi bien en français, en anglais, en allemand, en espagnol qu'en yoruba.

Pr Taofiki KOUMAKPAÏ

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**LINGUISTIC STYLISTICS REAPPRAISAL OF
THE LANGUAGE OF WOLE SOYINKA'S *THE
MAN DIED*: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL
ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the linguistic stylistic analysis of two selected extracts from *The Man Died* (1988) by the Nigerian well-known writer Wole Soyinka. Delivering this objective leads to putting forth the theoretical framework that underlines the conduction of this study. In fact, this paper has for theoretical basis the cohesive and coherent features as advocated by Halliday & Hasan 1976, Halliday 1978, and Eggins, 1994. Such features have been identified, described, and analysed in these extracts from the novel. This aims at unveiling how cohesive and coherent the language used by the writer in the novel sounds, and consequently valuing its originality taking into account the context of situation and that of culture. From the foregoing, this article comes to the conclusion that the use of these linguistic features have a communicative purpose, the one of restoring the Nigerians' true life-story of the Biafra War, the social tensions, the relationships among people facing such terrible and unbearable sufferings of mistrust, threat, torture, slaughter, and alike.

Keywords: Cohesion, Coherence, Reference, Conjunction, Text analysis, Context.

RESUME

Cet article est consacré à l'analyse stylistico-linguistique de deux extraits choisis de *The Man Died* (1988) du célèbre écrivain nigérian Wole Soyinka. L'atteinte de cet objectif amène à définir le cadre théorique qui sous-tend la conduite de cette étude. En effet, le présent article a pour cadre théorique les caractéristiques de cohésion et cohérence telles que définies par Halliday & Hasan 1976, Halliday 1978 et Eggins, 1994. Ces caractéristiques ont été identifiées, décrites et analysées dans les deux extraits. Il s'agit de révéler la cohésion et la cohérence du langage utilisé par l'écrivain dans le roman et de valoriser par conséquent son originalité en tenant compte du contexte de la situation et celui de la culture. De ce qui précède, cet article conclut que l'utilisation de ces caractéristiques linguistiques a un objectif communicatif, celui de restaurer le véritable récit de la guerre du Biafra au Nigéria, les tensions sociales, les relations entre des personnes ayant vécu une telle situation

de souffrances, de méfiance, de menace, de torture, de massacre et autres.

Mots-clés: Cohésion, Cohérence, Référence, Conjonction, Analyse de texte, Contexte.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic and/or literary analysts, most of the time, attempt to fully understand what a piece of language means and how it means it. To do so, they always rely on theoretical models or methods to describe, analyse, and interpret texts in accordance with precise selected frameworks (Halliday 1970, Leech 1969) and the present study is no exception. The fundamental aim of the present study is to apply some of the existing linguistic theories to the analysis of the language of two extracts from the novel *The Man Died* by Wole Soyinka. In actual fact, Wole Soyinka, one of the prolific Anglophone African writers, has been the major concern of many critics who consider his pieces of writing as being opaque, controversial or archaic, as painstakingly assumed by Koutchadé (2012) and Koussouhon (2008) in their research works. Such bitter or harsh judgements can only be turned upside down

in the light of serious discourse semantic analysis of the language of the artefacts with reference to the ideological context of their production, on the one hand, and the nativized and tradition-oriented language of the author, on the other.

Thus, a deep understanding of Soyinka's artefacts requires a functional semantic approach where the main focus will be put on the text itself (Halliday & Hasan 1976, Halliday 1978, and Eggins 1994). Such an approach is meant to scrutinize the internal and external lexico-grammatical devices which guarantee connection between different parts of the text and assure meaning therein. An aspect of Social –Semiotics, i.e., Cohesion in text, proves to be suitable to help to disclose the actual meaning created by the language of *The Man Died* at the levels of its form and content as well. Before the proper analysis of the extracts and its relevant interpretation, let's visit here, the theoretical foundation of cohesion and coherence.

1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND:

COHESION AND COHERENCE

Cohesion is the resource that exhibits the mode of sentence connection in text. It gives texture to text. Halliday and Hasan (1976) view cohesion as the system of language communication which is expressed partly through grammar and partly through vocabulary. In this vein, Syal and Jindal (2015:133) advocate that “meaning is created through lexical and grammatical devices which indicates connection between different units in/of a text”.(p.133). While cohesion deals with the relations between surface linguistic forms, coherence refers to the relations between communicative acts (Mey, 2006:153). Concerning cohesion Halliday and Hasan (1976) have suggested two broad categories: grammatical and lexical cohesions.

2.1. Grammatical Cohesion

Klimova, B. & Hubackova, S. (2004) postulate that grammatical cohesion refers to the structural content and can be classified into four cohesive types viz. reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. Reference in cohesion refers to any textual resources used by the writer

or the speaker to introduce participants and then to keep track of them once they are in the text (Eggins, 1994). Reference can be endophoric or exophoric. An endophoric reference refers to any information that can be recovered (anaphorically, cataphorically, or esphorically) from within the text. Anaphoric reference is the one which refers backwards to an item already stated in the text. Cataphoric reference (as opposed to anaphoric one) is a linguistic device which refers forward to another item. It is a means of differentiating between what is being expressed and what is about to be expressed. Cataphoric sometimes contrasts with exophoric references which refer directly to the extra-linguistic situation. Esphoric reference refers to any reference within the same nominal group or phrase which follows the presupposed item. Anexophoric reference has to deal with information retrieved from the immediate context of situation, i.e., register. However, we can have homophoric references which refer to shared information within the genre potential of the particular context of culture at stake, but are also ranged in the rubric of exophoric reference.

Another linguistic resource which helps to maintain cohesion in text is conjunction. Conjunctions establish logical relation in connecting ideas via the use of phrases or words within sentences or paragraphs. Together with transitional words, they are used by the writer/speaker to help the reader/listener move from an idea to the following. Bloor & Bloor (2004) categorized them into three major types which includes the taxis (parataxis and hypotaxis), expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement), and projection (locution and idea) (p.97). Parataxis is used to link elements of equal status given that each can stand as a functioning whole while hypotaxis serves to link elements of unequal status. Of these elements, one is dominant and free, but the other is dependent and bound. Examples of elaboration include restating, detailing, commenting, exemplifying or adverbs indicating time order, space order, etc. The other examples are the linking words termed FANBOYS viz. For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yes, So.

As for substitution, it occurs when a linguistic element is not repeated but replaced by a substitute item of the same grammatical role. Ellipsis in cohesion is the

fact that an identical linguistic element is omitted to avoid repetition.

2.2. Lexical Cohesion

According to Bloor and Bloor (2004), lexical cohesion refers to the cohesive effects that result from the use of lexical items in the discourse where the choice of an item relates to the choice that has gone before (p. 99). Lexical cohesion is non-grammatical because it substantially differs from the other types of conjunctive elements. Three major types of lexical cohesion are distinguished: repetition, synonymy, and collocation. Repetition in cohesion is the fact of repeating a lexical item while synonymy refers to the restatement of one essential word by another one. Collocation covers two or more lexical items that can be said to “go together” in the sense of frequency of occurrence. In the same vein, one can consider Halliday’s & Hasan’s (2001:287) pronouncement when they say that “lexical cohesion is a cover term for the cohesion that results from the co-occurrence of lexical items that are in some way or other typically associated with one another, because they tend to co-occur in similar environment”. This suggests that an

aspect of cohesion, ie, collocation, is achieved when two or more lexical items are associated with each other in a sentence or across sentences at the paragraph level.

2.3. Method of Analysis

The present study belongs to a qualitative one. This implies that it is mainly a descriptive analysis followed by an interpretation of the different uses of grammatical and lexical cohesive ties, as previously mentioned in the theoretical framework section, in the data. These are nothing but the selected extracts and are in the form of lexical items and sentences culled from the novel under study. The extracts are chronologically selected from Wole's novel and have been analyzed along with their cohesive features. In the first, that is, extract one, the sentences limits are marked as Ax where A stands for extract number and "x" for the sentence number. In the extract two, the sentences limits here are marked Bx where B stands for extract number and "x" the sentence number. Thus, A12, for example, means the twelfth sentence in extract 1 and B9 means the ninth sentence in extract 2. For clause complexes, small alphabet letters (a, b, c) are used

to separate clauses for a clear view on the clauses organization in the extract.

2. PRACTICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Stylistic Analysis of Extract 1 (pp.58-60)

3.1.1 Cohesive Features Identification in Extract 1

(a)In the morning, an officer brought in a new suspect, (b) a male replica of that woman who had been thrust into my room during my first tenure in the office (A1). (a)He was ill, (b) dispirited, (c) he chain-smoked and (d) his fingers shook (A2). He dropped ashes all over himself (A3). (a)He eyed me cautiously from time to time but (b) said nothing (A4). Outside, the corridors trembled in the flurry of movements (A5).

(a)The sight of another suffering being creates an instant demand on one's own strength; (b) deadens for the moment at least the anxiety of one's private situation (A6). (a) I resolved to speak to him and (b) take his helpless fear (A7).

Why have they arrested you (A8)?' He was a doctor from the University of Lagos Teaching Hospital, a Mid-Westerner (A9). It was not three weeks since he returned from Moscow a qualified doctor (A10). First, (a) he has enormous troubles from the fact that (b) he has studied in Moscow (A11). Then, among other things, the Teaching Hospital instead of treating him like an intern, even placed him under the authority of the Hospital Matron (A12). He did not stand for it (A13). Relation between him and the matron worsened (A14). (a)He had a hyphenated name, which (b) I cannot remember, but (c) because it had an Ibo sound (d) the matron reminded him in his rebellious clashes with her that (e) his position very precarious (A15). Finally they had a big public altercation; according to him she had countermanded his instruction on a patient (A16). The following night the police came for him (A17). Charges: reported for saying that he would not treat any soldier since they were all murderers (A18). Doctor X. swore that the Matron had denounced him; the police of course refused to reveal on whose word he had been arrested or bring him face to face with his accusers (A19). (a) He was flung into Ikoyi gaol where (b) he became ill and cowed (A20). After several days he was permitted a visit from his head department (A21). Either through him or through someone else he sent instructions to his family to insert an advertisement in the papers changing his name to a less Ibo-sounded one (A22). 'Yes, I was advised that it was the only thing to do (A23). It should come out in the papers today or tomorrow (A24).'

I could not disguise my disgust (A25). You changed your name because of these swine? (A26) You are a doctor, an intellectual man (A27).’

He eyes swiveled straight to the door (A28). ‘Excuse me’, he said (A29). ‘I would rather not continue this conversation (A30). You seem to be assuming that I am against the government (A31).’

‘I don’t care what you are’, I said, ‘I am against any government which permits, under the guise of emergency, the persecution of innocent men (A32).’

‘Well that’s you (A33). I haven’t said anything and I don’t really want to continue this talk (A34).’

Then I understood his problem and laughed (A35). ‘Oh I see, you think I have planted here to hear what you would say (A36)? I am not a police informer (A37).’

He said nothing, continuing to smoke nervously (A38).

‘Perhaps you’ve run across my name during these last few days (A39).’ I introduced myself (A40).

His reaction was predictable (A41). ‘Oh... I am sorry (A42). I am not a political man at all (A43). I am not interested in politics (A44). But I do know your name (A45).’

‘Well don’t be nervous of me (A46). And don’t mind anything I say (A47).’

‘I’ve said worse things to my persecutors (A48). They wouldn’t believe me if I said or behaved differently (A49).’

There was another nervous silence then he broke out (A50). ‘I’ve been very ill (A51).’ At first they just wouldn’t take me out for treatment (A52). I couldn’t eat (he) (sics.) food and I think I must have picked up some virus; I was vomiting and running high temperatures (A53). They brought me in for questioning today (A54). It was a new man (A55). He saw how ill I was so he’s made arrangements for me to go to hospital (A56).’

‘Don’t change your name (A57).’ I said (A58).

‘Oh but we’ve not always wanted to change it in our family (A59). You see, we’re not really Ibos (A60). We belong to the – family but you see our family moved and settled with the clan of – (A61)

I listened to the entire history of the clan, their migration, hand disputes, intermarriages (A62). My ears ached (A63).

‘Don’t change your name.’ I repeated (A64). ‘Wait for a more favorable moment (A65). You see, these people despise intellectuals (A66). If you change your name you are flattering their bestial egos... (A67).’ An officer entered the room (A68).

‘Please get ready (A69). You are to be taken back to prison (A70).’ Then he turned to my companion (A71). ‘The car is here (A72). We take you to hospital after we have dropped Mr Soyinka at Kiri-kiri (A73).’ (a)It sounded like too good to be true, (b) but it was not quite good enough (A74). If I also could go to the hospital (A75). I would have an opportunity to communicate

with the outside world (A76). I might even be able to telephone my family (A77).’

3.1.2. Statistical Analysis Derived from the Analyses

The analysis embraces the study of reference, the analysis of lexical items, and that of conjunction relation patterns in the extracts. It also displays the statistics of the different cohesive ties followed by a comment on the figures in each of the selected extracts.

3.1.2.1. Reference ties Analysis in Extract 1

The analysis of reference ties in extract 1 implies the analysis of the different reference patterns viz. exophoric (homophoric items, self-reference items, and the others), endophoric, anaphoric, cataphoric, comparative, and locational reference items. However, the following table excludes patently the comparative and the locational references, to avoid the crumbling of the figures in the table, but encompasses them as either exophoric or endophoric considering their role. Thus, the identification has revealed the presence of each reference type in the extract with varied occurrence. Table 1-1 summarizes the density of the reference types and their percentage as well.

Table 1-1: Analysis of Reference Patterns in Extract 1

Types of Reference		Number s	Percentages	
Exophoric	Homophoric	01	0.53%	19.48 %
	Self-references	20	10.53 %	
	Others	16	08.42 %	
Endophoric	Anaphoric	14 0	73.68 %	80.52 %
	Cataphoric	13	06.84 %	
	Total		19 0	100%

Table1-1 informs the reader about the distribution of reference type in extract 1. Definitely, Endophoric reference is predominant in this text and ranks first (80.52%) while Exophoric reference ranks second (19.48%). These different rates of reference types suggest that the referential items are highly drawn from the text and their interpretation lies therefore within the same text, not elsewhere. Some examples of the sentences in which these endophoric referential items are anaphorically used are “A new man (A1): he-he-his (A2), he-himself (A3), he (A4), him-his (A7), you (A8), Wole Soyinka (A1): you (A31), I-I (A32), you (A33), I-I (A36), I (A37), my (A39), your (A45), me (A46), ... while they are cataphorically

used in *that woman who...*(A1), *the flurry of moments* (A5), *the sight of another suffering being* (A6), *the anxiety of one's private situation* (A6), *they* (A8) stands for 'the police' in (A17) (pure cataphoric for Eggins, 1994), *the University of Lagos Teaching Hospital* (A9), *the fact that...* (A11)...

As for Exophoric reference, which ranks second, its understanding in the extract requires the reader to infer the interpreted referent by looking beyond the text in the immediate environment or context of situation shared by the reader and writer. They can either be homophoric, self-reference, or of other types. Some examples of Exophoric referential ties are found in *The outsider world* (A76), *my-my* (A1), *me* (A4), *I* (A7), *I* (A15), *I-my* (A25), *I* (A32), *I* (A35), *I-myself* (A40), *I* (A58), *I* (A62), *my* (A63), *I* (A67), *my* (A71), *I* (A75), *I* (A76), *I-my* (A77), *The office* (A1), *the corridors* (A5), *the police* (A17&19), *the-the papers* (A22&24), *the government* (A31), *the University of Lagos Teaching Hospital* (A8), *these swine* (A25), *this conversation*(A30), *this talk* (A33), *these people* (A66), etc.

3.1.2.2. Lexical Relations Analysis in Extract 1

The analysis of lexical relations in extract 1 is part and parcel of the study of cohesion in a text. It is an important facet of the study which investigates how the author, Wole Soyinka, has used lexical items (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) and event sequences (chains of clauses and sequences) to relate the text consistently to its area of focus (Eggins,1994:101). It is viewed on two dimensions: taxonomic and expectancy. Table 1-2 presents the density of the lexical relations identified in extract 1.

Table 1-2: Analysis of Lexical Items in Extract 1

Types of Lexical Items		Density of the items
Taxonomic Relation	Classifications	
	Hyponyms/co-hyponyms	20
	Human nouns	20
	Place nouns	06
	Antonyms or contrasts	12 pairs
	Synonyms	32 pairs
	Repetitions	141
	Compositions: Meronyms/co-meronyms	13 pairs
Expectancy Relation		21 pairs

Table 1-2 shows that taxonomic relations have occurred massively in extract 1 with diverse types viz. hyponyms/co-hyponyms (20), human nouns (20), place nouns (06), antonyms/contrast (12 pairs), synonyms (32

pairs), repetitions (141), and meronyms/co-meronyms (13 pairs) contrary to expectancy relations which are presented through only 21 pairs. For the sake of clarity, it should clearly be pointed out here that words can taxonomically be related through either classification or meronymy. Here, are some examples drawn from the extract.

Hyponyms and Co-Hyponyms Items

- Male (A1), men (A32), woman (A1) are co-hyponyms to the hyponym 'human being' (A6)
- Morning (A1), time (A4), night (A17), days (A21), today or tomorrow (A24) are co-hyponyms to the hyponym 'moment' (A6)
- Fingers (A2), face (A19), eyes (A28) are co-hyponyms to the hyponym 'parts of the body', etc.

General Class Nouns

- **Human nouns:** officer (A1), male (A1), woman (A1), doctor (A9), Matron (A12), patient (A16), police (A1), soldiers (A18), accusers (A19), his head of department (A21), etc.
- **Placenouns:** office (A1), room (A1), the University of Lagos Teaching Hospital (A9), Ikoyi gaol (A20), Kiri-kiri prison (A73), hospital (A73).

Antonym or Contrast Lexical items

- Male vs woman (A1), in (A1) vs out (A52), flurry (A5) vs silence (A50), first (A11) vs finally (A16), deaden (A6) vs worsen (A14), night (A17) vs day (A21), refuse (A19) vs permit (A32), etc.

Synonyms and Near-Synonyms

Male (A1)-man (A27), thrust into (A1)-flung into (A20), dispirited (A2)-helpless (A7), dispirited (A2)-cowed (A20), shook (A2)-trembled (A5), being ill (A2)-suffering (A6), say (A4)-speak (A7), talk (A34)-conversation (A30), movements (A5)-migration (A62), instant (A6)-moment, etc.

Simple Repetitions

In (A1x3, A5, A11, A15, A21, A24, A44, A53,A59), brought (A1,A54)-bring (A19), Smoked (A2)-smoke (A38), nothing (A4,A38)-anything (A33,A47), ill (A2, A19, A51,A56), hospital (A11, A56, A73, A75), teaching hospital (A9,A12), Matron (A11, A14, A15, A19), Moscow (A10, A11), moment (A5, A65), one (A6x2, A22), arrested (A8, A19), moment (A5,A65), man (A27, A43, A55)-men (A32), doctor (A9,A10,A19,A27), etc.

Complex Repetitions

One (A6)-first (A1), out (A24, A50, A52)-outside (A5, A76), politics (A43)-political (A44), nervous (A46)-nervously (A38), office-officer (A1), movement (A5)-moved (A61), etc.

Composition or Meronym/Co-meronym Items

- Room (A1)-office (A1)-corridors (A5)-outside (A5) and door (A28) are all co-meronyms to the wholes hospital (A9)-university (A9) and prison (A69) as ‘buildings’.
- Man (A27)-woman (A1)-people (A66)-family (A22) and Ibo (A15) are all co-meronyms to the meronym ‘clan’ (A61), etc.

Expectation Lexical Items

- brought in-suspect (A1), corridors-movements (A5), eyed (A4)-sight (A6), yes-swiveled (A28) instruction-countermanded (A16), hospital-doctor (A9), hospital-matron (A12), patient (A16)-soldier-treat (A18), ill (A51)-treatment (A52), say (A17)-words (A19), accusers-denounced (A19), denounced-arrested (A19), etc.

3.1.2.3. Conjunction Relations Analysis in Extract 1

The present analysis is that of conjunction relations in extract 1. It encompasses the study of elaboration, extension (additive or adversative), enhancement (Temporals, Causals, Conditionals, Concessive), and that of the type of relation. Table 1-3 summarizes the number of the conjunctive elements unraveled in extract 1 and their percentage as well.

Table 1-3: Analysis of Conjunction Relations Patterns in Extract 1

Type of Conjunction Relations		Number			Percentage
Elaboration	Implic it	01	0	0	13.89%
	Explic it	04	5	5	

Extension	Additives	Implic it	05	0	0	25%	
		Explic it	03	8	9		
	Contrasts	Implic it	00	0			
		Explic it	01	1			
	Enhanceme nt	Temporal	Implic it	03	0	2	61.11%
			Explic it	02	5	2	
		Causals	Implic it	10	1		
			Explic it	04	4		
		Condition als	Implic it	00	0		
			Explic it	01	1		
Concessiv e		Implic it	01	0			
		Explic it	01	2			
Total		Implic it	21(53.33 %)	3		100%	
		Explic it	15(41.67 %)	6			
Type of Relation	Internal			0		19.44%	
	External			7			
Total				2		80.56%	
				9			
				3		100%	
				6			

Table 1-3 displays the distribution of the different conjunctives types and the relation they hold in extract 1.

In actual fact, extract 1 exhibits a great number of enhancement (22/36) with a rate of 61.11% which makes it rank, thus, first. Another category of conjuncts is extension which ranks second with a rate of 25%, i.e., (09/36) while the last one is that of elaboration with a score of 13.89%, i.e., (05/36). As for the type of relation these conjunctive elements hold in extract 1, 80.56% (29/36) refer to external logical relations whereas 19.44% (07/36) refer to the internal logical ones.

As mentioned in sub-section 2.3., conjuncts are uncovered in clause complexes. In such structures, a small alphabet letter (a / b / c) appear as a linking device between clauses marks when explicit and in brackets at the end when implicit. Thus, some examples are as follows:

- (A1)a+(A1)b: elaboration/implicit/internal (*precisely*)
- (A1)+(A2): extension/addition/implicit/external (*moreover*)
- (A2)b+(A2)c: extension/addition/implicit/external (*a part from that*)
- (A2)c-and-(A2)d: extension/addition/explicit/external
- (A2)+(A3): extension/addition/implicit/external (*in addition*)
- (A1)+(A4): enhancement/temporal/implicit/external (*then*)
- (A4)a-but-(A4)b: enhancement/concessional/explicit/external,
- (A6)a+(A6)b: enhancement/causal/implicit/external (consequently)
- (A7)a-and-(A7)b: extension/addition/explicit/internal
- (A7)+(A8): enhancement/causal/implicit/external (for that purpose)
- (A9)+ (A10): extension/addition/implicit/external (moreover), etc.

For a detail of the examples, one can refer to the subsection of cohesive ties identification. The next step is that of the analysis of the different cohesive ties unraveled in extract 2.

3.2. Stylistic Analysis of Extract 2 (pp. 149-151)

3.2.1. Cohesive Features Identification in Extract 2

I waited, inviting him to comment (B1). Since he merely nodded ambiguously (a) I asked him turn (b), 'what did you think of the September massacres (c)?' (B2) His answer was a surprising departure (B3). 'They were warned', he said: 'I personally warned several of them.' (B4)

'The politicians?' (B5)

'No, my Ibo friends (B6). Most of them were to blame for their own suffering (B7). They couldn't say they had no warning (B8).' It was the strangest addition yet to the formulas of self-vindications (B9). And yet another inadvertent refutation of the 'spontaneous' theory of that genocide (B10).

(a) I recalled another, my first, (b) one that took place before the event (B11).

(a) The revelation was made in a European capital where (b) I had been attending a month-long programme, mostly cultural, in for the strange role of a government nominee (B12). The third nominee, Onuara Nzekwu, an Ibo, knew that it was as much as his life was worth to attempt to board the plane at Ikeja (B13). (a) Even I was turned back at the airport in an atmosphere of tension, (b) filled with ominous manoeuvres by the soldiers on duty and (c) could not leave for a week (B14).

(a) That I persisted in risking a renewal of that airport encounter was due, (b) not to the value I placed on the seminar (c) but to the periodic need which suddenly overwhelms me for some insulated period of existence away from tensions within the country (B15). (a) A hyper-charged involvement of the entire year, seared with losses of friends and comrades, (b) smeared in the naked humiliation of an entire populace by an arrogant, raping, murdering, terrorizing soldiery, weeks (after July 29th) of running a sensitive link in the 'underground rail-road rescuing Eastern soldiers- Ibo, Efik, Ogoja, Rivers- and even some of Westerners (these were merely hidden), (c) of whom not even the lowest was too mean for a remorseless hunt-down by their colleagues (half my wife's wardrobe went on their disguise), impotent to answer and alleviate the thousand pleas for help that came to me from helpless civilians (Westerners, Mid-Westerners as well as Easterners) (d) whose relations or friends lay in the whimsical grip of soldiers, witnessing daily the emasculation of a whole people by a band of vicious, opportunist outgrowths of the mystique of power- (e) by the middle of September 1996 I was in that state (f)

when I would have charged an armoured tank with my head simply to spend forty-eight hours outside the country (B16).

(a) I regained my passport and, insisting this time on a day-light flight, (b) spent the waking moment at Ikeja Airport pretending not to notice that Airport commandant of infamous doings (c) who had come in with some men and (d) sat only a few tables away eyeing me warily like one would a vulnerable but possibly indigestible morsel (B17).

(a) Perhaps the fact that I was a government nominee fooled that diplomat in – into thinking (b) that I was now a government man, a supporter of the Gowon regime, (c) or the loyalist example of his junior colleague, a tubby Yoruba, who was third at the lunch (d) which he gave me in the Swish diplomats' restaurant overlooking a river, (e) the memorable event of the 3 weeks in – remains the plain statements by this official at that lunch (B18). He said (B19):

'The Ibos have not yet learnt their lesson (B20). (a) The full exaction has not yet been made for January 15th (b) but don't worry (B21). (a) One of our people came over recently, our diplomatic courier, (b) and even before that a former minister spent a day here (c) and we have a long chat (B22). (a) It's only a matter of days (b) and then, believe me, the Ibos won't trouble us any more (B23).'

I asked him what he meant, despising the grin of approval on my face (B24). 'Just wait and see (B25). Haven't you noticed how they continue to create difficulties at the constitutional conference (B26)? That Ojukwu! They think they have something to complain about because of May and June (B27). They haven't learnt their lesson (B28). This time they are going to get something real to complain about (B29).'

Three days later, the first news came to me of the Ibo pogrom (B30). It needed no effort to recall that lunch and the dialogue (B31). It is forever branded in my mind (B32).

3.2.2. Statistical Analysis Derived from the Analyses

The analysis carried out here follows the same model as done in the previous section with respect to the study of the different aspects involved in the study of cohesion in text.

3.2.2.1. Reference ties Analysis in Extract 2

The analysis of reference ties in extract 2 follows the same patterns and principles as carried out within extract 1. Therefore, the identification has revealed, apart from the absence of homophoric reference, the presence of each reference type in the extract with varied occurrence. Table 2-1 summarizes the density of the reference types and their percentage as well.

Table 2-1: Analysis of Reference Patterns in Extract 2

Types of Reference		Number	Percentage	
Exophoric	Homophoric	00	00%	32.31
	c			%
	Self-references	25	19.23	
	Others	17	13.08	
Endophoric	Anaphoric	60	46.15	67.69
c				%

	Cataphoric	28	21.5
			4
Total		13	100%
		0	

The above Table2-1 shows the distribution of reference types uncovered in extract 2. The percentages clearly prove that Endophoric reference is predominant in the extract and ranks first (67.69%) while Exophoric reference is significant and ranks second (32.31%). Such rates mean that the referential items are taken from the text and their understanding solely resides in the same text. Few examples of the sentences where endophoric references are anaphorically used are Grand Overseer: him (B1), he-him-you (B2), his (B3), he-I (B4), my (B6), My Ibos friends (B6): them-their (B7), they-they (B8), their (B20), they (B25), they-they (B27), they-their (B28), they (B29), *it* (B9) back to above sentence: “I personally warned several of them” (B4), *the* strangest addition (B9) back “it”, *that* genocide (B10) bridged back to the “September massacres” (B2), *the* event (B11) back to the massacre, *the* revelation (B12) back to “that one” etc. whereas they are cataphorically used in My Ibos friends

(B6): they-them(B3), them(B4), *The* formulas of self-vindications (B9), *The* spontaneous theory of that genocide (B10), *The* third nominee, Onuara Nzekwu,... (B13), *The* value I placed on (B15b), *The* periodic need which(B15c), etc.

Considering Exophoric reference, which ranks second, its understanding and interpretation in extract 2 entails the reader to deduce the construed referent by looking beyond the text in the immediate environment or context of situation shared by him/her and Soyinka, the writer. They are either self-reference, or of other types. All the examples of Exophoric referential (self-reference) ties are found in I (B1), I (B2), I-my (B11), I-me (B12), I (B14), I-I-me (B15), my-me-I-I-me (B16), I-my-me-I-I-me (B18), I-me (B23), me (B30), my (B32). The other types of Exophoric reference are uncovered in *the* politicians (B5), *the* plane (B14), *the* airport (B14), *the* soldiers (B14), *the* country (B15,B16), *the* underground rail-way, *that* state (B16), *the* walking moment (B16), *the* Ibos (B22), *the* constitutional conference (B25), *that* Ojukwu (B26), and *the* Ibos (B20,23), *the* Ibo (B 30).

3.2.2.2. Lexical Relations Analysis in Extract 2

The lexical relations analysis in extract 2 probes how the writer has used lexical items and event sequences to always relate the text to its story and this is viewed on two dimensions: taxonomic and expectancy. Table 2-2 displays the density of the lexical relations therein.

Table 2-2: Analysis of Lexical Items in Extract 1

TYPES OF LEXICAL ITEMS		Densities of the items
Taxonomic Relation	Classifications	
	Hyponyms/co-hyponyms	17
	Human nouns	23
	Place nouns	06
	Antonyms or contrasts	12 pairs
	Synonyms	32 pairs
	Repetitions	125
Compositions: Meronyms/Co-meronyms		27 pairs
Expectancy Relation		37 pairs

This table shows that taxonomic relations have highly been uncovered in extract 2 with different types such as hyponyms/co-hyponyms (17), human nouns (23), place nouns (06), antonyms/contrast (12 pairs), synonyms (32 pairs), repetitions (125), and meronyms/co-meronyms (27 pairs) while expectancy relations occur in37 pairs. Here, are some examples of the lexical relations from extract 2.

Hyponyms and Co-Hyponyms Items

- Waited, inviting, to comment (B1), nodded (B2), asked (B2, 24), answer (B3), said (B3, 19), approval (B24): they are co-hyponyms to the hyponym "conversation, discussion or dialogue".

- Arrogant, rapping, murdering, terrorizing soldier (B16): all those adjective qualifying "soldiery" are co-hyponym to the hyponym massacre or genocide deeds, etc.

General Class Nouns

Human nouns: politicians (B5), Ibos friends (B6), Omurara Nzekwu (B12), soldiers (B14), Ibos, Efik, Ogaja, etc.

Place nouns: European capital (B12), Ikeja (B13), the airport (B14), IkejaAirport (B17), Swish diplomats' restaurant (B18).

Antonym or Contrast Lexical items

Civilians (B16) vs soldier (B16), within (B15) vs outside (B16), wait (B24) vs continue (B26), etc.

Synonyms and Near-Synonyms

"Invit(ing) him to comment" (B1) and "ask (ing) him turn (B2), Massa), insulate (B16) and "away from (B16)", etc.

Repetitions

- Waited (B1) and wait (B25), yet (B9, 10, 20, 21), warned (B3, 3), merely (B2, 19), asked (B1, 24), etc.

- Turn (as adverb in B2) and turned (B14), strangest (B9) and strange (B12), warned (B3, 3) and warning (as noun in B8), answer (as noun in B3) and answer (as verb in B16), most (B7) and mostly (B12), etc.

Composition or Meronym/Co-meronym Items

Government (B12), Politicians (B5), soldiers (B14) and civilians (B16) are co-meronyms to 'State', Ibo, Efik, Ogoja and Rivers make up the "Eastern Soldiers. (B16), etc.

Expectation Lexical Items

Asked (B2)-answer (B3), massacre (B2)-Ibos (B6), Ibos (B6)-genocide (B10), etc.

3.2.2.3 Conjunction Relations Analysis in Extract 2

This final analysis is that of conjunction relations in extract 2 along with the same principles as carried out in extract 1. Table 2-3 summarizes the number of the conjunctive relations identified and their percentage as well.

Table 2-3: Analysis of Conjunction Relations Patterns in Extract 2

Type of Conjunction Relations			Number			Percentage
Elaboration		Implicit	04	04	04	08.51%
		Explicit	00	00	00	
Extension	Additive	Implicit	12	23	24	51.06%
		Explicit	11	00	00	
	Contrast	Implicit	01	01	00	
		Explicit	00	00	00	
Enhancement	Temporal	Implicit	06	07	19	40.43%
		Explicit	01	00	00	
	Causal	Implicit	09	11	00	
		Explicit	02	00	00	
	Conditional	Implicit	00	00	00	
		Explicit	00	00	00	
	Concessive	Implicit	00	01	00	
		Explicit	01	00	00	
Total		Implicit	32(68.09%)		47	100%
		Explicit	15(31.91%)		00	
Type of Relations			Internal		7	14.89%
			External		40	85.11%

Total	4 7	100%
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Indeed, table 2.3 exhibits an important number of Extension (24/47) with a rate of 51.06% which makes it rank first. The second category of conjunctive is Enhancement with a rate of 40.43%, i.e., (19/47) whereas the third one is that of Elaboration with a score of 08.51%, i.e., (04/47). Considering the type of relation these conjunctive elements bear in the extract, 85.11% (40/47) refer to external logical relations while 14.89% (07/36) refer to internal logical relations. Here, are some examples:

- (B1)+(B2): enhancement/temporal/implicit/external (then)
- (B2)a-since-(B2)b : enhancement/causal/explicit/external
- (B9)-and yet-(B10) : extension/addition/explicit/external
- (B11)+(B12) : elaboration/implicit/external. (I mean)

Extension/addition/external.

- (B13)+(B14): extension/addition/implicit/external. (in addition)
- (B17)c-and-(B17)d: extension/addition/explicit/external.
- (B20)+(B21): enhancement/causal/implicit/external. (because)
- (B22)a+and-(B22)b : extension/addition/explicit/external
- (B27)+(B28) : extension/contrast/implicit/external. (on the contrary), etc.

For an insightful exploration of the examples, one can refer to the sub-section of cohesive ties identification. The next step is that of the interpretation of the findings.

3. Interpretation of the Findings

In a linguistic study like the present one, the focus is put on the description of language units and structures, the analysis of language form and function, and on the interpretation of the findings. In this vein, the present section of the paper entirely deals with the interpretation of the findings derived from the whole study of cohesive ties to see how these, simultaneously, are stylistically related to the context of culture and that of situation so as to positively impact the understanding of the language of the novel as a unified message. Actually, the linguistic-stylistics study of the two selected extracts have account for the author's prison experiences, in general, and the exchange he has with one of the oppressors about the Ibos' massacre, in particular. So, the description of the patterns of reference, lexical relations, and conjunctions has helped to examine the texture of these selected texts.

Indeed, in the first extract, A1 starts with the new suspect's arrival (p. 58) that the writer compares anaphorically to an unfortunate woman's introduction in his cell during his first tenure (back to the p.42 in the novel). From A2 to A7, Soyinka has described the suspect's atrocious conditions

and related the atmosphere of such an unexpected and terrorizing encounter before he finally puts a question in A8. The long portion from A9 to A22 is the report (indirect speech) of the man's explanation by the writer which involves many other minor participants like the Teaching Hospital (A12), the Matron (A12), the police (A17) and his head of department (A22). Then, they started a dialogue (from A23 to A67) in which many things have been discussed necessitating new participants until the arrival of an inspector (A68) as a new participant without forgetting the ones they implicate in their exchange like prison (A70), the car (A72), etc. But, throughout the passage, the emphasis is mainly on the man and Wole Soyinka himself. The other aspect of the statistics is the distribution of the reference types. Extract 1 reveals a predominance of endophoric references, i.e., 153/190, (80.52%) of which 73.68 % anaphoric and 06.84 % cataphoric – which could be esphoric by Eggins - with only one true cataphoric). 37/190 are Exophoric, i.e., (19.48%) with only one (1) homophoric. Such important number of exophoric is due to the author's self-reference rate which is evaluated to 20 (twenty) with four (4)

locational ties, one (1) comparative and eleven (11) for the other exophoric.

Similar to extract 1, extract 2 starts with “I” used for “Soyinka” (B1) and a question from him about the September massacre (B2) opening a dialogue between him (as a character) and the Grand Overseer firstly mentioned on page 147 and replaced by “he” in B2. The exchange (B3 to B8) introduced other participants like Ibo friends (B6), introduced cataphorically by ‘they’ in (B3). “It”, beginning (B9), replaces the man’s reply in (B4) taken again in (B6), (B7) and (B8); which reminds him (Soyinka) another case (a dialogue with a diplomat during a lunch offered to him years ago) he has mostly devoted the remaining part of the extract to, i.e., from (B10) to (B32). The consideration of that situation calls for many other participants like Soyinka himself (B11), the third nominee (B13), the soldiers (B14), many others from (B15) to (B17), the diplomat and his junior colleague (B19), etc., these are mostly once used and let down before coming back in (B20) to that very sentence he had heard during the lunch years ago. The use of the initial “he” in (B20) represents the third nominee. The portion from

(B20) to (B32) also witnesses many participants changing from a sentence to another so that a simple pronoun's use can lead to a lost or a misinterpretation, especially in case of the longest sentence of the extract, i.e., (B16). The analysis reveals, thus, that Soyinka has resorted to this massive repetition of lexical items to not only avoid readers' misunderstanding, but also to situate the events and tell us about his own experiential meaning being realized in the extract also.

Within extract 2, one of the issues of cohesion is mostly revealed by how many things have been talked about simultaneously in the text which, sometimes, makes Soyinka's writings obscure regarding the referential aspect. Such aspect seems to induce a structural noticeable ambiguity. Nevertheless, the extract is referentially cohesive because "ambiguity" doesn't necessarily mean non-cohesion for difficulty in understanding does not imply non-sense. Of course, the reader is intellectually taxed if s/he really wants to understand Soyinka.

Interestingly, the above cohesive patterns contribute to the textual arrangement of the extracts, showing the ideas/events (experiential meaning) and the participants'

arrangement, i.e., experiential semantics (meaning about how reality is presented) (Eggins, 1994: 105).

The dominance of endophoric references is a typical pattern for monologic and cohesive-written text. The important rates of Exophorics are typical of “face-to-face” context in which the story is narrated. Thus, not only do the reference patterns reveal the textual meaning of a text, but also the mode dimension of the context (register) through the theme arrangement, which change can affect the text structure. Understanding such a “textual aspect” pertains to the interpretation of the findings related to the conjunction relations.

The story in the extracts is more related by enhancement relations of ‘time’ and ‘causal-effect’, characteristics of narration where Soyinka’s sole concern is to tell us both ‘when’ and ‘why’ the story happens. Regarding the relations in both extracts, they are more external than internal. Such a fact suggests then that Soyinka, in fact, focuses on presenting different events rather than concerns with repackaging them in a number of different ways. Their high rates, i.e., (80.55%) in text1 and (85.11%) in text 2 shows how the reality is represented

in the text with the link of time, causative, addition, etc. This feature of ‘who/what does what, to whom, when, where, why, how?’ realized through the causative, temporal, and additional, etc. also reveals the experiential meanings of the extracts. In addition, the elaboration and additive (extension) role has always been to re-say and add to the information. This justifies the sentences exaggerated length in the extracts. In addition, it has also been found out that the relations in both extracts are more by parataxis (implicit) than hypotaxis (explicit), which justifies the writer’s preference to let the readers decode the conjunctions themselves. Actually, the relations in the extracts are stamped more implicitly than explicitly. Most of the time, Soyinka let room for the readers to decode the logical relations among the conjunctions in his text. Unfortunately, these empty implicit instances offer potential for ambiguity when readers want to interpret conjunctive links at certain points. Likewise, Soyinka is sometimes too long like in (B16) which runs out eighteen (18) lines and is full of parataxis logical link. A part of a sentence or a clause may be linked to a whole paragraph like in (B18) e + (B19) where the clause (B18) could be a

sentence instead of being sub-clause to (B18) e. Moreover, a whole portion with no logical link with its borders can be useful for coherence analysis. For example, from (B13) to (B17), one can notice the explanation and clarification about the period Soyinka takes the trip for that meeting during which he hears the sentence as detailed from (B11) to (B12) and from (B18) to (B29) intersected by the section (B13-B17) to show his remembrance.

The relatively low rates of internal relations, i.e., (19.44%) in extract 1 and the (14.89%) in extract 2, show how the message is organized as a rhetorical event which helps for the textual meaning realization. The logical relations then work in twofold. In extract 1, Soyinka and the others have been arrested, tortured, starved, and maltreated by the Nigerian army, in the prison, during the Civil War. Extract 2 is about the Ibos' September pogrom by Gowon regime in addition to the former one Soyinka has recalled. It is noted that the conjunctive relations suggest the mode dimension and the field dimension through the experiential and textual meaning patterns in the register. They encode two semantic domains of meaning (textual and experiential) involving two aspects

of context of situation: mode and field. The field is more remarkable with the lexical relations, as discussed above, because they reveal the experiential meaning through the choice of process.

First, the lexical items uncovered tell us what the texts are really about. In extract 1, the major topic is ‘the new suspect situation or case’ from his arrest until their meeting in the cell and his inhuman treatment. The author gives more attention to the man’s origin which is the real cause for his misfortune. Their states, their people, their social status, and political side are the key to their unpleasant fate and treatment. Second, the lexical analysis has helped to recognize the different topics of the extracts and the link they hold. Then, after the major one, the writer relates the man’s problem to his matron which caused the crisis due to his ibo-like name. This leads to his trouble characterized by his unjustified arrest after which he witnesses inhuman treatment at Ikoyi prison. The torture caused his illness and they refuse to treat him until another new man comes and arranges his being taken to hospital. The topics are logically related showing a great artistic work and theme commitment. It is, therein, noticed that

the writer's great habits of talking about many things at once has favoured his repetitive choices in the course of the story narrated. The absence of animal names and the quality of the nouns inform that it is more humans and places focused. Items like 'Ikoyi', 'University of Lagos Teaching Hospital', and 'Mr. Soyinka' testify that the story is more real than imaginary or fictional since those places and people really exist in a real life, up to now. Even the co-hyponyms and co-meronyms relations are more about humans, places, and time items where it is little difficult to distinct the parts from types in the writer's vocabulary density.

Concerning extract 2, the major topic is the "Ibos September massacre". But, the development has, a little bit, gone astray to other things. This allows many things to be talked about at the same time: from that massacre (B1 to 10) to a recalling of another case (B11) which leads to the circumstances around (B12 to 14) whereby an encounter is needed (B15), etc. The details of the circumstance for example make (B16) so long (18 lines in the novel), coming back to a preceding event which calls for other situations (B16 to 17) like his being troubled by

soldiers, seizing his passport, its regaining back, etc. (B18) retraces the lines back to the circumstance early announced in (B11). The remaining part is typically about the dialogue and his comment relating both the past to the third nominee at the Swish diplomats' restaurant and the current one with the Great Overseer. The plurality of facts favours the repetition of the lexical types without which the use of a single pronoun would automatically lead to misinterpretation and misunderstanding or a pure loss.

The high rate of the expectancy type shows how the “who/what does what to whom, when, where, how, and why” relations (experiential meaning) are for great account showing how “Who/What is doing?: actor”(Gowon's regime), “What?: process” (used “arrogant, raping, murdering, and terrorizing soldiery”, killing and genocide), “to What/Whom?: goal/range”(against the Ibos tribe), “When?: circumstance” (during the Nigerian 1967 Biafra war), “Why?: circumstance”(because of the Ibos' siding oppositely), “How?: circumstance”(by corrupting the army and using them); and “Where?: circumstance”(in Nigeria). Finally, it is clear that there is a link between the

type of texture and the type of meaning. That's the reason why the lexical choices can be guided by the field since this text is not technical but narrative. It displays a high proportion of compositions and classification in the shallow levels of taxonomy field (to use Eggins 1994's words). Such an aspect is revealed by the Ibos tribe and Soyinka who are seriously marginalized by their government in the novel. Shortly, the field is realized through the lexical choices whereby who/what-does-what-to-whom, when, where, why, and how, i.e., the experiential meaning is realized through the selected lexico-grammar of the items.

Above all, cohesion is that aspect of a text to be linked to its entire textual organization, and it deals with different kinds of configurations as just proved above through the study of the reference ties, the lexical relations, and the conjunction links. Despite the diverse critics against his fictional artefacts, Wole Soyinka is highly cohesive and committed in his writings mainly in *The Man Died*. The study has shed light on the connection between the cohesion ties, the different metafunctions of a text, and the creation of meaning in the novel.

CONCLUSION

The present paper has attempted to examine the cohesive properties in two selected extracts from Wole Soyinka's *The Man Died* to reveal the oneness of its language, on the one hand, and how the writer has organized such a language to convey his own life reality, thoughts, feelings, ideas, culture, and experience, on the other. The practical analysis of the cohesion devices has followed a quantitative and qualitative pattern and has proved wrong the criticisms against the author since the language of the extracts are cohesive and stylistically well meaningful in the light of linguistic principles of cohesion. Also, the analysis has revealed that the different types of meaning in Wole Soyinka's artifact can be thoroughly captured by readers who are conversant with discourse-semantics analysis. As a result, the study enables us to clearly unveil that the author's text is not only cohesive, but also has a specific communicative goal, consisting in restoring the Nigerians true life-story of the Biafra War, the social tensions, the relationships among people facing such terrible and unbearable sufferings of mistrust, threat, torture, slaughter, and alike.

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