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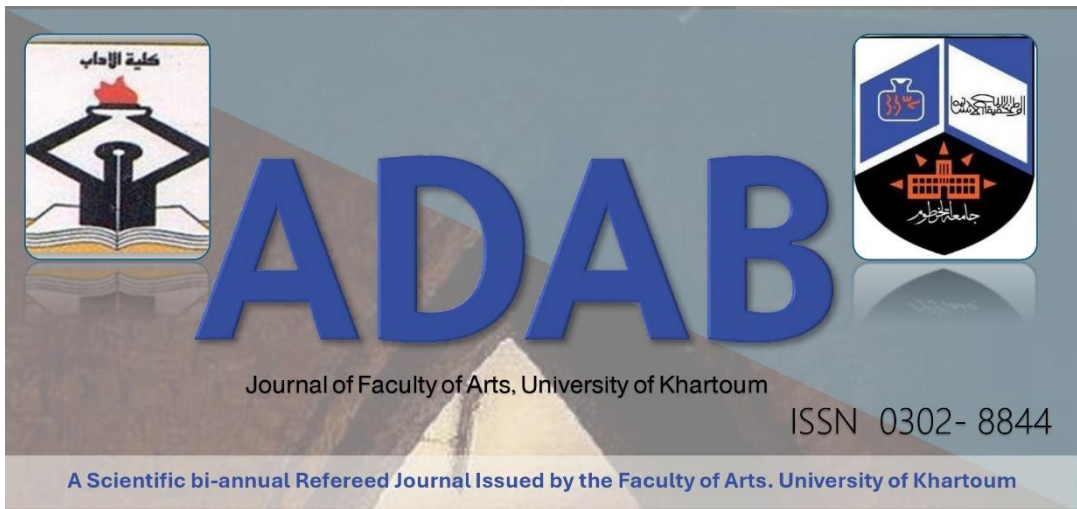
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The Style and Cohesive devices' Role

in UNSC Documents

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Independent Scholar

Abstract

The main aim of this stylo-linguistic study is to provide a key for more understanding of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions against the government of Sudan from 2004 to 2009, based on the interpretation of these texts from a linguistic perspective. Therefore, stylistic analysis; focusing on cohesive aspects, is adopted and applied to some of these selected political texts. The study adopts both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data collected freely from the internet with the aim to illustrate the stylistic effects on those resolutions. Therefore, ten of these resolutions are randomly chosen. It is found that Stylistics can be applied to non-literary texts. And stylistic analysis from the cohesion perspective reveals that the resolutions achieve a high level of textual unity and clarity. The use of these cohesive mechanisms not only connects sentences and paragraphs, but also reinforces the formal authoritative and institutional tone of United Nations discourse. It is also fruitful in the analysis of political discourse in term of legal texts to focus on grammar as well as cohesion, for paying attention and emphasizing important information.

Keywords: Stylistics, cohesion, analysis, UNSC, resolutions

المستخلص

الهدف الرئيس لهذه الدراسة الأسلوبية-اللغوية هو تقديم مفتاح لفهم أعمق لقرارات مجلس الأمن التابع للأمم المتحدة والتي صدرت ضد حكومة السودان في الفترة من ٢٠٠٤ إلى ٢٠٠٩، وذلك من خلال تفسير هذه النصوص من منظور لغوي بحت. ولذا فقد تم اعتماد التحليل الأسلوبي، مع التركيز على جوانب التماسك النصي، وتطبيقه على عشرة من هذه النصوص السياسية المختارة عشوائيًا. اعتمدت الدراسة كلاً من المنهجين النوعي والكمي لتحليل البيانات والتي جُمعت من شبكة الإنترنت بهدف توضيح الآثار الأسلوبية في تلك القرارات. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن علم الأسلوبية يمكن تطبيقه على النصوص غير الأدبية، وأن التحليل الأسلوبي من منظور التماسك يكشف أن هذه القرارات تحقق مستوى عاليًا من الوحدة النصية والوضوح. كما أن استخدام آليات التماسك لا يربط بين الجمل والفقرات فحسب، بل يعزز أيضاً النبرة الرسمية السلطوية والمؤسسية لخطاب الأمم المتحدة. ويُعد التركيز على الجوانب النحوية إلى جانب التماسك أمراً مثمراً في تحليل الخطاب السياسي، لا سيما في النصوص القانونية، لما لذلك من دور باين في إبراز المعلومات المهمة وتأكيدھا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأسلوبية، التماسك، التحليل، مجلس الأمن، القرارات

1. Introduction

Stylistic analysis is a new branch of linguistics, which is based mainly on the interpretation of texts from a linguistic perspective. The study investigates stylistic analysis with special focus on selected texts; such example of political discourse takes the shape of the legal language of United Nation Security Council (UNSC) resolutions against the Government of Sudan from 2004 to 2009. UNSC resolutions are forms of negotiations that are used to save international peace and security by suggesting solutions to the conflicting parties. Bhatia (2006: 1, cited in Zidan 2015: 21) notes that legal language has a variety of genres, and adds that 'judgments and cases' also are included in the legal genre...'.

Crystal and Davy (1969: 194) state that legal language is a figure of language which is about as removed as feasible from informal impulsive dialogue. According to Mattila (2006: 3) legal language is a 'functional variant of natural language'. Furthermore, the structure of such a specific genre has its own principles and rules as it has been noticed: 'some elements of a genre are obligatory, some are optional, and some recur and are therefore iterative' (Hassan 1985/89, cited in Lisina 2013: 24).

According to above definitions of legal language of UNSC resolutions, the study has gone to prove two assumptions: firstly, the nature of the language that is used in the UNSC resolutions has influenced the occurrence and absence of stylistic devices as a deviation of the norm. Secondly, the linguistic and stylistic devices in term of cohesive devices in the UNSC resolutions have contributed to a more connected political discourse despite of some deviations (e.g. word disorder) from linguistic rules.

2. Conceptual Framework

It has been noticed that the term stylistics is derived from the word style, and stylistics itself is defined as the scientific study of style, according to stylisticians such as Crystal and Davy (1969), Leech and Short (1981), and Carter (1988). while the general meaning of style is 'manner or mode' or 'a manner of expression' (Leech and Short 1981:16), the literary meaning of style refers to how a writer's thoughts shape the words. Therefore, this concept is better supported by Turner (1973:22) in saying that 'when a man's thoughts are clear, the most proper will generally offer themselves first'. Also, it has been noticed that style has a variety of meanings throughout the history in and outside the literary text, such as legal, religious, business, economic and so on. Enkvist (1964:28, cited in Saito 1997:13) in his monograph, 'Linguistics and Literary Style', defines and classifies the word style into six types as the least common multiple of conventional definitions, such as style as

idiolect, style as ornamentation, style as choice, style as deviation, style as coherence, and style as connotation. Botha (1991:78-79), states that: "style has to do with the choices available to users of language, [...] it deals with the successful communication of texts in context. Leech and Short (1981:10-11) present their own concepts in describing the term style as '[...] it refers to the way in which language is used in a given context, by a given person, for a given purpose and so on'. According to Carter (1989, cited in Batool et al 2014: 52) style depends on linguistic levels such as phonology, graphology, syntax, and semantics, and discourse devices. Moreover, Mills (1995: 3) says that stylistics is the analysis of literary texts scientifically by applying its theoretical representations from linguistic perspective for such analysis. The similar view is presented by Short (1996: 1) in that stylistics is a model of analysis to describe literary texts by using linguistic tools. Further he (1996: 32) mentions that 'there are also linguists who examine non-literary texts'. Similarly, Leech and Short (1981: 10) note that style can be applied to both spoken and written, both 'literary' and 'everyday' varieties of language. Accordingly, since the analysis and interpretation of (literary) texts depend on linguistics taxonomies, hence, these criteria can also be applied to non-literary texts such as religious, business and legal texts as UNSC resolutions which are the subject of the present study. And so, does Strazny (2005: 1043) in Encyclopedia of Linguistics:

[...] stylisticians analyze both the style of specific texts and stylistic variation across texts. These texts can be literary or nonliterary in nature. Generally speaking, style may be regarded as a choice of linguistic means; as deviation from a norm; as recurrence of linguistic forms; and as comparison.

Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:4), cohesion is a semantic technique, which gives unity and integrity to a text. It means the relationship between lexis in a specific text and that what makes it to be considered as a text itself. They explain that 'cohesion occurs where the interrelation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another'. Halliday and Hassan (1976) divide cohesion into five devices but the study presents only the first four:

- a) **Reference:** it is a referential meaning that refers to the particular thing or class of things, Halliday and Hassan (1976:31-33), reference is the specific feature of information that is an indicator for retrieval, i.e. it explains the relationship between things.
- b) **Ellipsis** according to Alabi (2007), it involves the intentional omission of a word, a phrase or a clause, which is implied by the content. Ellipsis creates shortness,

importance or emphasis or ambiguity. Ellipsis can be divided into three types: nominal, verbal and clausal, as the examples, quoted from Halliday and Hassan (1976:149,167,198) show:

- a. *Which 'hat' will you wear? This is 'the best'.* (Nominal ellipsis)
- b. *Have you been 'swimming'? Yes, I have.* (Verbal ellipsis)
- c. *What 'were they doing'? Holding hands.* (Clausal ellipsis)

c) Substitution: is a replacement of a word or a group of words as a phrase, a clause, or a sentence by a single word which implicitly occupies the substituted element, Halliday and Hassan (1976:89). They divide substitution into three types: nominal substitution by the words like 'one' or 'same', verbal substitution by using the alternative 'do' and clausal substitution by using 'so'. The examples of those types are presented below as Halliday and Hassan (1976:89, 130) write them:

- a. *My axe is too blunt. I must get a sharper one.* (Nominal substitution)
- b. *You think Joan already knows? I think everybody does.* (Verbal substitution)
- c. *The children work very hard in the garden. They must do.* (Clausal substitution).
- d) Conjunction:** Conjunction is a cohesive device which links between phrases, clauses and sentences. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:238), conjunction has four main types: additive (*and, also, further furthermore, moreover*), adversative (*yet, but, however, nevertheless*), causal (*so*), and temporal (*then*).

Here are examples of each type:

For the whole day he climbed up the steep mountain side, almost without stopping.

- a. *'And' in all this time he met no one.* (Additive)
- b. *'Yet' he was hardly aware of being tired.* (Adversative)
- c. *'So' by night time the valley was far below him.* (Causal)
- d. *'Then', as dusk fell, he sat down to rest.* (Temporal)

Those conjunction items are presented in Halliday and Matthiesen (2004) with other terms such as **elaborating** as 'and', **extending** as 'however' and **enhancing** for more explanation.

3. Methodology

In this section, the study will explain the methodology that was applied in analyzing its data. The study also presents the resources of the study, the tools and procedures of the data collection and the methods of data analysis.

3.1. Data Collection Instrument

The data is collected from the internet. The traditional techniques are used regarding ways of searching and downloading. Computer is another tool for collecting data, saving a large mass of information, and transferring it to Microsoft Word.

3.2. Description of the Sample

The 'resolutions' are the sample selected to be analyzed in the present study and they are downloaded from the internet website without any fee. The researcher chose 10 resolutions of legal documents randomly as non-literary text types for applying the stylistic analysis theory.

The range of the UNSC resolution's pages differs from one to another; there are between two to five pages. Their frame is described in detail in the table below

Table 1: Description of Selected Data of Resolutions

Resolution Number	Date of Resolution	Number of Pages
Res. (1547) No.1	11 June 2004	2
Res.(1556) No.2	30 July 2004	5
Res.(1651) No.6	21December2005	2
Res.(1663) No.7	24 March2006	2
Res.(1665) No.8	29March 2006	2
Res.(1679) No.10	16 May2006	3
Res.(1709) No.11	22 September2006	1
Res. (1713) No.12	29 September2006	2
Res.(1755) No.14	30 April2007	3
Res.(1779) No.15	28 September2007	2

3.3. Data Collection Procedures

The study assumes that the stylistic meanings in terms of cohesion and coherence that are proposed by legal texts of UNSC are neglected. Further, it

supposes that there are stylistic devices included in UNSC Resolutions, and the researcher is going to investigate [about] them. Those texts of UNSC resolutions, which are used for the analysis of the present paper, were collected, or downloaded from the internet. The data are used to describe and explain how linguistic or stylistic patterns of cohesive and coherent devices are presented in those resolutions to achieve the objectives of the study.

3.4. Methods of Data Analysis

The study adopts 'qualitative' and 'quantitative' methods in analyzing its data. The analysis of coherence and cohesive devices is achieved by using some theoretical frameworks, which include Crystal and Davy's (1969:194), theory of 'linguistic model of analysis' based on examining stylistic features of a given text at every level of linguistic description. As well the 'systemic functional grammar' theory, which adopted by Halliday (1978), who is claimed that, style and meaning are connected to each other since the 'meaning' of any piece of language has linguistic features. This interrelation is explicit in his categorization of the word 'meaning' of any text as categorized into three levels as a) mode (written texts), the way in which the language is used in those legal texts, b) tenor: the participants, included in resolutions, as a given text, and c) field: the political discourse of legal documents of UNSC.

Thus, the objective, [question] and hypotheses of the study will be accomplished by analyzing those texts to identify the coherence and cohesive devices in them.

4. Data analysis

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), cohesive devices are of five types: ellipsis, reference, substitution, conjunction and lexical cohesion. However the study takes the first four types to analyze them down.

4.1. Ellipsis

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976) and Alabi (2007: 163), ellipsis, as defined previously, is the 'omission of a word or words, used for brevity, reemphasis or ambiguity'. Accordingly, examples in the UNSC resolution support the use of this device in legal documents.

Example 1. Ellipsis

Res.1, p.1, Resolution 1547 (2004)

1. *[The Security Council] [was] Commending* the work, and *[The Security Council]* continued support of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), [res.1, p.1]

Res.2, p.1, Resolution 1556 (2004)

2. *[The Security Council,][was]Welcoming* the Joint Communiqué **issued by** the Government of Sudan and **[issued by]** the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 3 July 2004,[...],[res.2, p.1]
3. *[The Security Council,][was]Welcoming* the Joint Communiqué issued [...]2004, **[which] [was]** including the creation of the Joint Implementation Mechanism, and **[which] [was]** acknowledging steps **[which][were]** taken towards improved humanitarian access, [res.2, p.1]
4. *[The Security Council][was]Reiterating* its grave concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis and widespread human rights violations,**[which] [are]** including continued attacks on civilians that are placing the lives of hundreds of thousands **[civilians]** at risk, [res.2, p.1]

There are some words consciously omitted in the above four paragraphs. In the first, second and third paragraphs, the readily implied words by the content are *[The Security Council]*, that is the subject of the resolution, so it is the '**nominal ellipsis**', and *[was]* is the implied word readily omitted, so it is the '**verbal ellipsis**', that is the omission of the auxiliary verb *to be* in the past continuous.

In the second paragraph, **[issued by]** is the '**verbal ellipsis**'.

In the third paragraph, **[which]** in its three positions is the '**clausal ellipsis**', that is the ellipsis of the relative clause,**[was]** is the '**verbal ellipsis**' in its first three positions, is the omission of the auxiliary verb *to be* in the past continuous. However, the fourth occurrence of auxiliary **[were]** is the omission of the auxiliary of the verb *to be* in the passive voice tense.

In the fourth paragraph, the readily implied words by the content are *[The Security Council]* is the '**nominal ellipsis**',**[which]** is the '**clausal ellipsis**' of the relative clause, **[are]** is '**verbal ellipsis**' of auxiliary of the verb *to be* in the present continuous and also in the fourth example the deliberately omitted word is

[civilians], that is the '**nominal ellipsis**'.

Res.6, p.2, Resolution 1651 (2005)

1. *[The Security Council]* Requests the Panel of Experts to report and make recommendations to the Council, through the Committee established by paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), prior to the termination of its mandate, [...] [res.6, p.2]

on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 3, [on the...] 6 and [on the ...] 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and [on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs] 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004); [res.6, p.2]

In the fifth example, the words that are deliberately omitted dare *[The Security Council]* which is '**nominal ellipsis**', and **[on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs]** which is '**prepositional phrase ellipsis**'.

Res.14, p.1, Resolution 1755 (2007)

2. *[The Security Council]*Recalling also **its previous resolutions** 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, which reaffirms, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the United Nations World Summit Outcome document, **[its previous resolutions]** 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005 on children in armed conflict, **[its previous resolutions]**,1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, and **[its previous resolutions]** 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women, peace and security, [res.14, p.1]

The words with the intention of readily implied by the content in the sixth example are *[The Security Council]* and **[its previous resolutions]**, both are ellipsis of noun phrase, so they are examples of '**nominal ellipsis**'.

Res.15, p.1, Resolution 1779 (2007)

3. *[The Security Council]**[is]*Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Sudan, **in particular resolutions** 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007,**[in particular resolutions]** 1713 (2006) of 29 September2006, **[in particular resolutions]** 1672 (2006) of 25 April 2006,**[in particular resolutions]** 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006, **[in particular resolutions]** 1651 (2005) of21 December 2005, **[in particular resolutions]**1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005,

and **[in particular resolutions]** 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004 and statements of its President concerning Sudan, [res.15, p.1]

The deliberately omitted words in the last example are *[The Security Council.]*, which is 'nominal ellipsis', *[is/]*'verbal ellipsis' and **[in particular resolutions]** is the example of 'prepositional ellipsis'.

4.2. Reference

In the UNSC resolutions, there are many references in terms of the anaphoric type, which include the referential pronoun '*it*', the definite article '*the*' and demonstratives as '*that*', *those*, *their*, and so on. That is illustrated in the following examples:

Example 2. Reference

Res.2, p.1, Resolution 1556 (2004)

The Security Council

Recalling its Statement by *its* President [...] of 25 May 2004 (S/PRST/2004/16), *its* resolution 1547 (2004) of 11 June 2004 and *its* resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003 on **the** access of humanitarian workers to populations in need, [res.2, p. 1]

[the] is an anaphoric reference which refers to a referent (*access*) mentioned before. **[its]** is an anaphoric referential pronoun of the possessive case which refers to the logical subject of the text *The Security Council*.

Res.6, p.1, Resolution 1651 (2005)

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning **the** situation in Sudan, in particular resolutions 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005 and 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, and statements of *its* President concerning **Sudan** [res.6, p.1]

[the] is an anaphoric reference which refers to the referent (*situation*) mentioned before, **[its]** is a referential pronoun of the possessive case, the former refers to the subject *The Security Council*, while the latter refers to the president of the *Security Council*.

Stressing its firm commitment to **the** cause of peace throughout Sudan, [res. 6, p.1]

[**the**] is an anaphoric reference that refers to the referent mentioned before, [**its**] is a referential pronoun of the possessive case that refers to the subject of the resolution *The Security Council*.

Res.14, p.3, Resolution 1755 (2007)

Calls upon the parties[...], to respect **their** commitments and implement fully all aspects of **those** agreements without delay; and *calls upon those parties that* have not signed **the** Darfur Peace Agreement to **do so** without delay and not to act in any way **that** would impede **the** implementation of **the** Agreement; [res.14, p.3]

[**the**] is an anaphoric reference that refers to the referent (*parties*) mentioned before. [**their**] is the anaphoric reference of possessive case which refers to *the parties*. [**those**] is an anaphoric reference; the former refers to *agreements*, while the latter refers to *the parties*. [**that**]: the double presences of 'that' are anaphoric references which refer to the *parties*. [**do**] is an anaphoric reference that refers to the verb *signed*. [**so**] is an anaphoric reference that refers to the clausal reference *do so* (=sign the Darfur Peace Agreement).

Requests the Secretary-General [...] and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment accountability in cases of such conduct involving **their** personnel; [res.14, p.3]

[**the**] is an anaphoric reference that refers to the referent (*Secretary-General*) mentioned before. [**their**] is the anaphoric referential pronoun of possessive case which refers to (*troop-contributing countries*).

4.3. Substitution

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), substitution is a replacement of a word or group of words by a single word which implicitly occupies the substituted element as in the previous chapter. In the UNSC resolutions there is a use of the substitution device as in the examples below.

Example .3. Substitution

Res.10, p.2, Resolution 1679 (2006)

Calls upon the parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement to respect their commitments and implement the agreement without delay, *urges* those parties that have not signed the agreement to **do so** without delay and not to act in any way that

would impede implementation of the agreement, and *expresses its intention* to consider taking, including in response to a request by the African Union, strong and effective measures, such as a travel ban and assets freeze, against any individual or group that violates or attempts to block the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement;[res.10, p.2]

Res.12, p.1, Resolution 1713 (2006)

Urging those parties that have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to **do so** without delay and not act in any way that would impede the implementation of the Agreement, and *further urging* that those that have signed that Agreement implement their obligations without delay,[res.12, p.1]

In the above two examples, [**those parties that have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to do so**], the substitution device is the verb [**to sign**] which is replaced by [**do**] and hence, is a '**verbal substitution**'. The whole clause [**those parties that have to sign in the Darfur Peace Agreement**] is replaced by [**so**], and it is a '**clausal substitution**'.

Res.15, p.1, Resolution 1779 (2007)

Demanding that there should be no aerial bombings[...],strongly urging those parties who have not yet agreed to participate in negotiations on 27 October 2007 in Libya under AU/UN mediation to **do so** at once, [...][res.15, p.1]

Consequently, in the above last example of the 15th resolution, the implied substituted words are [**to participate**] which is replaced by [**do**] and, hence, is a '**verbal substitution**', [**those parties who have not yet agreed to participate in negotiations**] is replaced by [**so**] and is a '**clausal substitution**'.

4.4. Conjunctions

The extensive use of the cohesive device '*and*' in the UNSC resolutions is another linguistic and stylistic device.

Example 4. Conjunctions

Res.7, p.1, Resolution 1663 (2006)

Emphasizing the need to respect [...], **and** immunities, **and** the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations [...], **and** persons engaged in such operations, [res.6, p.1].

Expressing its deep concern at the movement of arms **and** armed groups across borders such as the long running **and** brutal insurgency by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) [...]**and** [...], [res.7, p.1]

Res. 8, p.1, Resolution 1665 (2006)

Taking note of the observations **and** recommendations contained in the9 December 2005 report (S/2006/65) of the Panel of Experts [...], **and** [...],[res.8, p.1]

Res.11, p.1, Resolution 1709 (2006)

Noting with deep concern the restrictions placed on movements **and** materiel of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan **and** [...] [res.11, p.1]

Res.15, p.1, Resolution 1779 (2007)

Noting with strong concern[...], **and** consequent deterioration of the humanitarian situation, **and** reiterating its deep concern about the security of civilians **and** humanitarian aid workers **and** about humanitarian access to populations in need, **and** calling upon all parties in Darfur to cease offensive actions immediately **and** to refrain from further violent attacks,[res.15, p.1].

Table 2: Destribution of Reccurrence of Conjunction 'and' in Selected Resolutions

Conjunction ' <i>and</i> '	Total of words in resolutions	Frequency of the form in resolutions	Percentage of the form in resolutions
Resolutions1,2,4,6,7	4918	296	6%
Resolutions8,10 - 12,14,15	8005	204	2,5%

5. The Discussion

This section presents the result of the study and attempts to prove the assumptions raised by the study. Many linguists (Crystal and Davey (1969), et al.) note that stylistic analysis can be applied to non-literary texts as in UNSC resolutions. Further the study assumes that there are many stylistic devices in resolutions exactly as the appearance of cohesive devices. Moreover those devices have contributed to a more connected political discourse despite of some deviations from linguistic rules. As mentioned previously, cohesion includes five devices, as

stated by Halliday and Hassan (1976) and Alabi (2007:163). However, the study analyzed only four of these devices. Firstly, '**ellipsis**' is used in the UNSC resolution as a stylistic feature of legal discourse. Its function, on one hand, is to shorten certain expressions to avoid repetitions, and, on the other hand, to reemphasize some important information. Consequently, ellipsis is positioned in UNSC resolution according to the opinion that stated by Alabi (2007) and Wales (2011) as the omission of grammatical structure. So, the language of legal documents as resolutions influences the occurrence and absence of this cohesive device. Secondly, '**reference**' is also a cohesive device that is used in the UNSC resolutions with the same function of avoiding repetition. So it is also appeared as stylistic device as claimed by Halliday and Hassan (1976), and t al. '**Substitution**' is a third element of cohesive devices that also appeared in the UNSC resolutions. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), 'substitution' means the use of specific alternatives of words, phrases, or clauses. Its function is to shorten a piece of information and avoiding repetition. It is observed that only verbal and clausal substitutions are used in the UNSC resolutions, while nominal substitution is not used. So, again the occurrence of those devices flounders the language of UNSC resolutions. The conjunction is one of the cohesive devices to make discourse more connected. The element '*and*' is the most prominent and recurrent one in the UNSC resolutions with the function as a connector between words, phrases, and sentences. Further, in order to prove the importance of its – *and* –occurrence in the UNSC resolution since it occurred in both situations where it is necessary or not. Hence, it contributes to make the resolutions more connected. Therefore, the occurrence of all cohesive devices is identical to authors who comment about this area.

6. Conclusion

This stylo-linguistic study of the resolutions issued by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) against the Government of Sudan between 2004 and 2009 demonstrates that stylistic analysis provides valuable insight into political and legal discourse. The findings confirm that stylistics is not confined to literary texts; rather, it is equally effective in examining institutional and diplomatic documents.

From a cohesion-based perspective, the resolutions exhibit a high degree of textual unity, precision, and structural organization. Cohesive devices—such as reference, conjunction, lexical repetition, and parallel structures—play a central role in ensuring clarity, consistency, and logical progression. These mechanisms contribute to the authoritative and formal tone characteristic of United Nations discourse, reinforcing its institutional power and legal force. Moreover, the integration of grammatical structures with cohesive patterns highlights how language is strategically employed to frame obligations, express demands, impose sanctions, and legitimize international action. The quantitative and qualitative analyses together

reveal that linguistic choices are not neutral; rather, they reflect deliberate stylistic and diplomatic intentions.

In conclusion, the study affirms that a stylo-linguistic approach enhances the understanding of UNSC resolutions by uncovering how textual cohesion and grammatical structures function to construct meaning, authority, and legal legitimacy within international political discourse.

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