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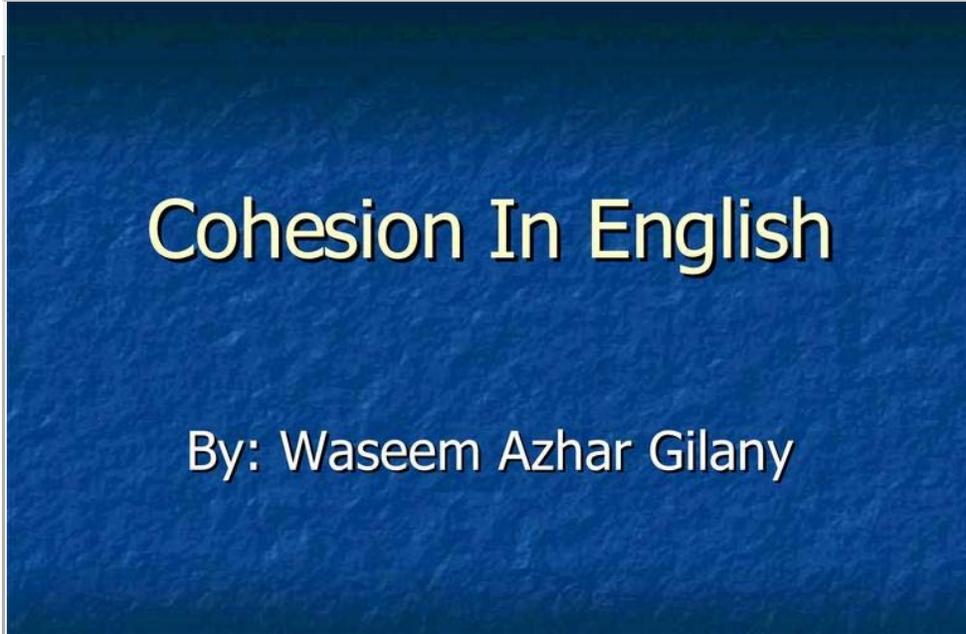
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By: Waseem Azhar Gilany

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Cohesion Types - Presentation Transcript

1. Cohesion In English By: Waseem Azhar Gilany

2. Cohesion in English
   The various kinds of cohesion had been out lined by MAK Halliday in his writings on stylistics and the concept was developed by Ruqaiya Hasan in her University of Edinburgh doctoral thesis.

   Cohesive relations are relations between two or more elements in a text that are independent of the structure: for example between a personal pronoun and an antecedent proper name, such as John ….he. A semantic relation of this kind may be set up either within a sentence with the consequence that when it crosses a sentence boundary it has the effect of making the two sentences cohere with one another.

   The major function of cohesion is text formation. As defined: text is a unified whole of linguistic items, this unity of text as a semantic whole is source for the concept of cohesion.

   .

3. Text Constituents of Text Texture Ties Cohesion

4. Texture
   :

   Texture is that feature of text which made it a unified whole.

   According to 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics by P.H. Mathews' cohesion and coherence are sources which create texture. Crystal adds 'informativeness' to cohesion and coherence.

   Example:

   Wash and core six cooking apples . Put them into a fireproof dish

5. Five Cohesive Devices To Create Texture:
   Reference

   Substitution

   Ellipses

   Conjunction

   Lexical Cohesion

6. Ties:
   The term refers to a single instance of cohesion.

   Example:

Wash and core six cooking apples . Put them into a fireproof dish.

Them and six cooking apples show <mark>reference</mark> as tie.

If we take the Example:

Wash and core six cooking apples . Put the apples into a fireproof dish.

Here are two ties

(i) <mark>Reference</mark>

(ii) Repetition

7. Different Kinds Of Cohesive Ties
<mark>Reference</mark>

Substitution

Ellipses

Conjunction

Lexical <mark>cohesion</mark>

8. <mark>Cohesion</mark>

' The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics by P.H. Mathews (1997)' defines <mark>cohesion</mark> in term of syntactic unit (sentence).

' A Dictionary Of Linguistics And Phonetics by David Crystal (1997)' defines <mark>cohesion</mark> in terms of a grammatical unit (words)

MAKH and RH (1976) argued that the concept of <mark>cohesion</mark> is semantic one. For them it refers to relation of meaning that:

exists with in text

gives the text texture

defines the text as text

This relation of meaning between the elements gives the reader presupposition. This is another way of approaching the notion of <mark>cohesion</mark> that presupposing and the presupposed give us a presupposition at semantic level as a relation of meaning: The one element presupposes the other i.e. the one element cannot be decoded without the presupposed.

9. Example:
Time flies

You can't; they fly too quickly.

You can't (Ellipses)

They (<mark>Reference</mark>)

Fly (Lexical <mark>Cohesion</mark>)

10. Types OF <mark>Cohesion</mark>
Language is multiple coding system comprising three levels of coding

Meaning The semantic system

Wording The lexicogrammatical system

(grammar an vocabulary)

Sounding/writing The phonological and orthographical system

Cohesive relation fit into the overall pattern of language. <mark>Cohesion</mark> is expressed partly through vocabulary and partly through grammar.

11. 1. Grammatical <mark>Cohesion</mark>

(i) <mark>Reference</mark>

(ii) Substitution

(iii) Ellipses

2. Lexical <mark>Cohesion</mark>

The distinction between grammatical <mark>cohesion</mark> and Lexical <mark>cohesion</mark> is a matter of degree and MAHK RH suggested not to go in the depth of these overlapping areas and that conjunction is on the border line of the two types mainly it is grammatical but with the lexical component so we cannot clearly distinguish between the two types.

12. Cohesion and the Linguistics Structure

Texture and Structure

Structure is one mean of expressing of texture. Text consist of one sentence are fairly rare but they can be single sentences as well for Example:

No smoking

Wonder never cease

But most of the text extends beyond the confines of single sentences so structure important in a text as structural units such as phrase, clause and sentence which express the unity of text. But our use of term Cohesion refers especially to the non structural text forming relation. They are semantic relations and the text is a semantic unit.

13. Cohesion With in the Text

Since cohesive relation is not concerned with structure, they may be found just as well with in the sentence as between sentences cohesive relation are beyond the sentences boundaries. Cohesion is semantic relation between one element in the text and some other element that is crucial for its interpretation. This other element must also be found with in the text. Cohesion refers to the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before.

14. The Place of Cohesion in the Linguistics System Cohesion Reference Substitution Ellipses Conjunction Lexical cohesion Cross-Rank Information Unit: Information distribution, Information focus By Rank Clause: theme Verbal Group: voice Nominal Group: deixis Adverbial Group: conjunction By Ranks Clause: Mood, modality Verbal Group: person Nominal Group: attitude Adverbial Group: comment All Ranks: Practice and hypotactic relations (condition, addition, report) By Rank: Clause: Transitivity Verbal Group: Tense Nominal Group: Epithesis Adverbial Group: circmstance Non-structural Structural Logical Experiential Textual Interpersonal Ideational

15. Conclusion:

Cohesion is a part of text forming component in the linguistics system. It links together the elements that are structurally unrelated through the dependence of one on the other for its interpretation. Without cohesion the semantic system cannot be effectively activated at all.

16. (i) Reference

There are certain items in any language which cannot be interpreted semantically in their own right rather they make reference to something else within the text for their interpretation.

Here is an example of reference:

Doctor Foster went to Gloucester in a shower of rain

He stepped in puddle right up to his middle

And never went there again

Here in the above example:

He refers back to Doctor Foster

There refers back to Gloucester

17. Reference can be sub-categorize as follow

Reference

Exophora Endophora

Anaphora Cataphora

18. Exophora

It indicates situation references. Anaphora signals that reference must be made to the context of situation. It is outside the text so it is called anaphoric reference.

Example;

For he's a jolly good fellow and so say all of us.

Here text is not indicating who he is?

19. Endophora

It is a general name for reference within the text. This reference can be of two types.

Anaphora: Reference back

Cataphora: Reference forward

20. Example :

Child: why does that one come out?

Parent: that what

Child: that one.

Parent: that one what?

Child: that lever there that you push to let the water out.

That one that lever (cataphoric ==reference==)

That lever that (anaphoric ==reference==)

21. Three Types Of ==Reference==
Personal ==Reference==

==Demonstrative== ==Reference==

Comparative ==Reference==

It is better first explain the structure of nominal group then proceed towards three types of ==Reference==. It is because we will analyze nominal group for cohesive analysis of these cohesive devices.

22. Nominal Group
The logical structure of the nominal group (noun phrase) is that it consists of head with optional modifier the modifying elements include some which precede the head and some which follow it. They can be referred as Pre modifier and Post modifier respectively.

Example

The two high stone wall along the roadside.

Wall ------------ Head

The two high stone ------------ Pre modifier

Along the roadside ------------ Post modifier

The modifier can be further subcategorized as:

Deictic

Numerative

Epithet

Classifier

Qualifier

Thing

Example

Their famous old red wine.

Deictic Deictic epithet classifier thing

Determiner adjective adjective adjective noun

23. Personal ==Reference==
It is a ==reference== by means of function into a speech situation through the category of the person in the form of personal pronouns. The category of persons includes the three classes of personal pronouns. The category of person includes the three classes of personal pronouns. During the communication process the speech roles are assigned to the participants through the person system as:

Speaker

Addressee

It/one are used as a generalized form for other items

Example

If the buyer wants to look the condition of the property, he has to have another survey. One carried out on his own behalf.

24. Here in the above example the use of personal pronouns is a source of personal ==reference==
Buyer he his

Survey one

If possessive pronouns are used, they give two more notions other than Speaker and Addressee. They are that of

Possessor and Possessed

Example

That new house is John's. I didn't know it was his

Possessor John

Possessed house

(shown by the use of his and 's)

25. Table: Personal <mark>Reference</mark> Semantic category Grammatical function Class Person: speaker (only) addressee (s), with/without other person(s) speaker and other person other person, male other person, female other persons, objects object; passage of text generalized person my yours our his her their its one's mine yours ours his hers theirs [its] I me you we us he him she her they them it one Determiner Noun (pronoun) Modifier Head Possessive Existential

26. <mark>Demonstrative</mark> <mark>Reference</mark>

. It is essentially a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies or points pout the referent by locating it on scale of proximity. The system of <mark>demonstrative</mark> pronoun is given in the following table.

27. Table: <mark>Demonstrative</mark> <mark>Reference</mark> Semantic category Grammatical category Class Proximity: near far neutral the here [now] there then this these that those determiner adverb determiner Modifier Adjunct Modifier Non-selective Selective

28. Examples

Leave that there and come here .

Where do you come from?

I like the lions and I like the polar bears.

These are my favorites and those are my favorites too.

29. Comparative <mark>Reference</mark>

Here two types of comparison are given:

General Comparison

Particular Comparison

General Comparison

Here things compared show likeness or unlikeness without considering any particular property. Likeness or unlikeness is referential property as something is can be like something else.

Example

It's the same cat as the one we saw yesterday.

Its different cat from the one we saw yesterday

30. (ii)Particular Comparison

Here comparison is made on the scale of quantity or quality it is a matter of degree compare things on this scale. In other words we can say it expresses the comparability between things.

Example

We are demanding higher living standard.

There are twice as many people there as the l ast time.

31. Table: Comparative <mark>reference</mark> Grammatical function Class General comparison: Identity general similarity difference (ie non-identity or similarity) Particular comparison: so more less equally better, more etc [comparative adjectives and quantifiers] identically similarly likewise so such differently otherwise same identical equal similar additional other different else Adverb Adjectives Submodifier /adjuncts Modifier Deictic /epithet (see below)

32. 2. Substitution

Substitution is replacement of one linguistic item by another. Ellipses is also a kind of Substitution where one linguistic item is replaced by nothing/ zero. Therefore it is an omission of an item.

When we talk about replacement of one item by another, we mean replacement of one word/phrase with another word or phrase. We can say substitution is a relation on lexicogrammatical level. It is used to avoid repetition of a particular item. But while locating <mark>cohesion</mark> through substitution semantic is involved.

Example

My axe is too blunt. I mist get a sharper one.

You know John already knows. I think everybody does.

33. Types of Substitution

There are three types of substitution.

Nominal Substitution

Verbal Substitution

Clausal substitution

34. Nominal Substitution

There are three nominal substitutes.

one, ones, same.

The nominal substitute one/ones

The substitute one/ones always function as head of a nominal group and can substitute only for an item which is itself head a nominal group.

Example

I've heard some strange stories in my time. But this one was perhaps the strangest one of all.

Note : The word other than a substitute can be used as

The personal pronoun one

Cardinal numeral one

Determiner one

35. The nominal substitute same

Same typically accompanied by the presuppose an entire nominal group.

Example

A: I'll have two poached eggs on toast, please.

B: I'll have the same

The Same can have following expressions as:

Say the same

DO the same

Be the same

36. 2. Verbal Substitution

The verbal substitute is do. This operates as head of a verbal group. Lexical verb is replaced by do and its position is on the final in the group.

Example from Alice

The words did not come the same as they used to do .

It can also substitute for a verb plus certain other elements in the clause.

Example

I don't know the meaning of half those language words and what's more, I don't believe you do either.

37. Note: The word Do other than as substitute

Lexical verb do (he is doing)

General verb do (they did a dance)

Pro-verb do {do(action), happen(event)}

38. Clausal substitution

Here presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. So and Not are clausal substitutes

Example

Is there going to be an earth quake ? - it says so

Types of Clausal Substitution

There are three types of clausal substitution.

Substitution of reported clause

Substitution of conditional clause

Substitution of modalized clause

39. Substitution of Reported Clause

The reported clausal that is substituted by so or not is always declarative whatever the mood of the presupposed clause is whether interrogative or imperative.

Example

Has everyone gone home ? I hope not .

I didn't think so.

(I hope not (that) every one has gone home)

Is this mango ripe ? – It seems so .

The essential distinction to be made here is that between reports and facts. Reports can be substituted whereas facts can not, reason is that facts are encoded at semantic level while clausal substitute works at lexicogrammatical level only.

40. Substitution of Conditional Clause
Conditional clause are also substituted by so and not especially following if / assuming so / suppose so etc.

Example

Everyone seems to think he's guilty . If so , no doubt he'll offer to resign

We should recognize the place when we come to it . Yes, but supposing not then what do we do?

41. Substitution of Modalized Clause
So and not also occur as substitute for clauses expressing modality.

Example

' May I give you a slice?' she said.

' Certainly not ' the red queen said.

42. The End
Allah Hafiz