

COHESION

TYPES

- Reference
- Substitution
- Ellipsis
- Conjunction
- Lexical cohesion

REFERENCE

- FUNCTION
 - anaphoric reference
 - cataphoric reference
 - exophoric reference

- EXAMPLE

The schoolmaster was leaving *the* village, and *everybody* seemed sorry. *The* miller at Cresscombe lent *him the* small white tilted can and horse to carry *his* goods to *the* city of *his* destination, about twenty miles off, *such* a vehicle proving of quite sufficient size for *the* departing teacher's effects.

ANAPHORIC REFERENCE

- Looking backwards
- Points the readers or listener backwards to a previously mentioned entity, process or state of affairs

CATAPHORIC REFERENCE

- Looking forward
- Points the reader or listener forward
- Usually for dramatic effect

Within five minutes, or ten minutes, no more than that, three of the others had called her on the telephone to ask her if she had heard that something had happened out there. “Jane, this is Alice. Listen , I just got a call from Betty, and she said she heard something’s happened out there. have you heard anything?” That was the way they phrased it, call after call. She picked up the telephone and began relaying this same message to some of the others.

EXOPHORIC REFERENCE

- Looking outward
- Directs us to the immediate context
- Sometimes not in the immediate context but is assumed by the speaker or writer to be part of a shared world, either in terms of knowledge or experience
- The government are to blame for unemployment.

SUB TYPES OF REFERENCE

- Personal
- Demonstrative
- comparative

1. PERSONAL REFERENCE

- Pronouns and determiners
- Mikhail Gorbachev didn't have to change the world. *He* could have chosen to rule much as *his* predecessors did.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

- Determiners and adverbs
- Can represent a single word or phrase, or much longer chunks of text – ranging across several paragraphs or even several pages

- Recognizing that his country had to change, Gorbachev could have become a cautious modernizer in the Chinese fashion, promoting economic reform and sponsoring new technology while holding firm against political change. ***This*** did not happen.

COMPARATIVE REFERENCE

- Adjectives and adverbs
- Serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity
- A: Would you like these seats?
B: No, as a matter of fact, I'd like the other seats.

2. SUBSTITUTION AND ELLIPSIS

SUBSTITUTION

A. nominal

There are some new tennis balls in the bag. These ones have lost their bounce.

B. Verbal

A: Annie says you drink too much.

B: So do you!

C. Clausal

A: Is it going to rain?

B: I think so.

- ELLIPSIS

- a form of substitution in which the original item is replaced by zero

- occurs when some essential structural element is omitted from a sentence or a clause and can only be recovered by referring to an element in the preceding text

ELLIPSIS

- The omission of elements is normally required by the grammar which the speaker/writer assumes are obvious from the context and therefore need not be raised

ELLIPSIS

A. Nominal

My kids play an awful lot of sport. Both (0) are incredibly energetic.

A. Verbal

A: Have you been working?

B: Yes, I have (0).

A. Clausal

A: Why'd you only set three places? Paul's staying for dinner, isn't he?

B: Is he? He didn't tell me (0).

VERBAL OMISSION

- Echoing (repeats an element from the verbal group)

A: *Will* anyone be waiting?

B: Jim *will*, I should think.

- Contrasting (when the auxiliary changes)

A: *Has* she remarried?

B: No, but she *will* one day, I'm sure.

3. CONJUNCTION

- Does not set off a search backward or forward for its referent
- Does presuppose a textual sequence
- Signals a relationship between segments of the discourse

- Single word conjunction
- Phrasal conjunction
- Clausal conjunction
- Lexical item

- He was insensitive to the group's needs. *Consequently* there was a lot of bad feeling. (single word conjunction)
- He was insensitive to the group's needs. *As a consequence* there was a lot of bad feeling. (adverbial phrase as conjunction)

- *As a consequence of* his insensitivity to the group's needs, there was a lot of bad feeling. (adverbial phrase plus nominalisation)
- The bad feeling was *a consequence of* his insensitivity to the group's needs. (lexical item within the predicate of the clause)

- Temporality
- Causality
- Additive
- adversative

5. LEXICAL COHESION

- Reiteration
 - a. repetition
 - b. synonym or near synonym
 - c. superordinate
 - d. general word

- collocation