

COHESIVE TIES USED IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Cohesive relations are ties or binds between two or more components in texts such as between a personal pronoun and an antecedent proper noun, for example *Tom....he, Tom and Jack.....they*. Any semantic relation is arranged either inside a sentence or among sentences. Cohesive ties are one possible field of investigation in stylistics. They can be words or phrases that are used to connect ideas between different parts of a text. These ideas tie together clearly, the writing is coherent and the reader can follow along easily, when ideas, sentences, and details fit together clearly. These cohesive relations help the readers to stay focused on the idea being discussed. Text can be coherent when its sentences are logically organized and connected. Furthermore, the transition among the sentences is natural and easy and the relationship between sentences and paragraphs realized by the readers so the ideas can be easily followed by the reader for getting the discourse. A text becomes connected by cohesion to form the unity. Cohesive ties are classified into two types: "the lexical" and "the grammatical" cohesion. The lexical cohesion has two types:

"reiteration" and "collocation", while the grammatical cohesion can be divided into four types:

A-Reference. B-Conjunction. Ellipsis. D. Substitution.

1. Introduction

Cohesion is the term describes the semantic features of a text that promote and create its sense of being a linguistic unity. It is called "the ties that bind a text together"(Crystal, 1992:87).

Hartmann defines cohesive tie or cohesive marker as the cohesive device which is a word or phrase marks the connection between sentences or between the sentences and their contexts. Cohesive ties take many forms such as adverbials, pronouns, and conjunctions with cataphoric or anaphoric reference, using the synonyms or the words that depend on the same sort of situation or topics.

These cohesive ties are words or phrases that help the readers to associate previous statements with subsequent ones. These relations are arranged to create a text by the reader by reference to the sentences(Hartmann, 1973:70).

Every sentence in the text can be arranged in a specific topic which depended on a certain point. Text has a social purpose linked with the choice of them which refer to the text writer's intention; due to what the writer begins with the preparation of the reader (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:1-2).

Every sentence in the text is arranged in a specific topic which depends on the departure point. The text has a social purpose linked with the theme choice that refers to the text writer's intention; due to the writer who begins with what prepares readers for (Trappe's -Lomax, Hugh, 2004).

The reader's expectation can be shaped by the writer by using the theme to draw the attention of the reader and they can set up the idea. Many relations sentences form a text, or among some components which organized the relationships which formed from the subsequent sentence and the previous sentence (Halliday, 1985).

Difference between Coherence and Cohesion

Cohesion is related to the relationships between sentences and clauses that help the reader to comprehend a sequence of sentences as a coherent text. Whereas the term coherence is the thematic unity of a text and it is based on semantic relationships, cohesion refers to the linguistic relations of this unity and it is indicated by grammatically and lexically relationships.

The second semantic property of discourse is coherence. It is created by the interpretation of the individual sentences that are related with the interpretation of the sentences between the reader and the text. While cohesion is semantic relations of meaning that can be found within a text and can represent it(Yule, 1996:140).

Coherence is a concept outside the text. This concept can be a knowledge or experience in which the listener or reader share and possess (Renkema, 1993:33). The term coherence is something which is not exist in the words or structures, but exist in people. It is people who make sense of what they hear or read (Yule 2010:144).

The Classification of Cohesion

Any cohesive ties can be indicated partly through the vocabulary and partly through the grammar. The more specific meaning is expressed through the vocabulary and the more general meanings are expressed through grammar.

Both of them ensure the continuity of utterance that can be established between one lexical item and another /link or tie. There are two main types of cohesion. It may be said that Cohesion can be classified into two types: (Cruse, 1983:65)

- 1. Grammatical Cohesion.
- 2. Lexical Cohesion.

Grammatical Cohesion can be classified into four types:

A- Cohesion by Reference

Anyone can use language to make connections with other to refer to something or somebody directly or indirectly. Communication is done directly in the case of direct reference for example "John", this name refer to a person. While in the case of indirect reference communication is indirectly for names are not present for example the person who talks by phone, in order to make the correct reference (May 2001:52).

So, any person can mention something which exist within a text. References can be from the surrounding text (endaphoric) or from the context of the situation (exophoric). Definitely, references are essential elements inside the text, any type (exophoric) or (endophoric) wherever have great indications within a text.

If the reference is presented inside the text that called endophoric reference and if the reference present outside the text called exophoric.

Anaphoric references refer to the words that related back in the text; whereas, cataphoric references look forward of the text, such as:

Look at the bird, It is disappeared quickly. (It refers backward to the bird (anaphoric reference).

It is disappeared quickly, the bird. (It refers forward to the bird) (Cataphoric reference) (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:33-34).

B- Cohesion by Conjunction

Christiansen (2015:161) states that conjunction is the most obvious cohesive relation in a text. It forms linkers between sentences and clauses so they combine to produce the text property. Conjunction can be defined as an element between sentences and clauses such as (*or*, *but*, *and*, *so*, *yet*, *however*, *because*....etc.). However, this type of cohesion may comprise not what is called "cohesion" in regular sentences based grammar e.g.(*but*, *so*, *and*) but also words form from other constitutional combinations such as prepositional phrases e.g. (*this, in this way, in addition*),adverbs e.g. (*then, furthermore, however*), and fixed expressions e.g.(*that is to say, having said that, it follows*) (Halliday and Hasan 1976:272)

Moreover, cohesive conjunction is an expression expresses a certain meaning which presupposes the presence of other parts in the discourse. The function of the conjunctions is related to other linguistic expression and not linked to other means (Kavcic, A. 2008).

There are four types of conjunction: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. e.g. *They went out afterward, it snowed*(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 238).

C-Cohesion by Ellipsis

Beagrande and Dressler (1981:8), Crystal (2008:166), Halliday and Hasan (1976:88), Baker and Ellese (2010:39), and Richards and Schmidt (2010:192) confirm that ellipsis is the elimination of any item. Ellipsis refers to the form of substitution in which an item should be replaced by nothing. These cohesive relationships are used inside the texts.

Ellipsis refers to the omission of components need for grammatical rules; it stands for the substitution by zero' or it can be something left unsaid, here the 'unsaid' means

"understood nevertheless", so it doesn't mean "what is not understood' 'There are three types of ellipsis :'clausal', 'verbal', and 'nominal'(Halliday and Hasan,1976:172-173).

Elliptical items can leave certain gap to be filled elsewhere in the text. Between ellipsis and preposition, there are similarities by substitution except that in condition for that substitution, and there are specific items such as "do" or "one" are used (Carrell, and Eisterhold, 1983).

E.g Josef brought carnations and Sarah some red follower.

In this example, verb is omitted or removed from the sentence, and it is restored from the preceding clause. So, the second clause interferes, for example '*Sarah bought some red follower*'. Here, in this example there is

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a presupposition is present in sentence's structure. Cohesion By ellipsis refers to omission of a reiterate words or phrases. E.g.

1-The visitors came house. Both ()were late. (deleted noun)

- 2- I don't like this family, but you do. (deleted verb)
- 3- The elephant is large. The camel is ((too.(deleted predicate adjective)
- 4- Who broke the window ?Ali () (deleted clauses)

(Mladova, L., 2008).

D-Cohesion by Substitution

It refers to "the replacement of one phrase with another such as the use of synonyms" e.g. cab (taxi);lad (boy); (Halliday and Hasan, 1976).

- 1- Child (antecedent girl) the animal (antecedent lion). superordinate
- 2- Many, few, none, all, some, one, former, both, two, and several. Arithmetic

3-Problem (antecedent: vandalism), thing (antecedent: toy). General term

4-So has, so is, don't, do that, do so, does, and do the same. Verbal substitutes 5- So, not. Clausal substitutes(Halliday and Hasan, 1976:88).

Christiansen (2015:95) mentions that "substitution is another form of anaphora whereby a pro-form depends on an antecedent for interpretation". This relationship is found at the level of grammatical unit: verb phrase, noun phrase, or clause; it does not found at the level of referring expression; a substitute functions as a verb, noun as well as clause as in:

Martin has a red car.

He has a red one.

The car is replaced by *one*. Substitution will not allow for repetition and based on the reader who missing word from the text as in:

Give Christine the red bag and take the yellow one for you. (*The yellow one = the red bag*)

In this example, *'the bag*' is replaced by another term which is *'one'*. There is a similarity between ellipsis and substitution by which substitution usually avoids repetition and depends on the reader or hearer who can be able to repeated the deleted form from the text, so substitution holds the text and avoid repetition (Cutting, 2002:10-11).

Since substitution is a grammatical relationship in wording rather than in meaning, it can be grammatically defined; as well as it can be classified into three types: 'verbal', 'nominal' and 'clausal'(Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 90)

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is expressed as an important function played by the selection of vocabulary in setting the ties exist in a text, which means that lexical cohesion should comprise any instance in which the use of a lexical form retrieve the sense of an earlier one. Lexical cohesion is essentially organized by general nouns, general nouns, and reiteration (repetition) of the same lexeme, or other lexemes sharing the majority of semantic features: The bus ... - the vehicle ... - the chassis

This relationship consist of types of sentences or clauses that create an overall coherence and the audience. This type of cohesion includes the following:

1-Power resources, Gas, Oil, energy, falling water, energy. (Lexical sets)

2-All birds have feathers; the canary is a bird. (Lexical reiteration)

3-I had a dollar; the pencil cost fifty cents. (Lexical collocation) (Lincoln, 1848).

Lexical cohesion can be divided into two categories: 'collocation' and 'reiteration'. A reiterated required for the repetition of an earlier item, such as: *The boy will get hurt if he doesn't walk slowly (Repetition) The child will get hurt if he doesn't walk slowly. (Superordinate) The lad will get hurt if he doesn't walk slowly.*

(Synonym)

The idiot will get hurt if he doesn't walk slowly.

(General word)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cohesion_(linguistics)

Table illustrates cohesive types according to Halliday and Hasan(1976)

Cohesion	Grammatical	References	Personal pronoun
			Demonstrative
			Comparative
		Substitution	Nominal
			Verbal
			Clausal
		Ellipsis	Nominal
			Verbal
			Clausal
		Conjunction	Additive
			Adversative
			Causal
			Temporal
	Lexical	Reiteration	
		Collocation	

Conclusion

Cohesion is a concept applied for text linguistics and discourse analysis to determine if the written text's properties. Cohesion is the lexical and grammatical harmony between the sentence and the text, and between the many parts of the text. We can define the cohesion term is the links between the text and its meaning. The cohesion is a semantic interferes between some elements in the discourse, and it has a great role in reading and understanding.

Cohesive ties may occur within the sentence or between the sentences. Despite the cohesion is an important element, it is also identified as an agent very essential for text comprehending. The texture is formed inside the text if the cohesion properties of coherence are apparent .Semantic ties are related to the cohesion of the text, where the tie is created in present some dependent links. The functions of the cohesion of the text are very beneficial to students of English.

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