Halliday And Hasan Cohesion In English Coonoy

Lexical cohesion is about meaning in text. It concerns the ways in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices so that textual continuity is created. Traditionally, lexical cohesion (along with other types of cohesion) has been investigated in individual texts. With the advent of corpus techniques, however, there is potential to investigate lexical cohesion with reference to large corpora. This collection of papers illustrates a variety of corpus approaches to lexical cohesion. Contributions deal with lexical cohesion in relation to rhetorical structure, lexical bundles and discourse signalling, discourse intonation, semantic prosody, use of signalling nouns, and corpus linguistic theory. The volume also considers implications that innovative approaches to lexical cohesion can have for language teaching. This volume was originally published as a Special Issue of International Journal of Corpus Linguistics volume 11:3 (2006).

Cohesion in EnglishRoutledge

It has been widely recognised that an in-depth textual analysis of a source text is relevant for translation. This book discusses the role of Discourse Analysis for translation and translator training. One particular model of discourse analysis is presented in detail, and its application in the context of translator training is critically examined.

This book serves as an introduction to contrastive linguistics - the synchronic study of two or more

languages, with the aim of discovering their differences and similarities, especially the former, and applying these discoveries to related areas of language study and practice. It discusses the principles and methods, and contrasts English, Chinese, German, and other languages at phonological, lexical, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic levels, focusing more on the useful insights contrastive analysis provides into real-world problems in fields such as applied linguistics, translation and translation studies, English or Chinese as a foreign language, and communication than on the discipline itself.

"This study explores the translation of substitution and ellipsis as cohesive devices in English based on the framework of cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) which categorizes cohesion into five different taxonomies; namely reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Furthermore, this study looks at strategies adopted by translators in dealing with cohesive devices in English and the role of strategies as such in serving the cohesive function of the translated text. This is highlighted in the analysis provided here of the cohesive devices used in Arabic subtitling. The present study attempts to offer insight into the trends in the translation of cohesion devices while transferring them from English into Arabic. It examines the shifts occurring in the translation through analyzing scenes from 31 films. The analysis presents a considerable number of shifts in cohesion that occurred in the TT. Repetition as a cohesive device in Arabic stands to be the most dominant cohesive tie that is used

pervasively as a counterpart to most cohesion devices in English. Other cohesive devices used are reference and substitution. Substitution and Ellipsis occurrence is quite restricted in the Arabic subtitles. Translators tend to avoid ellipsis in their subtitles. This may justify the tendency for repetition or addition of new elements."--Abstract.

The papers in this volume approach the study of Arabic, its structure and use, from different linguistic and sociolinguistic perspectives. The book is divided into three sections: Section I Morphological and Phonological Perspectives; Section II Semantic Perspectives; Section III Sociolinguistic Perspectives.

There is a need for general theoretical principles describing/explaining effective design -- those which demonstrate "unity" and enhance comprehension and usability. Theories of cohesion from linguistics and of comprehension in psychology are likely sources of such general principles. Unfortunately, linguistic approaches to discourse unity have focused exclusively on semantic elements such as synonymy or anaphora, and have ignored other linguistic elements such as syntactic parallelism and phonological alliteration. They have also overlooked the non-linguistic elements -- visual factors such as typography or color, and auditory components such as pitch or duration. In addition, linguistic approaches have met with criticism because they have failed to explain the relationship between semantic cohesive elements and coherence. On the other hand, psychological approaches to discourse comprehension have considered the impact of a wider range of

discourse elements -- typographical cuing of key terms to enhance comprehension -- but have failed to provide general theoretical explanations for such observations. This volume uses Gestalt theory to provide general principles for predicting one aspect of coherence -- that of continuity -- across the entire range of discourse elements, and also to outline the relationship between cohesion and coherence. The theoretical core of this book argues that the cognitive principles that explain why humans "sense" unity in a succession of sounds (a whole musical piece) or in a configuration of visual shapes (a complete object) are the basis of principles which explain why we "sense" unity in oral, written, and electronically produced documents.

This book describes and evaluates alternative approaches within Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to representing the structure of language at the level of form. It assumes no prior knowledge of SFL, and can therefore be read as an introduction to current issues within the theory. It will interest any linguist who takes a functional approach to understanding language. Part 1 summarizes the major developments in the forty years of SFL's history, including alternative approaches within Halliday's own writings and the emergence of the "Cardiff Grammar" as an alternative to the "Sydney Grammar". It questions the theoretical status of the 'multiple structure' representations in Halliday's influential Introduction to Functional Grammar (1994), demonstrating that Halliday's model additionally needs an integrating syntax such as that described in Part 2. Part 2 specifies and discusses the set of 'categories'

and 'relationships' that are needed in a theory of syntax for a modern, computer-implementable systemic functional grammar. The theoretical concepts are exemplified at every point, usually from English but occasionally from other languages. The book is both a critique of Halliday's current theory of syntax and the presentation of an alternative version of SFL that is equally systemic and equally functional.

Scientific Essay from the year 2017 in the subject Literature - Comparative Literature, Ibn Rushd College (English Department), language: English, abstract: The main goal of this study is to investigate cohesive devices in selected british poems and in selected american poems. Firstly, the thesis aims at identifying the lexical and grammatical cohesive devices used in the british poems and in the american poems which are written by a modern poets. Secondly, the thesis aims at conducting a contrastive linguistic analysis between these poems in order to find out the similarities and differences in the use of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. The present study attempts to find out the frequency and distribution of their occurrence in both texts. This term paper is divided into two parts. One part deals with the theoretical background whereas the other section is about the empirical part of the study. In this section, a number of British poems and American ones will be analysed in the light of the adopted model which is based on Halliday and Hasan's approach to cohesion. Eight poems have been selected for the analysis. Four of them are written by the modern British poet Thomas Hardy and the other four are written by the modern

American poet Walt Whitman. Cohesion is a kind of significant connection within a text. Gutwinski defines cohesion as the relations that are established among the sentences and the clauses of a text. Such relations are normally indicated by particular grammatical and lexical features. Hatim and Mason consider cohesion as one of the indications of coherence. They state that cohesion refers to the ways in which this underlying coherence is reflected on the surface of the text- the cohesion, or sequential connectivity of the surface elements -are much more likely to be language-specific or text-specifi. Stoddard points out that cohesion are a mental construct. Remarkably, this definition shows that cohesion is a process of interpretation. In this case, it involves mental effort on the part of the reader. That is to say, cohesion involves looking for certain grammatical or lexical items that contribute to convey meaning and link clauses and sentences. Consequently, information is conveyed in orderly way elements. McArthur states that cohesion is a feature by which it can be determined whether something is a text and not a set of unrelated sentences.

This book constitutes the proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Computational Linguistics and Intelligent Text Processing, held in Ia?i, Romania, in March 2010. The 60 paper included in the volume were carefully reviewed and selected from numerous submissions. The book also includes 3 invited papers. The topics covered are: lexical resources, syntax and parsing, word sense disambiguation and named entity recognition, semantics and dialog, humor and emotions,

machine translation and multilingualism, information extraction, information retrieval, text categorization and classification, plagiarism detection, text summarization, and speech generation.

Seminar paper from the year 2001 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 3,0 (3), http: //www.uni-jena.de/ (Institute for English Language Sciences), course: Pre-seminar, 6 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Analysing texts of any kind is a very useful method for the aim of describing language functions. When we speak of a text, we speak of "Any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that forms a unified whole." The question that is put first is what is a text and what is not, what are the features that distinguish text from a collection of unrelated sentences. Halliday points out that every text has a texture. "A text derives this texture from the fact that it functions as a unity with respect to its environment." There are certain linguistic features that contribute to textual unity. Apart from other concepts this fact is described by the concept of cohesion. "The concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another." Formulated in other words, cohesion implies semantic resources for linking a sentence with was has gone before. The aim of this paper is to give a survey of the textual phenomenon cohesion by describing it with the help of an article of a newspaper. By analysing this article the paper pays

attention to the linguistic resources of cohesion which are reference, ellipsis and conjunction, to point out how the resources help to create text, to organize text and experience the interpersonal and the experiential coherence of the text.

The overall aim of this book is to advance a Gricean theoretical framework of conventional implicature within which Chinese pragmatic markers can be accommodated. It has two linked objectives. Firstly it sets out to advance a theory of conventional implicature. Conventional implicature is itself a highly controversial term, understood very differently by various brands of contemporary pragmatic theory, and is a pivotal concept in the debates between the Gricean and Neo-Gricean theorists on the one hand and proponents of Relevance Theory on the other. This book offers an exemplary analysis and definition of what is involved in these current debates, and it both clarifies and 'problematises' a large range of associated issues. The second objective is to offer a principled and systematic analysis of pragmatic markers in Chinese. Markers of this sort (and a range of interconnnected categories including discourse particles) have been the subject of intense investigation in recent years, and this detailed study of Chinese markers is a contribution in this area which is of substantial importance, both theoretical and empirical. Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2, Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg (Institut für fremdsprachliche Philologien, English Department), course: Hauptseminar: Syntax

and Semantics of Adverbials, 5 entries in the
bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Swiss
linguist Mongin Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913)
counts for the most important pioneer of modern
linguistics. With his epochal work Cours de
Linguistique Générale, published posthumously in
1916, he introduced a structural approach to
linguistics, which we describe today as functional
linguistics. He distinguished between parole and
langue (speech and language system) and this way
enriched linguistic research with another level to
work on. De Saussure is also famous for
establishing the view of the arbitrary linguistic sign,
whose meaning is not naturally given, but
subjectively related to certain conventions of the
speaker and the receiver. At any rate, it was his
conceptual framework that allows us today to
describe language not only in terms of lexical
meaning, but also to recognise different information
units within texts and sentences whose information
value may differ, pragmatically, depending on e.g.
the speakers intention; or even grammatically,
depending on the element 's arrangement. We can
evaluate smallest units of meaning relating to their
form and function within the sentence, and we are
able to identify rules within language that help us to
understand or produce verbal information correctly. It
is the goal of this paper to give an insight into a
grammatical description of a particular 'part-of-

speech category', as I will deal with the syntactic and semantic behaviour of adverbials. I will show in the following how a structural, say functional expertise of language can contribute to sentence and text meaning; for that purpose, the grammatical concept of the linking adverbial shall be a useful example to be discussed and to be focussed upon. In the beginning I will once more sketch the use of syntax for making a statement concerning textual structure, particularly cohesion, to supply the layman with the conceptual background, and to put the topic in its proper place. Then, I will try to develop an understanding for semantic roles and grammatical functions of adverbials while discussing two different approaches to the classification of the English adverbial in the light of modern linguistic theory. The first approach can be found in Greenbaum & Quirk's Stundent's Grammar of the English Language (1990), and the second in Biber et al.'s Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English (2002). [...] This book proposes an innovative approach to general nouns. General nouns are defined as high-frequency nouns that are characterized by their textual functions. Although the concept is motivated by Halliday & Hasan (1976), the corpus theoretical approach adopted in the present study is fundamentally different and set in a linguistic framework that prioritizes lexis. The study investigates 20 nouns that are very frequent in

mainstream English, as represented by the Bank of English Corpus. The corpus-driven approach to the data involves a critical discussion of descriptive tools, such as patterns, semantic prosodies, and primings of lexical items, and the concept of? local textual functions? is put forward to characterize the functions of the nouns in texts. The study not only suggests a characterization of general nouns, but also stresses that functions of lexical items and properties of texts are closely linked. This link requires new ways of describing language.
This book approaches cohesion and coherence from a perspective of interaction and collaboration. After a detailed account of various models of cohesion and coherence, the book suggests that it is fruitful to regard cohesion as contributing to coherence, as a strategy used by communicators to help their fellow communicators create coherence from a text. Throughout the book, the context-sensitive and discourse-specific nature of cohesion is stressed: cohesive relations are created and interpreted in particular texts in particular contexts. By investigating the use of cohesion in four different types of discourse, the study shows that cohesion is not uniform across discourse types. The analysis reveals that written dialogue (computer-mediated discussions) and spoken monologue (prepared speech) make use of similar cohesive strategies as spoken dialogue (conversations): in these contexts

the communicators' interaction with their fellow communicators leads to a similar outcome. The book suggests that this is an indication of the communicators' attempt to collaborate towards successful communication.

This book examines the resources that speakers employ when building conversations. These resources contribute to overall coherence and cohesion, which speakers create and maintain interactively as they build on each other's contributions. The study is cross-linguistic, drawing on parallel corpora of task-oriented dialogues between dyads of native speakers of English and Spanish. The framework of the investigation is the analysis of speech genres and their staging; the analysis shows that each stage in the dialogues exhibits different thematic, rhetorical, and cohesive relations. The main contributions of the book are: a corpus-based characterization of a spoken genre (task-oriented dialogue); the compilation of a body of analysis tools for generic analysis; application of English-based analyses to Spanish and comparison between the two languages; and a study of the characteristics of each generic stage in task-oriented dialogue.

This fully updated second edition includes anew introduction, a wide range of new entries (reflecting developments in linguistics since the book's original release) and added specialized further reading for

lecturers and more advanced students. A comprehensive and critical A-Z guide to the main terms and concepts used in the study of language and linguistics, definitions featured include: terms used in grammatical analysis branches of linguistics from semantics to neurolinguistics approaches used in studying language from critical discourse analysis to systemic linguistics linguistic phenomena from code-switching to conversational implicature language varieties from pidgin to standard language. Volume one of a two volume set outlining and comparing three approaches to the study of language labelled 'structural-functionalist': functional grammar (FG); role and reference grammar (RRG); and systemic functional grammar (SFG).

The study of text cohesion and coherence has been a topic of heated discussion in Linguistics since the 1990s. Western linguists have developed two major theoretical frameworks to describe the relationship between the two concepts: one posits that cohesive devices are important means to ensure cohesion; the other argues that coherence does not rely on cohesion. Yet neither has complete explanatory power over reality; nor can they solve real-life problems. This title proposes a creative, concrete, and highly operational theoretical model that unites cohesion and coherence using authentic English or Chinese examples. The authors clarify the concepts of coherence and expand the scope of the research by focusing on a variety of internal and external factors, such as psycho-cognitive and socio-cultural factors.

Moreover, the authors propose that the new theoretical paradigm can be applied to a range of other disciplines, including translation and foreign language teaching. This title has been one of the most cited works on cohesion and coherence in China. Students and scholars of discourse analysis, linguistics, and language education will find this an invaluable reference.

The essays and research papers in this collection explore current issues in Language Education, English for Academic Purposes, Contrastive Discourse Analysis, and Language Policy and Planning, and outline promising directions for theory and practice in applied linguistics. The collection also honours the life-long contribution of Robert B. Kaplan to the field.

Biblical and Ancient Greek Linguistics (BAGL) is an international journal that exists to further the application of modern linguistics to the study of Ancient and Biblical Greek, with a particular focus on the analysis of texts, including but not restricted to the Greek New Testament. The journal is hosted by McMaster Divinity College and works in conjunction with its Centre for Biblical Linguistics, Translation and Exegesis, and the OpenText.org organization (www.opentext.org) in the sponsoring of conferences and symposia open to scholars and students working in Greek linguistics who are interested in contributing to advancing the discussion and methods of the field of research. BAGL is a refereed on-line and print journal dedicated to distributing the results of significant research in the area of linguistic theory and application to biblical and ancient Greek, and is open to all scholars, not just those connected to the

Centre and the OpenText.org project.
Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject
American Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1, University of
Salzburg (Anglistik und Amerikanistik), course: DELS 2,
language: English, abstract: Cohesion is, such as
coherence, a text-internal standard of textuality .
Therefore, it is not a user-centred but a text-centred
notion. According to de Beaugrande/Dressler, cohesion
"concerns the ways in which the components of the
SURFACE TEXT, i.e. the actual words we hear or see,
are mutually connected within a sequence" (1981, 3).
Halliday/Hasan in turn underline that cohesion is based
on semantic relations within a text (1976, 4). From these
explanations we learn that cohesion is about how spoken
or written words are linked to each other, and that
cohesive ties are the devices that hold a text together.
These cohesive ties can be distinguished on a
grammatical as well as on a lexical level.
This book examines the resources that speakers employ
when building conversations. These resources contribute
to overall coherence and cohesion, which speakers
create and maintain interactively as they build on each
other s contributions. The study is cross-linguistic,
drawing on parallel corpora of task-oriented dialogues
between dyads of native speakers of English and
Spanish. The framework of the investigation is the
analysis of speech genres and their staging; the analysis
shows that each stage in the dialogues exhibits different
thematic, rhetorical, and cohesive relations. The main
contributions of the book are: a corpus-based
characterization of a spoken genre (task-oriented

dialogue); the compilation of a body of analysis tools for generic analysis; application of English-based analyses to Spanish and comparison between the two languages; and a study of the characteristics of each generic stage in task-oriented dialogue.

Cohesion in English is concerned with a relatively neglected part of the linguistic system: its resources for text construction, the range of meanings that are speciffically associated with relating what is being spoken or written to its semantic environment. A principal component of these resources is 'cohesion'. This book studies the cohesion that arises from semantic relations between sentences. Reference from one to the other, repetition of word meanings, the conjunctive force of but, so, then and the like are considered. Further, it describes a method for analysing and coding sentences, which is applied to specimen texts.

This book is a comprehensive introduction to text forming resources in English, along with practical procedures for analysing English texts and relating them to their contexts of use. It has been designed to complement functional grammars of English, building on the generation of discourse analysis inspired by Halliday and Hasan's Cohesion in English. The analyses presented were developed within three main theoretical and applied contexts: (i) educational linguistics (especially genre-based literacy programmes) (ii) critical linguistics (as manifested in the development of social semiotics) and (iii) computational linguistics (in dialogue with the various text generation projects based on systemic approaches to grammar and discourse). English Text's major

contribution is to outline one way in which a rich semantically oriented functional grammar can be systematically related to a theory of discourse semantics, including deconstruction of contextual issues (i.e. register, genre and ideology). The chapters have been organized with the needs of undergraduate students in theoretical linguistics and postgraduate students in applied linguistics in mind.

This book approaches cohesion and coherence from a perspective of interaction and collaboration. After a detailed account of various models of cohesion and coherence, the book suggests that it is fruitful to regard cohesion as contributing to coherence, as a strategy used by communicators to help their fellow communicators create coherence from a text. Throughout the book, the context-sensitive and discourse-specific nature of cohesion is stressed: cohesive relations are created and interpreted in particular texts in particular contexts. By investigating the use of cohesion in four different types of discourse, the study shows that cohesion is not uniform across discourse types. The analysis reveals that written dialogue (computer-mediated discussions) and spoken monologue (prepared speech) make use of similar cohesive strategies as spoken dialogue (conversations): in these contexts the communicators' interaction with their fellow communicators leads to a similar outcome. The book suggests that this is an indication of the communicators' attempt to collaborate towards successful communication.

This book represents a fresh look at cohesion, the point

of departure being Halliday and Hasan's seminal &ltI>Cohesion in English, which is examined in depth as are other notable approaches to cohesion such as Hoey's &ltI>Patterns of Lexis in Text. It also compares different studies of relevance to cohesion from other areas of linguistics, such as: generative grammar, Functional Sentence Perspective (FSP), and corpus linguistics. In this way, this work extends discussion of cohesion beyond the realms of systemic linguistics to include a broader spectrum of approaches including research into languages other than English. The main focus, however, is on varieties of English and on general and specialised discourse types.&ltBR> Rather than limiting itself to the text as product, the manifestation of a discourse, this book looks at cohesion from the wider perspective of discourse, seen as an interactive process. Consequently, different sociolinguistic and cultural factors are also taken into consideration: How far is cohesion a constitutive feature of text? What is the precise link between cohesion and coherence? What specific role does discourse have in phenomena such as anaphora? Do such things as cohesive universals exist across languages? How far do socio-cultural, or discourse-specific, conventions contribute to the type and degree of cohesion present in a text? In this study, the researcher aimed to identify and introduce the most frequently used strategies in the translation of grammatical cohesive devices in the novel of "the Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger. The research is on a corpus-based analysis of English grammatical cohesive devices and their Persian

equivalents on the model of Halliday and Hasan (1976). As the result of the study, a number of strategies were introduced in order to transfer the English grammatical cohesive devices into the target language and the study also proved that the most frequent strategy used by the Persian translator is using grammatical cohesion of similar meaning and the least frequent one is using grammatical cohesion of different meaning. The researcher concluded that the grammatical cohesive devices in English are used in Persian differently and the choice of Persian translator in some cases has been the expansion of the translated text, i.e. repetition of the information that is mentioned in the text in order to avoid vagueness and wearisome of the reader.