

## **The cohesion and its grammatical structure. The role of cohesion in textuality.**

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**Abstract:** The main purpose of this article is that illuminating concept of cohesion and its grammatical structure. As well as, demonstrating crucial role of two grammatical types of cohesion in textuality.

**Keywords:** cohesion, textual cohesion, grammatical cohesion, grammatical structure, text.

### **I. INTRODUCTION.**

Cohesion is a component of a language's system. It alludes to the relationships between meanings that exist in the text. Where one interpretation of one discourse part depends on another is where it can be found. As cohesiveness is referred to as "a property of any successful writing," it might be argued that it is a crucial component of any text. In Tárnyiková's opinion, a text is "a stretch of spoken or written language with a definable communicative function," and it includes both oral and written discourse.[5,p.8]

Semantically speaking, cohesiveness refers to the meaning of that are present in the text. as a text, according to its definition. Cohesion arises when one aspect of the discourse is dependent upon another in some way. In the sense that it can only be successfully decoded by using it, one PRESUPPOSES the other. when this takes place. The two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text, and a resolution of cohesion is established.[6,p.4]

Cohesion is part of the system of a language. Cohesion is expressed through the stratum! structuring of language, just as other semantic relations. Three levels of coding make up the multiple coding system that is language. Perhaps three strata: the phonological and orthographic (expressions), the lexicogrammatical (forms), and the semantic (meanings). Expressions are realized (recoded) as shapes after being realized (recoded) as meanings. To use everyday terminology, wording is given meaning. putting language into sound or writing:

Meaning ~ (the semantic system)

Wording ~ (the lexicogrammatical system, grammar and vocabulary)

Sounding /writing ~ (the phonological and orthographic systems) [3,p.5]

The term "wording," which is used frequently, refers to lexicogrammatical form, word choice, and grammatical structures. The guiding concept of language is that the more general meanings are communicated via the grammar and the more specific meanings through the vocabulary; there is no clear-cut distinction between vocabulary and grammar within this strata. Relations that are cohesive fit into the same general pattern. Both the grammar and the vocabulary are used to demonstrate cohesion.[3,p.5]

### **II. MATERIAL AND METHODS.**

Several eminent researchers identified a number of cohesion-related disciplines. For instance : Halliday and Hasan(1976), Tárnyiková (1993), Dušková (1999), Mc Carthy (1996), Taboada (2000), Weasenforth (1997), Carter (2006) and other researchers.

All in all, cohesion plays essential role in textuality. The result that cohesion includes two types while relying on inside the text. Generally speaking, there are two types of textual cohesiveness. We make a distinction between lexical and grammatical coherence. Lexical coherence is far more favoured by English language speakers, according to a highly fascinating study conducted by Maite Taboada. Lexical links made up 70.48% of the link 30 conversations in English and 30 conversations in Spanish are compared by Taboada from the standpoint of the use of various textual cohesiveness techniques. Particularly, it was the repetition.

The function of grammatical structure in a sentence or clause might be linked to the role of cohesiveness. The function of grammatical structure, in accordance with Dušková, is to categorize a length of language as a sentence or clause, but the aim of cohesion is to connect the sentences to create a cohesive text. As a result, it may be claimed that grammatical structure and coherence are actually interconnected. But as cautions Dušková, there is one very significant distinction between grammatical structure and cohesion: “grammatical structure inside a sentence or clause is mandatory, whereas the usage of grammatical cohesive links is mostly voluntary.” [1,p.302]

According to Halliday and Hasan cohesive relations are not concerned with structure. They may be found just as well within a sentence as between sentences. They attract less notice within a sentence, because of the cohesive strength of grammatical structure; since the sentence hangs together already, the cohesion is not needed in order to make it hang together. But the cohesive relations are there all the same.[3,p.8]

Cohesion is a component of a language's system, in Taboada's view. It alludes to the relationships between meanings that exist in the text. Where one interpretation of one discourse part depends on another is where it can be found. As cohesiveness is referred to as "a property of any successful writing," it might be argued that it is a crucial component of any text.[ 6,p.1]

The surface marking of semantic linkages between phrases and sentences in written discourse, and between utterances and turns in speech," as defined by Mc Carthy, is what is meant by grammatical coherence.[4,p.34]

### **III. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

The distinction between grammatical and lexical is really only one of degree. and we need not make too much of it here. It is important to stress, however, that when we talk of cohesion as being : grammatical or lexical, we do not imply that it is a purely formal relation, in which meaning is: not involved. Cohesion is a semantic relation. But, like all components of the semantic system, it is realized through the lexicogrammatical system; and it is at this point that the distinction can he drawn. Some forms of cohesion are realized through the grammar and others through the vocabnlary. We might add as a footnote here that certain types of grammatical

cohesion are in their: turn expressed through the intonation system. in spoken English.[3,p.6]

In Mc Carthy words, grammatical cohesion is “the surface marking of semantic links between clauses and sentences in written discourse, and between utterances and turns in speech.” [4,p.34]

Conjuncts, conjunctions, grammatical categories (the same tense, voice, or aspect throughout a sentence), reference words like pronouns, articles, or auxiliaries, and ellipses are all ways to demonstrate grammatical cohesiveness. However, in Halliday's perspective, a conjunction should be characterized as "primarily grammatical, but having a lexical component in it," not just as a component of grammatical cohesion.[3,p.6] By asserting that a sentence conjunction "at any rate reflects a transitional area between grammar and lexis," support Dušková her position.[1,p.303]

Despite the fact that lexical cohesion is not the subject of this thesis, it deserves its own paragraph because it is a crucial component of textual cohesion. Further investigation revealed that the most commonly employed cohesive device in the sampled written academic texts was lexical repetition. It was also shown that non-native speakers prefer lexical repetition because it "may be a strategy that is readily available to intermediate level students of English since lexical items can simply be repeated and a substitute does not have to be generated." [7,p.4] Despite their differences, grammatical and lexical cohesion share one important feature. They both "enable a string of sentences in sequence to be read as a semantically cohesive text". [2,p.242]

When discussing cohesion in both written and spoken utterances, the focus should be on a text. According to Tárnnyiková, a text is inextricably linked with cohesion, whether lexical or grammatical. "Cohesion is primarily associated with the surface structure of the text," she observes. The definition of cohesion is "the formal linkage between the elements of a text". [5,p.9]

We might add as a footnote here that certain types of gram.ma.ti.cal cohesion are in their: turn expressed through the intonation system. in spoken English. For example:

Did I hurt your feelings! I didn't mean to.

The second sentence coheres not only by ellipsis. with I didn~ t mean to presupposing hurt your feelings. but also by conjunction, the adversative meaning 'but' being expressed by the tone. Phenologically this would be:

Did/ I/ hurt/ your/ feelings!// ^ I/ didn't /mean/ to//.

The second sentence having the rising-falling tone.[3,p.6]

If a text is made up of unconnected sentences or spoken utterances, it is unlikely to be cohesive, and readers or listeners will be unable to identify the links, or cohesive ties, between the sentences. Cohesive structures should be used in order for the text to function as a whole. As previously stated, grammatical and lexical cohesion can be chosen.

I visited the dentist. I was tense. I dislike injections.

In terms of cohesion, this can be identified by the use of the same lexical pronoun and a parallel sequence of past tenses, allowing grammatical cohesion to be easily recognized. In terms of coherence, we can say that the text coheres because of our common knowledge of going to the dentist. As a result, the reader's semantic associations can identify the words dentist, nervous, and injections as being coherently linked.[8,p.8]

Lexical cohesion refers to the way related words are chosen to link elements of a text. There are two forms: repetition and collocation.

Repetition uses the same word, or synonyms, antonyms, etc. For example, "Which dress are you going to wear?" – "I will wear my green frock," uses the synonyms "dress" and "frock" for lexical cohesion.

Collocation uses related words that typically go together or tend to repeat the same meaning. An example is the phrase "once upon a time". This is lexical cohesion.[9,google]

When we look more closely at cohesive ties, we can see that they differ not only in the type of reference used, but also in the distance between their components. Taboada distinguishes three types of distances here: The relationship can be immediate (the cohesive element refers to an immediately preceding one), remote (the referent is more than one clause away), or mediated (the ultimate referent is a few clauses earlier in the preceding discourse, but it has been recaptured in another element).[6,p.2]

Dusková discovered that lexical ties were much more common in the samples she examined. "Whereas lexical ties were found almost in every sentence, with an average frequency of occurrence of 3-4 per sentence, grammatical ties occur mostly singly and only in a few sentences," she discovered.[1,p.313]

Dusková investigated the density of grammatical and lexical cohesion means in psychological samples and art reviews written in both Czech and English. In comparison to lexical means of cohesion, she did not find many examples of grammatical cohesion in these samples. It could have been because of the style she had investigated, according to Dusková. She claims that "ellipsis, as well as the means of grammatical cohesion included under substitution, would appear to be characteristic of other functional styles, presumably of conversational dialogue, than those investigated in the current study." [1,p.315]

When discussing cohesion in both written and spoken utterances, the focus should be on a text. According to Tárnyiková, a text is inextricably linked with cohesion, whether lexical or grammatical. "Cohesion is primarily associated with the surface structure of the text," she observes. The definition of cohesion is "the formal linkage between the elements of a text".[5,p.9]

Various definitions can thus be found in various books. According to Halliday, "the word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole." [3,p.1] The term text is defined as "the unit of language consisting of more than one sentence that is recognized as a unified whole" by Nash.[10,p.3] Whatever definition is chosen, they both agree on the fact that text

is something that comes together to form a unified whole. This means that it should stick together and produce something that makes sense in general. The fact that a text is cohesive means that "the sentences and spoken utterances are semantically linked and consistent".[2,p.242]

#### IV. **CONCLUSION.**

To summarize my article, cohesion is a component of a language's system. It alludes to the text's meaning-to-meaning relationships. It can be found where one interpretation of one discourse part depends on another. If a text is made up of unconnected sentences or spoken utterances, it is unlikely to be cohesive, and readers or listeners will be unable to identify the links, or cohesive ties, between the sentences. Cohesive structures should be used in order for the text to function as a whole. As previously stated, grammatical and lexical cohesion can be chosen. Because this thesis focuses on ellipsis and its contribution to cohesion, other forms of grammatical cohesion, as well as all forms of lexical cohesion, will be avoided.

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