Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering

Introductory Technical Writing

Essential skills for academic writing

Topic 6: Cohesion

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Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical linking within a text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning.

It's not ...



It is ...



- (1) Ideas are **ordered** in a way that the reader can understand. One idea follows the next logically.
- (2) It also means that the **relationship between your ideas** is clear for the reader to understand; the ideas 'cohere' or stick together.

The result is a **smooth 'flow'** from one idea to the next.

1. Cohesive language items

Task 1: Read the following two paragraphs about the causes of poverty. With a partner discuss which you think is the better paragraph and why? Highlight any changes which make it 'better'?

[B] There is no single cause of poverty. It is too complex an issue to be the result of just one problem. There are, however, many interrelated factors that contribute to poverty in developing nations. The World Bank, for example, states that lack of education keeps children from obtaining jobs that would lift them and their (1) families out of poverty. Children are often kept from school because they are needed at home to support their family with additional income. Poor health also decreases the amount of work impoverished individuals can do, lowering their income and driving them deeper into poverty (2). In addition, the onset of diseases such as HIV / AIDS or malaria can result in death or high medical costs that many **impoverished** families cannot afford. Moreover, the poor often have very limited economic choices- (3) they are often prevented from receiving loans and other financial benefits. This makes it difficult for them to start businesses, increase incomes and break out of poverty. Finally, the governments of many developing countries are often dysfunctional, unstable and corrupt while the lack of government provided infrastructure such as public sanitation, schools, and social welfare can be crippling for the poor(4).

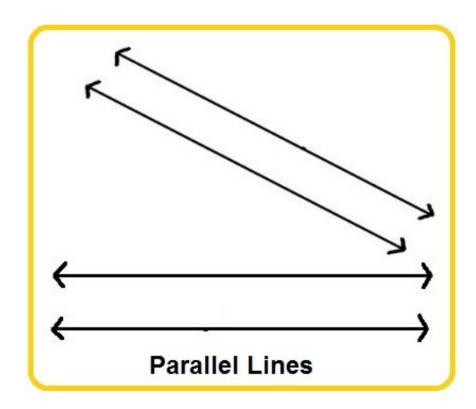
Task 2: Working in your group, highlight features of text B that make it more cohesive. Then try to fill in the table.

- 1. Pronouns
- 2. Linking adverbs
- 3. Conjunctions
- 4. Phrases to introduce examples
- 5. Lexical variety (i.e. using different words with similar meanings)
- 6. Grammatical parallelism (i.e. using the same grammatical pattern)

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Grammatical parallelism



Grammatical parallelism

"She likes cooking, jogging, and to read."

Parallel: "She likes cooking, jogging, and reading."

Parallel: "She likes to cook, jog, and read."

'Linking' words

Conjunction – links two sentences / clauses

e.a. although, because, while Adverbs

Adverb 'not strong enough' to join independent clauses without supporting punctuation

e.g. therefore, however, consequently

- Although <u>it is raining</u>, <u>I think I'll walk home tonigh</u>t.
- It is raining. However, I think I'll walk home tonight.

What's the problem? How might we fix it?

- Although, one of the main obstacles is that new signs can be very similar to each other, therefore they can be easily confused by users.
- However, one of the main obstacles is that new signs can be very similar to each other, and, therefore, they can be easily confused by users.
- However, one of the main obstacles is that new signs can be very similar to each other.
 Therefore, they can be easily confused by users.

Text B - pronouns

There is no single cause of poverty. It is too complex an issue to be the result of just one problem. There are, however, many interrelated factors that contribute to poverty in developing nations. The World Bank, for example, states that lack of education keeps children from obtaining jobs that would lift them and their (1) families out of poverty. Children are often kept from school because they are needed at home to support their family with additional income. Poor health also decreases the amount of work impoverished individuals can do, lowering their income and driving them deeper into poverty (2). In addition, the onset of diseases **such as** HIV / AIDS or malaria can result in death or high medical costs that many impoverished families cannot afford. Moreover, the poor often have very limited economic choices- they are often prevented from receiving loans and other financial benefits. This makes it difficult for them to start businesses, increase incomes and break out of poverty. Finally, the governments of many developing countries are often dysfunctional, unstable and corrupt while the lack of government provided infrastructure such as public sanitation, schools, and social welfare can be crippling for the poor.

Text B - adverbs & conjunctions

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Text B - phrases to exemplify

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Text B - lexical variety

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Text B - grammatical parallelism

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Task 3: Another feature which gives cohesion to a text is the use of sets of words which we expect to go together (lexical sets). Find examples of words and collocations relating to money or the lack of it.

Words

- poverty
- poor
- income
- work
- loans
- businesses
- money

Collocations

- financial benefits
- economic choices
- contribute to poverty
- lift (someone) out of poverty
- lower income
- drive deeper into poverty
- break out of poverty

2. Linking words and phrases

Task 4: Underline the linkers. Then match each of the types below to one of the sentences.

- a) A few inventions, **for instance** television, have had a major impact on everyday life.
- b) In addition, a large volume of used cars are sold through dealerships.
- c) The definition of motivation is important **since** it is the cause of some disagreement.
- d) The technology allows consumers a choice, **thus** increasing their sense of satisfaction.
- e) Four hundred people were interviewed for the survey, **then** the results were analysed.
- f) **However**, another body of opinion associates globalisation with unfavourable outcomes.

Task 5: When reading a text, linkers are a kind of signpost to help the reader follow the ideas. Read the paragraph below and underline the linkers, then decide what their functions are.

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Task 6: Complete the table by placing the words in the correct column based on their functions.

after	albeit	also	although	and	as
as a result of	as well as	because	but	consequently	despite
due to	e.g.	for instance	furthermore	however	in addition
in particular	moreover	nevertheless	next	owing to	since
so	subsequently	such as	that is why	then	therefore
whereas	while	while	yet		

Addition	Result	Reason	Opposition	Example	Time

Task 6: Complete the table by placing the linking words and phrases in the correct column based on their functions.

Addition

also

Moreover and **furthermore** add extra information to the point you are making.

"The whole report is badly written. **Moreover**, it's inaccurate." "It was a good car; **moreover**, the price was reasonable."

- furthermore
- moreover

Task 6: Complete the table by placing the words in the correct column based on their functions.

Result

- therefore
- consequently
- so (but less academic)
- Profits have declined **as a result of** the recent drop in sales.
- as a result (of)

Task 6: Complete the table by placing the words in the correct column based on their functions.

Reason

- because
- as
- since
- owing to
- as a result of
- due to

- Which take a **clause** (i.e. subject + verb)?
- Which take a **NOUN phrase**?

Task 6: Complete the table by placing the words in the correct column based on their functions.

Opposition

- albeit
- although
- despite
- while
- whereas
- yet*
- but
- however
- nevertheless*

- 'albeit' similar meaning to 'although'
- introduces a 'concessionary clause'

We decided to buy a car, albeit a cheap one. He was a welcome addition to the team, albeit a late one.

cannot be used to introduce an independent clause

We decided to buy the car, albeit the price made us hesitate. X

We decided to buy the car, although the price made us hesitate.

Task 6: Complete the table by placing the words in the correct column based on their functions.

Example

- e.g.
- for instance
- in particular
- such as

Task 6: Complete the table by placing the words in the correct column based on their functions.

Time

- after
- while
- next
- subsequently
- then

Task 7: Identify relationship and insert a suitable linker into each gap.

It can be difficult for students to decide whether	to attend
business school. The drawbacks, (a)	the high
fees and the loss of income, are clear, (b)	
increasing numbers are applying, (c)	_ the
competition to enter the highest-ranked schools is	
increasing. (d) many well-known bus:	iness
people, (e) Bill Gates, never went	to
business school, there is good evidence that an MB2	A helps
students find a well- paid job more quickly. It car	n also be
hard for students to choose which school to apply :	for, (f)
there are so many rankings published	d, (g)
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Task 7: Insert a suitable linker into each gap.

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3. Linkers of opposition - practice

Task 8*: Write two sentences in each case.

Example: The equipment was expensive. The equipment was unreliable.

- (1) Despite being expensive, the equipment was unreliable.
- (2) Although the equipment was expensive, it was unreliable.

Task 9: Finish these sentences appropriately. Then rewrite using an alternative linking word.

In contrast to America, where gun ownership is common, ...

Summary

- Cohesion linking within a text or sentence that holds it together and gives it meaning
- Logical ordering of ideas
- Grammatical and lexical linking
- Linking words and phrases
- You need to be clear about their function and grammar.

HOMEWORK

Self-study exercises

Vocabulary

8. Cause and effect (37)

Grammar

12. Future tenses (33)