



COHESION

Cohesion is the “glue” that describes the relationship between ideas. It will **always connect two ideas**, and it is achieved through **cohesive devices**:

- 1) Word repetition, use of synonyms, hyponyms, hypernyms, etc.
- 2) Ellipsis/substitution
- 3) Clauses
- 4) Conjunctions and other discourse markers



COHESIVE DEVICES

Repetition

*The government decided to sign an **agreement** with its formal rival.
That **agreement** was heavily criticized by the opposition.*

Synonym

*The government decided to sign a **treaty** with its formal rival.
The **agreement** was heavily criticized by the opposition.*



The Israel National Defense College

COHESIVE DEVICES

Hypernyms/hyponyms

*The government decided to sign a **non-belligerency treaty** with its formal rival. The **agreement** was heavily criticized by the opposition.*

*Here, a “non-belligerency treaty” is a type of “agreement”.
In this case, “agreement” is the hypernym.*



COHESIVE DEVICES

Ellipsis (think – something has been omitted)

*The government decided to sign a **non-belligerency pact** with its formal rival. **It** was heavily criticized by the opposition.*

The “it” forces your listener to think about what we are referring to – creating cohesion.



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COHESIVE DEVICES

Use of clauses

*The government decided to sign a **non-belligerency pact** with its formal rival, **which** was heavily criticized by the opposition.*

Now, we've taken the two sentences and made them one sentence by using "which".



COHESIVE DEVICES

Conjunctions and other discourse markers

*The government decided to sign an agreement with its formal rival, **but** it was heavily criticized by the opposition.*

*The government decided to sign an agreement with its formal rival, **though** it was heavily criticized by the opposition.*

*The government decided to sign an agreement with its formal rival. **Then**, it was heavily criticized by the opposition.*



Highlight or emphasize...

Importantly More importantly,...
Indeed,... In fact,...
Furthermore,... Moreover,...

Change direction/compare...

However, In contrast,...
Compared to In comparison,...

Make a reservation...

Despite... Although...

Summarize...

Finally,... Lastly,...
In conclusion,... To summarize,...
Overall,... The three main points are...

Follow a line of reasoning...

Therefore,... Consequently,...
Subsequently,... Then,...
As a result,... Hence,...

Be more specific...

In particular,...
In relation to,...
More specifically,...

Add another point,...

Similarly,... Also,...
Likewise,...
Again,...

Give an example...

For instance,...
For example,...
Namely,...



COHERENCE

How Coherence is Achieved

- General > particular
- Question > answer
- Argument > counter-argument
- Assertion > examples
- Trend > sequence of events



COHERENCE

General-Particular coherence. The ideas are briefly mentioned in the *thesis*, and expanded upon in the rest of the paragraph.

Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength ...

"No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth.

Excerpted from Orwell's Animal Farm



COHERENCE

Question-Answer Coherence. One claim is contrasted with another.

So, after so many years of enmity, **why would Pakistan ever consider signing a peace treaty with its neighbor**, India? For one, a peace treaty would probably be the only way to **resolve the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir**, a conflict that has cost thousands of lives. Such an agreement would allow the two neighbors to **begin collaborations in hundreds of fields**, to the benefit of both sides. Finally, it would relieve the armies of both sides of the **need to heavily guard their mutual border**, which runs for thousands of kilometers.



COHERENCE

Argument-Counterargument Coherence. One claim is contrasted with another.

Immutable = something that can't be changed.

For centuries, **western orientalists have insisted that the nature of the Arab is immutable***. They argue that centuries of Ottoman rule had kept the Arab populace ignorant and savage, and that the autocratic rulers of the 20th century had only exacerbated this hopelessly permanent reality. Yet today, following the events of the Arab spring and the emergence of new regional actors, like the Israel and the modern Turkish republic, the antiquated orientalist ideas are slowly giving way to a **more nuanced understanding of the dynamic nature of the peoples of the Middle East, as we see a modern generation of Arabs embracing the idea of change.**



COHERENCE

Assertion-Examples Coherence. An argument is made in the thesis, and it is backed up with examples or facts in the paragraph.

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

Israel has always been a peace-seeking nation, since its very inception. For starters, **its declaration of independence included an appeal to Arab nations to forge peace** and work toward prosperity in the region. Later, **Israel signed peace accords with two Arab nations**, and even conceded land and other strategic assets in order to do so. Finally, **Israel entered into a peace process with the Palestinians**, beginning with the Oslo accords. Thus, peace has always been a key goal for the Israeli people.



COHERENCE

Trend-Sequence of Events Coherence. The thesis suggests a certain trend, supported by a chronological summary.

Event 1

Event 2

Event 3

Once, it was only a select few Arabs who came to terms with the idea of a Jewish state in the Middle East, **but this has been changing in the course of about a century.** In the early part of the twentieth century, facing vocal and often violent domestic opposition, King Abdullah of Jordan sought to engage with early Zionist leaders, and this eventually cost him his life. The Khartoum resolution during the 1967 Arab Summit and the UN "Zionism is racism" resolution demonstrated that Arab and Muslim rejectionism was still the norm. But in 1982, Egypt became the first Arab nation to sign a formal peace treaty with the Israelis, negating previous commitments. Later, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan followed suit, followed by the UAE and Bahrain in 2020. It can only be assumed that more Arab and Muslim nations will join the chorus.



CLASS ACTIVITY

REGIONAL

1. The class will be divided into four groups.
2. Each group will receive one media article related to the Israel-UAE-Bahrain developments.
3. Each group will discuss devices used to achieve coherence & cohesion in the article.
4. Each group will discuss what form of Aristotelian logic is being used.
5. Group representative presents to class.
6. Class discussion