a. Lexical Cohesion

It deals with connections based on the words used more than dealing with the grammatical and semantic connections. In other words, it is the complement of grammatical cohesion, involving the repetition of lexical items, synonymy, hyponymy and collocation. Lexical cohesion refers to the role played by the selection of vocabulary in organizing relations within a text or discourse. There are two types of lexical cohesion: *reiteration* and *collocation*.

Reiteration involves different ways of repetition in a given discourse. It is of five types;

- Direct Repetition or by exploiting lexical relationships such as,

    A *conference will be held on national environmental policy. At this conference the issue of salination will play an important role.*

- Synonymy or near synonymy as it is shown in the following example
    A *conference will be held on national environmental policy. This environmental symposium will be primarily a conference dealing with water*

- Hyponymy or superordinate
    e.g: *We were in town today shopping for furniture. We saw a lovely table*

- Metonymy or general word
    e.g: *At its six-month checkup, the brakes had to be repaired. In general, however, the car was in good condition.*

- Antonymy
    e.g: *The old movies just don't do it any more. The new ones are more appealing.*

For a better understanding consider the following set of examples

- There is a boy climbing the tree. The boy is going to fall if he does not take care.

- There is a boy climbing the tree. The lad is going to fall if he does not take care.

- There is a boy climbing the tree. The child is going to fall if he does not take care.

- There is a boy climbing the tree. The <u>idiot</u> is going to fall if he does not take care.

QUIZ 5

Analyze and identify different types of reiteration in the following text.

Sue is in the race, everyone believes that she will win the race this time. The competition started at six o'clock but from the moment it began everyone was ready to watch her.

Collocation occurs when lexical items associate together. It deals with the relationship between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings. Some examples are "sheep" and "wool" which are generally associated together; the same can be said about "congress" and politician", "college" and "study", "joke" and "laugh", "flower" and "smell", "boat" and "sea", etc. it can be noticed that every pairs above share the lexical environment, however collocations differ from one culture and society to another. For instance, an English speaker would say "rancid butter" and "addled eggs" although both "rancid" and "addled" carry the meaning of "a taste of being rotten or stale", still we cannot say "rancid eggs" nor "addled butter". Here are some other examples of collocation in english

Yellow cake

Red tape

Bad blood

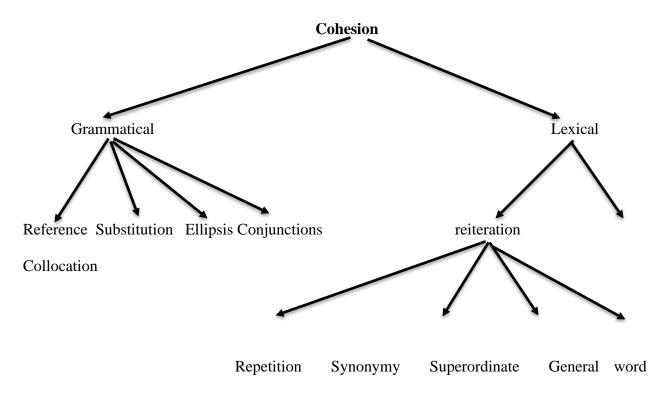Dog days

Salad days

State department

Foreign office

Good book

QUIZ 6

- **As a kind of practice, try to find the meaning of every abovementioned collocation and what collocation can appropriately replace it in Arabic or any other language.**

We began this unit by saying that grammatical and lexical cohesion holds parts of discourse or text together. The following diagram summarizes what both types of cohesion consist of.

Cohesion

Grammatical   Lexical

Reference Substitution Ellipsis Conjunctions   reiteration

Collocation

Repetition   Synonymy   Superordinate   General   word

Antonymy