

III. Lexical Connectors

**** Read this this, then participate in the forum:**

1. Repetition of Keywords:

e.g. "... it is important to note that the original thirteen rules, conceived by Dr. Naismith are still the basis for the game today. In order to evaluate the game intelligently of basketball as well as any other sport, one must be familiar with the rules. Thus, an evolution of rules, is contained in this article..."

2. Use of Synonyms

A synonym is a word or an expression, which means the same as another word or expression.

e.g. *the development of their firm increased rapidly, much of its growth was due to the use of computers.*

3. Use of Antonyms:

The antonym of a word or expression means its opposite.

e.g. *because of this bad behaviour, he has not a very good reputation.*

4. Use of Expression with a Slight Change in the Wording to Avoid Repetition:

e.g. *they lowered their voices when they entered the mosque, Mohamed's son, without understanding why they did so, dropped his own voice.*

5. Repetition of the Same Words in a Different Form:

e.g. *he is highly motivated to politics. In fact, this motivation in his actions owes much to his father who is a great politician.*

Cohesive links go a long way toward explaining how the sentences of a text hang together, but they do not tell the whole story.

It is possible to invent a sentence sequence that is highly cohesive, but nonetheless incoherent.

e.g. *a week has seven days. Every day I feed my cat. Cats have four legs. The cat is on the mat. Mat has three letters.*

A text has to be coherent as well as cohesive, in that the concepts and relationships expressed should be relevant to each other. Thus, enabling us to make plausible inferences about the underlying meaning.