

# Cohesive Devices

Reading I  
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## [What is cohesive?

To be cohesive means to be attached tightly with each other.

## [ Cohesive Devices? ]

Cohesive devices are words used by a writer **to link the sentences** of a paragraph.

This link is done by using cohesive devices. In addition to making a link, cohesive devices may also often function to **provide variation** in the way a paragraph is written.

Look at the paragraph below.

The type of food eaten by a fish changes as it grows. A newly-hatched trout does not feed at all during the first weeks of life. ***In contrast***, a newly-hatched perch is active as soon as it hatches. It swims up to the surface of the water and take in air to inflate its swim bladder. Air must be swallowed into the swim bladder through the gut before the perch is a few days old. A group of trout like to swim around white rocks. ***Meanwhile***, perches like to form another group. They like to hang around the wild weeds.

- The use of *in contrast* in line 2 links Sentence 2 to Sentence 1. By reading this cohesive device, we can understand that the writer is comparing between trout and perches.
- The use of *meanwhile*, also links between this sentence and the sentence before.

The next slides are some other cohesive devices.

These are not the complete examples.

You have to look into your dictionary to find more of such words used as cohesive devices.

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## Substitution 1: Personal pronouns

*he, him, she, it, them, you, one, ones,  
etc.*

When **she** was chosen as the first woman in space, Sally Ride joined the training program together with five other women and thirty-four men.

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## Substitution 2: Demonstratives

*this, that, these, such those, two, three, etc.*

The Aleuts and the Eskimo speak similar languages. This indicates that *the two* once shared a common tongue.

## **Substitution 3: Comparatives**

*the former, the latter, the first, the last*

There are two basic techniques of reading: skimming and scanning. **The former** is used for fast reading. **The latter** is used for reading for detailed information.

## **Substitution 4: Conjunctive**

***who, whom, which, etc.***

It is the persons with the least food,  
clothing, and housing ***whom*** you have  
to help in this program.

## Substitution 5: Synonyms

Three young boys were arrested for ripping off public phones. **These youths** were not aware of the consequences of their act.

# Listing

*to begin with, then, moreover, finally,  
etc.*

*To begin with, you should look at the  
tank. If you don't find anything wrong,  
then you ...*

# Reinforcement

*besides, in any case, anyway, what's more, furthermore, etc.*

I won't be coming. I have some work to do. **Besides**, I don't think this is the right time to play the game.

# Summarizing

*in a word, in short, to sum up,  
altogether, in all, to conclude*

Each chapter is supported by a reference; *in short*, this is a carefully-written material.

## Explanation

*that is, that is to say, namely, i.e., viz., etc.*

At least one person, *namely* the President himself, supports the proposal.

# Contrast

*but, though, despite, however,  
nevertheless, etc.*

*Although he was very tired, he worked  
hard until after midnight.*

## Cause/Reason

*for, since, because, considering, due to, in view of, etc.*

*Due to* the bad weather, we had to postpone the performance.

## **Effect/Result**

**so, so that, therefore, as a result, etc.**

He ran out of money. **Therefore**, he had look for a job.

## **Exercise**

Read the selection on page 83. Then,  
find some cohesive devices in the text.  
Mention them and say their functions.