

A comparative study of cohesion in L2 candidates' texts

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Aim of the presentation

 To show how cohesion analysis applies in the investigation of text grammar

 To provide findings regarding the correlation between the quality of candidates' scripts and the cohesive devices used



What is Text Grammar?

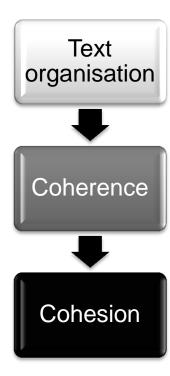
Above the level of sentence analysis examining patterns used in order to produce meaningful texts that respond successfully to their communicative purpose



What is Text Grammar?

In this paper text grammar is linked to textuality and context

a multifaceted writing criterion





Text Grammar vs Sentence Grammar

Sentence grammar

- ✓refers to the lexicogrammatical choices of the writer
- ✓includes the standard rules of grammar, syntax and morphology
- √focuses on the sentence-level



What is cohesion?

Connectedness when the interpretation of an element of the text depends on the interpretation of another element



A meaningful whole



What is cohesion?

Cohesion

✓contributes to the creation of the text ✓enhances the unity of the text

■ Not enough for a text to be coherent



Cohesion vs Coherence

- Common misinterpretation in literature
- Coherence presupposes cohesion but cohesion is not enough
- Coherence linked with the communicative purpose of the text



Cohesion and script quality

Research has been conducted investigating the connection of cohesion and the quality of the script

e.g. Collins, 1998; De Villez, 2003, Grant and Ginther (2000), Liu and Braine (2005), Norment (1994) and Song Meihua and Xia Weirong (2002)



Data

- ✓ L2 candidate scripts (KPG exams)
- ✓ C1 level/Activity 2
- ✓ Marked by experienced and trained raters
- ✓ Of different quality/performance



Cohesion analysis

- ☐ Grammatical cohesion across the three script categories
- Lexical cohesion across the three script categories
- ☐ Grammatical vs. lexical cohesion



Methodology

- Cohesion analysis based on the model introduced by Halliday and Hasan (1976)
- Incorporated some of the categories of Hoey's model (1991) for lexical cohesion
- Use of annotation tool (Nvivo)
- Excel Workbook for recording the annotation



The cohesion analysis workbook

,	1	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	
	1	scriptID	Mark	band	paragraph	genericStr	coh_type	coh_subcat1	coh_subcat2	text
	2	2010199		E	1		conjunction	additive	simple, additive	and
	3	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	additive	simple, additive	and
	4	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	additive	simple, additive	and
	5	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	▼ ditive	apposition, exemplificato	for example
	6	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	additive	apposition, exemplificato	such as
,	7	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	adversative	adversative proper, -and	but
	8	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	additive	simple, additive	also
	9	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	additive	simple, additive	also
	10	2010199		Е	1		conjunction	additive	simple, additive	and
	11	2010199		E	1		lexical cohesion	collocation		family
	12	2010199		Е	1		lexical cohesion	collocation		children
	13	2010199		E	1		lexical cohesion	collocation		careers
	14	2010199		E	1		lexical cohesion	complex repetition		get married
	15	2010199		E	1		lexical cohesion	complex repetition		getting married



Grammatical cohesion

Grammatical cohesion				Script categor	гу		
	F	Relative frequency	М	Relative frequency	U	Relative frequency	Total
Conjunction	448	0,3286	444	0,3257	471	0,3455	1363
Ellipsis	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Reference	906	0,3954	831	0,3627	554	0,2418	2291
Substitution	10	0,333	14	0,466	6	0,2	30
Grand Total	1366		1289		1031		3686



Conjunction

		Conj	junct	ion	in	ela	ation	t o					
the total use of grammatical cohesion													
Script category			F		%		M		%	1	U	9	%
Relative frequency			0,32		32		0,34		34		0,46	1	46



Reference

Reference in relation to											
the total use of grammatical cohesion											
Script category		F	%	М	%	U	%				
Relative frequency		0,66	66	0,64	64	0,54	54				



Significance tests for grammatical cohesion

ConjunctionNo difference

Reference
 Fully satisfactory- Unsatisfactory
 scripts



Conjunction subtypes

Type of conjunction	F	M	U		Chi-	p-value	· ·	Chi-	p-value
		· ·			square			square	
Additive	301	278	302						
Adversative	⁷⁰			F-M-U	6,517	0,0384	F-U	6,451	0,011
Causal	41	76	75	F-M-U	12,406	0,0020	U-F	9,966	0,0015
	L		7				M-F	10,47	0,0012
Temporal	34	27	38					·	
Total	446	442	458						



Additive conjunctions

Sub-type		Script category								
Additive conjunctions	ı	:	N	И	U	J				
	frequency	frequency Relative frequency		Relative frequency	frequency	Relative frequency				
Apposition, exemplificatory	21	0,446	15	0,319	11	0,234	47			
Complex emphatic, additive	22	0,4680	11	0,234	14	0,297	47			
Complex emphatic, alternative	1	1	0	0	Ĥ	0	1			
Simple, additive	231	0,331	229	0,3290		0,339	696			
Simple, alternative	26	0,292	22	0,247	41	0,4606	89			
Simple, negative	0	0	1	1	0	0	1			
Total	301		278		302		881			



Adversative conjunctions

Sub-type			Script ca	it egory			
Adversative conjunctions	F	:	N	И	ı	J	
	frequency Relative frequency		frequency	frequency Relative frequency		Relative frequency	
Adversative proper, -and	19	0,283	24	0,358	24	0,358	67
Adversative proper, emphatic	18	0,473	15	0,394	6	0,157	38
Adversative proper, simple	21	0,75	10	0,28	4	0,114	35
Contrastive, emphatic	8	0,285	11	0,39	10	0,55	28
Contrastive, simple	1	0,5	0	0	2	1	2
Correction of meaning	3	0,75	1	0, 25	0	0	4
Total	70		61		46		177



Adversative conjunctions

Results of statistical significance tests

		Chi-square	p-value		Chi-square	p-value
adversative proper, emphatic	F-U	6	0,014			
adversative proper, simple	F-M-U	12,743	0,0017	F-U	11,56	0,00067

Causal conjunctions

:	iub-type			Script ca	tegory			
co	Causal njunctions	F		N	И	l	J	
		frequency Relative frequence		frequency	Relative frequency	frequency	Relative frequency	
s	causal pecific (I) result	3	0,5	2	0,383	1	0,1565	6
•	general, emphatic	3	0,5	3	0,5	0	0	6
(general, simple	4	0,098	18	0,418	21	0, 488	43
(reversed causal	30	0,211	58	0,373	59	0,4154	142
	spedfic, result	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	41		76		81		198

Causal conjunctions

Results of statistical significance

tests

So

		Chi-square	p-value		Chi- square	p-value
	F-M-U	11,488	0,0082	M- F	8,909	0,002
general, simple	rano	11,400	0,0002	U-F	11,56	0,0006
	F-M-U	9,901	0,007	M-F	6,373	0,011
reversed causal	טיווייי	3,301	0,007	U-F	9,449	0,0021

Because Due to

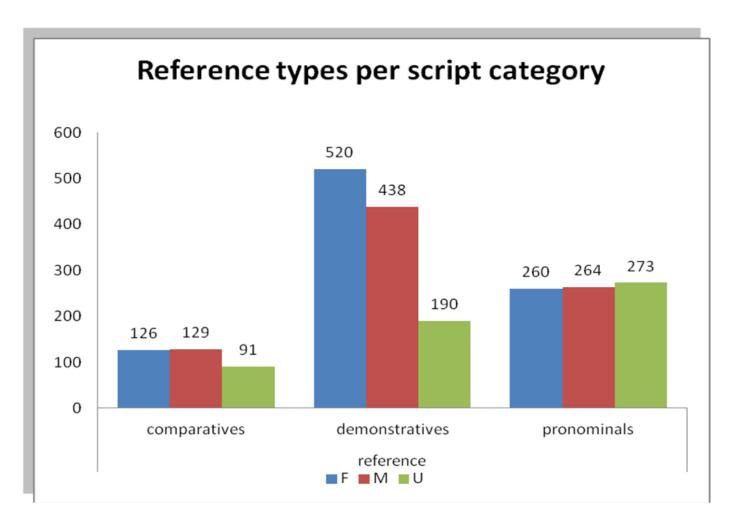


Temporal conjunctions

Sub-type			Script ca	ript category				
temporal conjunctions	,	•	,	И	ı	U		
	frequency	Relative frequency	frequency	Relative frequency	frequency	Relative frequency		
condusive	2	0,2	0	0	8	0,8	10	
correlatives (E), sequential	1	0,5	0	0	1	0,5	2	
correlatives (1), conclusive	1	0,5	0	0	1	0,5	2	
correlatives (I), sequential	7	0,36	3	0,157	9	0,473	19	
internal temporal, conclusive	10	0,526	6	0,315	3	0,157	19	
internal temporal, sequential	4	0,19	10	0,476	7	0,333	21	
simple, sequential	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
summary, summarising	8	0,32	8	0, 32	9	0,36	25	
Total	34		27		38		99	



Reference





Reference

Results of statistical significance tests

Types of reference	F	М	U		Chi-square	p-value		Chi-square	p-value
Comparatives	126	129	91	M-U	6,564	0,0104			
Demonstratives	520	438	190	F-M-U	154,298	0	F-M	7,019	0,008
							F-U	153,38	0
							M-U	97,936	0
Pronominals	260	264	273						
Total	906	831	554						



			Chi-square	p-value	Chi-square		p-value
>	Definite	F-M-U	197,751	0	F-U M-U	202,041 135,844	0
>	Demonstrative far	U-M	1,92	0,017			
	Demonstrative far extended						
	Demonstrative near						
	Demonstrative near extended						



Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion			Script category					Grand Total
		F	Relative frequency	М	Relative frequency	U	Relative frequency	
	Collocation	335	0,478	198	0, 282	167	0,238	700
	Com pl ex paraphrase	2	0,666	0	0	1	0,333	3
	Complex repetition	189	0,413	146	0,319	122	0,266	457
	General item	0	0	0	0	4	1	4
	Repetition	521	0,303	615	0,357	582	0,338	1718
	Superordinate	53	0,337	58	0,369	46	0,292	157
	Sy nonym y hyponymy	207	0,343	222	0,368	173	0,287	602
	Grand Total	1307		1239		1095		3641

Lexical cohesion

Lexical cohesion	Chi-square		p-value	Chi-square		p-value
Collocation	F-M-U	68,506	0	F-M F-U ↑↑	36,567 57,903	0
Complex paraphrase				Ш		
Complex repetition	F-M-U	15, 129	0,0005	F-U	14,434	0,00014
General item						
Repetition	M-F	7,778	0,0052			
Superordin ate						
Sy nonym y hypony my	M-U	6,078	0,013			

Conclusions

- ☐ The lower the quality of scripts the higher the frequency of conjunctions used.
- Adversative conjunctions are used in scripts with higher marks.
- Causal conjunctions are used in scripts with lower marks
- □Reference is more frequent in scripts of high quality.



Conclusions

Lexical cohesion:

Simple repetition vs collocation

A differentiating factor

Scripts of higher quality use

more instances of collocation



Thank you for your attention