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Demonstratives As a Grammatical Cohesive Device

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Abstract:

The research deals with the study of demonstratives that point out to a particular noun in term of its number and closeness from the speaker. The research shows how each of these demonstratives have their own character in sentences in which they play an important rule in text cohesion because they have indexal and referential functions. The study aims are to explore types of demonstratives and analyze differences, and similarities between them.

Demonstratives are words that show or draw attention to a certain noun in terms of its quantity and proximity to the speaker. Due to their indexical and referential properties, demonstratives are crucial to the coherence of a text They are essential for text coherence as references and indexes. Each of these demonstratives has a unique quality. Demonstratives are substituted for pronouns or nouns when they come before the verb in a phrase. Demonstrative reference is seen as a form of verbal pointing because the referent can be identified by its proximity. That and those are adverbs of distance from the speaker, whereas the pronouns this and these are adverbs of proximity to the speaker. These referring phrases describe where something is in space or time. An element of grammatical coherence is a grammatical relationship. When the semantic relationships found within and between sentences are expressed using grammatical elements, cohesion is produced. What it is the link between meanings. It is how the text's meanings relate to the another. The grammatical structures that bring each piece together offer grammatical coherence. The four types of grammatical coherence are ellipsis, conjunction, substitution, and reference. The several demonstrative constructions and grammatical cohesion will be the main topics of this study.

Section One

1.1 Demonstrative Pronouns:

In the texts under analysis, the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *these* were more frequently used than *those* and *that*. *This* and *these* point to the closest thing, while *that* and *those* point to the farthest object.

- *This*, which is used to refer to a noun or word that is close to the speaker and is singular in number. For instance, *this* is Sarah, a friend of mine. My favorite automobile is *this* one.
- *These*, is used for plural nouns, and the speaker uses *that* when something or some people are near to the speaker. I can do anything for *those* people.
- *That*, which is singular in number, and it is used for a noun that is far from the speaker. *That* building is very old.
- *Those*, the speaker uses *that* when people and things are far from him or her and is plural in number. *Those* are not good people. It is my dream to buy *those* cars. Halliday and Hasan (1976:58)

1.2 Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices

In order for one aspect of a text to be properly interpreted and understood, the other elements of the text must have cohesion. Hence, it helps connect the disparate parts of a text. There are various sorts of cohesive relationships, including conjunction, reference, ellipsis, and substitution.

- Reference is a term that has historically been used in semantics to describe the connection between a word and the item or thing class that it refers to in the real world. Personal, demonstrative, and comparative references are the three main categories of reference. In a speech situation, a personal reference is a reference made by way of a function. The three classes of personal pronouns, such as "he, him, she, her," possessive determiners, also known as possessive adjectives, and possessive pronouns, such as "mine, yours, his, hers," are included in the category of reference. For example, John's house is lovely. It must be really exciting for his wife. Demonstrative reference refers to information that is based on place and proximity. Mrs. Thatcher visited Tokyo last week. Demonstrative reference is essentially verbal pointing like "this, these, that, those, there, then, here, and now".

She was impressed by this city.

A comparative reference is one that is made indirectly using similarities or identities. In contrast to the previous two types of references, the comparative reference system does not rely on the identification of the references. This kind of reference's interpretation is dependent.

Comparing two items, which typically involves identity, similarity, and difference as well as quantitative and qualitative comparisons like "same, equal, similar, different, else, better, more," etc. and adjectives like "so, such, similarly, otherwise, so, more," etc. The cat is the same as the one we spotted the day before. (Ahmed, 2008:50)

- Substitution is the act of changing one thing for another. It is a linguistic relationship as opposed to a semantic one. Nominal, verbal, and clausal

substitutions are the three different sorts. The substitution of a noun or noun group is known as nominal ellipsis. The head of a notional group is always the substitutes one and one and the same. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:91)

I have a blunt axe. I need one with more contour. one in place of the axe

Ones and ones can replace the entire nominal group, including modifying components, while presupposing nouns that serve as the nominal group's head. The verb do is the most frequently used substitute in verbal substitution, and it is occasionally used in conjunction with so as in do so and substitute verbs.

Do you believe Joan is aware of this? I believe everyone does.

In English, lexical verbs take the place of the phrases do/does, did, doing, and done as the head of the verbal group.

Clausal substitution is the process of replacing a noun in a sentence with another clausal item. Is there going to be an earthquake? is an example of the words used as clausal substitutes. Thus it states.

- According to (Bloor, 1995,:96) When "a speaker or writer seeks to prevent the repetition of a lexical item and is able to draw on one of the grammatical resources of the language to substitute the item," ellipses and replacement are utilized. Whilst substitution and ellipsis are similar in their duties as the language connection for cohesiveness, ellipsis differs in that it is "substitution by zero". Ellipsis refers to the deletion of something. In other words, nothing is used in ellipses to replace items. Ellipsis only applies to situations where the grammatical structure itself alludes to an item or items that can fill the gap in question. It does not

apply to all situations in which the hearer or reader must fill in the blanks. It is a structural relationship, hence, The ellipsis can be used at the nominal, verbal, and causal levels. For nominal ellipsis, ellipsis is referred to as a deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, and qualifier in systems linguistic terminology. Here are a few illustrations.

There were three staff members there first, then three more.

These apples taste great. Let's buy a few.

The first example shows that another three assumes the noun member (another is post deictic). Regarding the second scenario above, some assume the noun apples (same is numerative).

- The fourth and final cohesive relation type that we encounter in the grammar is the conjunction, which differs from the other cohesive relation types—reference, substitution, and ellipsis—in nature. Conjunctive elements are cohesive not directly but rather indirectly because of their particular meaning; they are not primarily tools for achieving a certain meaning that assumes the presence of other discourse parts. (Halliday and Hasan,1976:238)

The four types of conjunction are additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.

Additive conjunction has its function to give additional information without changing information in the previously clause of phrase. There are some items of conjunction as follows: and, also moreover, furthermore, by the way, neither, or, nor , besides that, etc.

The purpose of an additive conjunction is to provide additional information without altering that which was stated in the preceding

clause. The following are some conjunctive items: Moreover, additionally, by the way, neither, or, nor, in addition to that, etc.

Contradictory conjunction Adversative relationships are fundamentally against what is expected. The expectation may result from the verbal exchange's substance, its mechanics, or the speaker's environment.

The following are adversative conjunctive:

Yet, even so, in reality, as opposed to, but, etc.

An illustration of the adversative conjunction is as follows:

The sum was computed incorrectly. But, every number was accurate; it had been verified.

The simple causal relationship is stated by the conjunctions so, thus, hence, therefore, consequently, accordingly, and number of expressions as a result (of that), because of that.. All of those words are used in the first clause or sentence. As an example

She felt that she was shrinking quickly and that there was no time to waste, so she started working right away to eat some of the other hit.

By that point, the plain form of temporal conjunction is used. For instance, Alice started by opening the door leading into the garden using the tiny golden key. After working on the mushroom until she was approximately a foot high, she started to move down the narrow passage.

Section Two

Demonstrative pronoun vs demonstrative adverb:

The demonstrative pronoun points to other nouns in English. Two sets are available. "This" (singular) and "these" are the close demonstratives (plural). "That" (singular) and "those" are the farthest demonstratives (plural). The distance between the speaker and the demonstrative's antecedent is described by the categories of near and far. Instead of "that," "this" is closer. The demonstrative pronoun's peculiar ability to double as an adjective is one of its quirks. The demonstrative "this" in the phrase "this is my book," for instance, stands alone and serves as the sentence's subject. The demonstrative "this" is a pronoun in this instance. The demonstrative "that" modifies the noun "book" in the example phrase, "that book is mine," and they both stand alone as the sentence's subject. The demonstrative "that" then serves as an adjective. Hebrew demonstratives are equivalent to their English counterparts in every way. The primary distinction between the two languages is the gender inflection of Hebrew demonstratives in the singular. This only indicates that Hebrew contains two words for "this" and two words for "that," one form being for the masculine and the other being for the feminine. indicative pronoun This functions as the noun phrase's head as well. draw attention to the fact that, despite having the same meaning, the words "head" and "this" are employed in distinct ways. Think about the following instance:

Participants took the post-exposure VAS measures (mood and body dissatisfaction), state appearance comparison, perceived self-relevance, and trait appearance comparison after watching the 15 advertisements. The next step was a recall exercise where participants had to list the product and the brand name that appeared in each of the advertisements they had seen in

order to support the cover story. The entire first line is referred to by the demonstrative this as a head. Such events are extremely frequent since they are incredibly efficient language economy and cohesiveness tools. The use of this in these sentences enables the most concise presentation of the information introduced in the previous sentence. To offset these trends, a variety of public health promotion strategies have been created, and the demonstrative plural pronoun this is frequently used and can serve as a modifier of the noun. The necessity to incorporate self-monitoring, behavioral goal setting, and feedback into health promotion treatments, as well as the effectiveness of these mechanisms for behavior change, are supported by the growing body of evidence that supports these tactics. The phrase these techniques refers to the referent public health promotion initiatives in an anaphoric manner, which helps to bind the material together. Similar to its single form, the pronoun these can likewise serve as the head of a noun phrase, although no instances of this were discovered in the texts under investigation. It is possible to modify a noun with the demonstrative pronoun "that," and it can stand alone without a head noun. Yet, there aren't any instances of this form of demonstrative reference in the texts under analysis. The examples that were discovered show that this is used as a single element. For example, a previous study that looked at changes in adolescents' body dissatisfaction was conducted over a five-year period using the same data set as the current study and included two cohorts of students who were, at baseline, in middle school and high school, respectively. Here, the pronoun "that" uses anaphoric demonstrative reference by audibly referring to the referent inside the same set of data. Nonetheless, because of the adjective same and the fact that the noun phrase the same data collection contains comparable features, this example also serves as a point of comparison. The pronoun "this" in its plural form

displays the same pattern of verbal pointing to non-introduced objects: participants who dropped out of the study did not differ from those who completed it in terms of any demographic or psychological criteria. Labels were sized similarly to those used by girlfriend magazine and were plainly visible. In the aforementioned example, the referring phrase they is introduced after the noun participants, which is a classic instance of anaphoric reference. Yet, it should be observed that the pronoun "those" contributes new information, i.e., that there are several other types of stimulants, in addition to acting as a verbal pointer to the initial noun phrase. If the case did not occur intra-sententially, the function would be more evident. The same holds true for the second case above, where the demonstrative "those" refers to labels of a different type than those stated in the text rather than the labels themselves. As a result, there are multiple ways to interpret how "that" and "those" are used in the examples under investigation. Conclusion: The demonstrative pronouns "this" and "these" are used far more frequently than "that" and "those" in the scientific papers under analysis. The distance, or verbal pointing to nearby and faraway objects, is the primary distinction between these demonstrative pronouns. Also, in the language under study, pronouns referring to nearby things served as both the head and the modifier of a noun phrase, whereas pronouns pointing to farther away items did not.

Demonstrative adverbs Here, there, now, and then are the four demonstrative adverbs, also known as deixis. Time deixis and place deixis can be distinguished because their primary purpose is to refer orally to a certain location or time. The location is indicated by the adverbs here and there, and each one's use is dependent on how nearby or far away the thing is. Since now can only refer to the time the speaker is using at that precise moment, which can refer to either a specific time in the present or the

present in general, the temporal elements then and now do not have the same distinction of closeness. The phrase "then" can be used to refer to any time that is not the current time being discussed. The place deictic elements in the discourse under investigation suggested that the referent could be located someplace in the texts. It is rare to see demonstrative adverbs in papers of analyzed science study. Starting with the preposition deixis, or "here," we shall analyze demonstrative adverbs. (Smyth and Stone, 2003; Stone and Shiffman, 1994)

The current investigations aimed to further study experimentally how warning labels affected how women reacted to thin idealized media pictures. The subject of this study was fashion magazine advertisements because they perfectly exemplify the slender ideal and make up a large portion of the magazines' content. Because the referent, in this case the present research, is presented first and then the referring term "here," the example illustrates an anaphoric reference. Although the referent is not specifically referred to and is used in the nominative case, it is evident from the context that the referring term refers to the referent—"here" refers to the current research. The present studies are not a physical thing, therefore this kind of closeness is psychological, yet the adverb nevertheless serves as a referent and unites two distinct sentences. Although adjectives used to describe near-speaker items could still be discovered, they were hardly ever used to refer to far-off objects: "There" was no discernible influence of label type in either experiment. There was no difference in perceived realism, self-relevance, or state appearance comparison between warning label conditions in trial 2 using somewhat different measurements. The only instances of the adverb "there" in the conversation that may be understood as a demonstrative reference are those in the examples. The sentence is a little confusing because it's not quite apparent whether the adverb "there" refers to the

referent or if it's just a normal way to say "there is/there are" in English. Because neither experiment in the first example serves as a referent and "there" is a direct reference to that opening sentence, the reference can be seen. The second example is similar in that the adverb "there" designates the referent in experiment 2. Yet, as neither sentence would be coherent or cohesive without the word "there," the adverb appears to be unimportant from a cohesive standpoint. Although slightly more common, adverbs that describe time do not provide many examples. Think about the sentences. In addition to being naturally slim, the models "today" frequently use digital alteration procedures to further lengthen their legs, trim off pounds and inches from their waists, hips, and thighs, as well as to remove any other flaws. The word "now" in this context refers to the present as a whole rather than the specific instant the speaker uses it. In this case, the referencing expression merely denotes the present. Because it has no connection to other text elements, the reference in this case is exophoric. After proving in experiment 1 that the conditions for the thin-ideal image caused more body dissatisfaction than the ones for the product image. Just the conditions featuring the thin and attractive models were used in Experiment 2. The same thin-ideal advertisements were used as stimuli in all three situations (no label, general label, and specific label), creating the illusion of a fourth condition. The referencing phrase "now" refers to a situation's current moment. Because "now" does not have a universal meaning in the other examples, it is different from the statements in the previous example.(Bennett,2008). (Annex I, research article 5)

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research concentrated on demonstratives when describing a distance in space or time in respect to the speaker, demonstratives are utilized. These, those, this, and other demonstratives are used, and examined every instance of four types that were unquestionably utilized as demonstratives. Comparing the two reveals how comparable the characteristics of demonstratives were. It concentrated on the use and significance of demonstratives in the phrase. The study also indicated that coherent devices like ellipses, references, substitutions, and conjunctions can be used to communicate arguments in depth. Eventually, the study project's goal of addressing the gap in demonstrative usage in a physical science literature was accomplished.

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