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Tenses: Textual Grammatical Cohesive Devices

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ)

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Dedication

This Research is dedicated to the most precious people in our lives (our parents, families and faithful friends). To our instructors who taught us during the four years of our study

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Abstract

Tenses play a crucial role as textual grammatical cohesive devices, facilitating clarity and connections in written and spoken communication. They establish the time frame of actions and events, enabling readers and listeners to follow the structure effortlessly. By indicating whether actions occur in the past, present, or future, tenses contribute to the logical progression of ideas and enhance comprehension. Furthermore, the appropriate use of tense helps to connect sentences and paragraphs, creating a cohesive flow that guides the audience through the material. For instance, consistent tense use enhances the connections of different text, allowing for a seamless transition between events. Additionally, shifts in tense can signify changes in perspective or time, providing contextual cues necessary for the audience to interpret the meaning accurately. Ultimately, mastery of tenses and their cohesive functions is essential for effective communication, ensuring that messages are conveyed clearly and unambiguously.

Introduction

Tenses are essential components of grammar that indicate the time of an action or event in relation to the present, past, or future. They serve as a pivotal part of effective communication, allowing speakers and writers to convey clarity and temporal relationships in their messages. Understanding tenses is crucial not only for constructing sentences accurately but also for maintaining connections in texts.

In English, the verbal system is divided into three primary tense categories: past, present, and future. Each of these categories has simple, continuous (progressive), perfect, and perfect continuous forms, expanding the ways to express time. For example, the simple present tense ("He walks") indicates a regular action, while the present perfect tense ("He has walked") highlights an action that has relevance to the present moment.

Textual grammatical cohesive devices are instrumental in connecting ideas and ensuring that texts flow logically. Tenses contribute to this cohesion by establishing time discourse. For instance, a shift from past to present tense can signify a flashback or a change in perspective, guiding readers through the text structure.

Additionally, cohesive devices such as conjunctions, reference words, and substitutions further enhance the connections between sentences and ideas. By appropriately using tenses alongside these cohesive devices, writers can create a more engaging and comprehensible text. The mastery of tenses and cohesive devices is fundamental for effective writing and communication. By leveraging these grammatical tools, individuals can ensure their messages are not only grammatically correct but also cohesive, clear, and compelling. Understanding how to manipulate tenses and cohesion strengthens both written and spoken discourse, ultimately enriching the reader's or listener's experience.

Language

Language is believed to have gradually evolved from earlier primate communication methods as early hominins developed a theory of mind and the capacity for shared intentionality. This evolution is often associated with an increase in brain size, and many linguists argue that the structures of language have adapted to fulfill specific communicative and social functions. Furthermore, the use of human language is based on social conventions and is learned through experience (Nicholas, 2009:15).

Thus, language is a systematic method of communication comprising grammar and vocabulary. It serves as the main way for humans to express meaning, whether through spoken or written forms, and can also be conveyed using sign languages. Most human languages have established writing systems that facilitate the recording and preservation of spoken sounds or signs. Human language is marked by cultural and historical diversity, with significant variations observed across different cultures and periods. Additionally, human languages exhibit features such as productivity and displacement, allowing for the creation of an endless array of sentences and the ability to reference objects, events, and ideas present in conversation.

Discourse analysis

Discourse analysis (DA), or discourse studies, is an approach to the analysis of written, vocal, or sign language use, or any significant semiotic event (John 1969). Alvesson (2000) shows that the discourse analysis also involves the analysis of social and cultural contexts. Feindt (2005) defines the discourse analysis as a research method that is used to study how language is used in social situations. It is a multidisciplinary field that draws on insights from linguistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, and communication studies. One of the key principles of discourse analysis is that language is not a neutral medium for communication, but rather a social practice that is shaped by power relations and social structures. Discourse analysts are interested in how language is used to create and maintain social identities, relationships, and hierarchies.

They study the ways in which language is used to construct social norms, values, and beliefs, and how these discourses are reproduced and challenged through language.

According to Lin (2014), discourse analysis is a methodological approach that involves studying and analyzing texts, conversations, or any form of communicative interaction to uncover the underlying meanings, structures, and functions embedded within them. It focuses on understanding how language is used in various contexts to shape meaning. Construct identities, convey power dynamics, and reflect social norms and ideologies. So, regardless of the orientation of the discourse analysis, your conclusions of the research are always based on detailed analysis of the data. You can analyse several kinds of phenomena with discourse analysis: texts, media texts, pictures, films, environments, practices or combinations of them. The common factors uniting the various orientations and variations of the method are their common philosophical bases: social constructionism and linguistics

Text

Text is a fundamental form of communication that has been used for centuries to convey information, ideas, emotions, and stories. From ancient scrolls and, manuscripts to modern books, newspapers, websites, and social media platforms, text plays a crucial role in our daily lives. In this essay, we will explore the importance of text, its evolution over time, its impact on society, and its role in shaping the way we interact with the world around us. Text can be defined as any written or printed material that conveys a message or information to a reader. It can take many forms, including letters, numbers, symbols, and words, and can be written in various languages and scripts. Text can be found everywhere, from handwritten notes and signs to digital messages and advertisements. It is a powerful tool that allows us to communicate with others, share our thoughts and ideas, and preserve knowledge for future generations (Baron, 2015:66).

The history of text dates back to ancient civilizations, where writing systems were developed to record important information such laws, religious texts, and historical events. One of the earliest writing systems was cuneiform, used by the Sumerians in Mesopotamia around 3,000 BC. This system consisted of wedge-shaped symbols impressed on clay tablets and was used for keeping records, writing letters, and documenting stories. Over time, writing systems evolved and became more sophisticated, leading to the development of alphabets and scripts that allowed for the creation of more complex texts. The invention of the printing press in the 15th century revolutionized the way text was produced and disseminated, making books and other printed materials more accessible to a wider audience. This marked the beginning of the modern era of text, where the written word became a dominant form of communication and expression (Ibid:67).

Today, text continues to play a vital role in our society, with the proliferation of digital communication technologies such as the internet, social media, and mobile devices. These platforms have transformed the way we create, consume, and share text, making it easier than ever to connect with others and access information from anywhere in the world. Text has become an integral part of our daily lives, influencing how we communicate with one another, how we learn and educate ourselves, and how we express our thoughts and emotions. One of the key aspects of text is its ability to convey meaning and evoke emotions through words and language. Text can be used to tell stories, express opinions, argue a point, persuade others, or simply communicate information. The choice of words, the tone of voice, and the structure of sentences all play a role in shaping the meaning and impact of a text. The use of figures of speech, literary devices, and rhetorical techniques can also enhance the effectiveness of a text and engage the reader on deeper level (Crystal, 2008:95).

In addition to its expressive and communicative functions, text also serves a practical purpose in organizing, storing, and retrieving information. Text allows us to categorize and classify data, create indexes.

and references, and build knowledge bases that can be accessed and updated over time. Text-based search engines and databases enable us to quickly find relevant information and navigate through vast amounts of data with ease. Text is essential for documenting procedures, recording observations, and preserving knowledge for future generations. The impact of text on society can be seen in various domains, including education, politics, business, media, and the arts. Text plays a central role in education, where it is used to teach children how to read and write, convey knowledge and ideas, and assess learning outcomes. Textbooks, reading materials, and online resources are essential tools for students and teachers alike, helping to facilitate the learning process and foster critical thinking skills (Miller, etal,2016:54).

In the political realm, text is used to draft laws, write constitutions, issue decrees, and communicate policies to the public. Political speeches, manifestos, and campaign materials rely on text to convey messages, shape public opinion, and mobilize support for a cause or candidate. Text-based media such as newspapers, magazines, and websites provide a platform for political discourse and debate, allowing citizens to stay informed about current events and engage in democratic processes. Text also plays a crucial role in business, where it is used for marketing, advertising, branding, and communication with customers and stakeholders. Business documents, reports, emails, and presentations rely on text to convey information, negotiate agreements, and facilitate decision-making. Text-based advertisements, slogans, and logos help to promote products and services, create brand awareness, and attract customers to a business (Ibid).

In the media industry, text is used in journalism, literature, film, television, and other forms of storytelling to entertain, inform, and inspire audiences. News articles, reviews, features, and opinion pieces rely on text to report on events, analyze issues, and provide commentary on current affairs. Literary works such as novels, poems, plays, and essays use text to create imaginary worlds, explore human emotions, and challenge readers' perspectives on life and society. The arts also rely heavily on text as a form of creative expression, with poets, playwrights, novelists, and

screenwriters using words to evoke emotions, provoke thoughts, and stimulate the imagination. Text-based artworks such as calligraphy, typography, and graphic design use letters and symbols to create visual patterns, shapes, and compositions that are aesthetically pleasing and intellectually stimulating. Text-based Performances such as theater, spoken word, and poetry readings engage audiences through the spoken word and theatrical gestures (Spolsky, 2014:39).

Coherence

Coherence is an essential concept in various fields such as linguistics, philosophy, physics, and even psychology. It refers to the state of logical consistency and relevance among different parts of a system or body of knowledge. In simpler terms, coherence is the quality of being consistent, logical, and interconnected. This essay will explore the concept of coherence, its significance, and how it manifests in different disciplines. In linguistics, coherence plays a crucial role in understanding language and communication. It refers to the property of a text or discourse that makes it cohesive and understandable. Coherent texts are organized logically, with clear connections between sentences and paragraphs. This allows the reader or listener to follow the author's or speaker's train of thought easily. Coherence in linguistics is achieved through the use of cohesive devices such as pronouns, conjunctions, and transitional phrases, (Thagard, 2000:76).

In philosophy, coherence is a criterion used to evaluate the validity and consistency of a belief system or argument. A coherent belief system is one in which all beliefs are logically interconnected and support one another. For example, if someone claims to believe in the existence of an all-loving, all-powerful God but also believes in the existence of evil in the world, their belief system may be considered incoherent. Philosophers use coherence as a tool to assess the internal consistency of a set of beliefs and to determine whether they are logically justified. In physics, coherence refers to the property of waves that allows them to interfere constructively or destructively (Halliday, Hasan, 1985:43).

Coherent waves have a fixed phase relationship and can produce interference patterns, such as those seen in double-slit experiments. This concept is crucial in understanding phenomena such as diffraction, interference, and laser light. Coherence in physics is also essential for technologies such as holography and quantum computing, where the precise control of wave properties is necessary (Young, 2011:21).

In psychology, coherence is used to describe the integration of different aspects of a person's identity or self-concept. A coherent self-concept is one in which a person's beliefs, values, and behaviors are consistent and aligned. When there is a lack of coherence, individuals may experience cognitive dissonance, confusion, or inner conflict. Psychologists study coherence in relation to self-esteem, identity formation, and overall psychological well-being (Jung, 1981:65).

The concept of coherence is fundamental in various fields because it helps us organize and make sense of complex information. When different parts of a system or body of knowledge are coherent, they are easier to understand and interpret. Coherence allows us to see connections, patterns, and relationships that may not be immediately apparent. It helps us make better decisions, communicate more effectively, and think more critically (Thayer, 1972:29).

Cohesion

Cohesion is a concept that refers to the linguistic and grammatical connections within a text that create a sense of unity and flow. In other words, cohesion is what makes a text or discourse coherent and easy to follow for the reader or listener. It involves the use of cohesive devices, such as pronouns, conjunctions, lexical cohesion, and referencing, to establish relationships between ideas and maintain the coherence of a text. One of the key aspects of cohesion is the use of pronouns, which help to

establish connections between different parts of a text. Pronouns such as "he," "she," "it," and "they" allow writers to refer back to previously mentioned entities without having to repeat their names. This not only helps to avoid redundancy but also helps to create a smooth and continuous flow of information. For example, in the sentence "John went to the store. He bought some milk," the pronoun "he" refers back to John, maintaining cohesion between the two sentences (Halliday, Hasan, 1976:90).

Conjunctions are another important cohesive device used to connect ideas within a text. Conjunctions such as "and," "but," "or," and "because" help to show the relationships between different parts of a sentence or between different sentences. They can be used to indicate addition, contrast, choice, or cause and effect. For example, in the sentence "I wanted to go to the movies, but I had to study for my exam," the conjunction "but" shows the contrast between the desire to go to the movies and the need to study. Lexical cohesion refers to the use of words and phrases that are related in meaning to create connections within a text. This can include synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and hypernyms that help to establish relationships between different ideas. For example, in the sentence "The cat chased the mouse. The feline was hungry," the words "cat" and "feline" are lexical cohesive devices that refer to the same animal, maintaining cohesion between the two sentences (Brown, Youl, 1983:19).

Referencing is another important aspect of cohesion that involves the use of definite and indefinite articles, demonstratives, and possessive pronouns to refer to previously mentioned entities or ideas. This helps to avoid ambiguity and confusion in a text by clearly identifying the referents being discussed. For example, in the sentence "The book was on the table. It was open to page 10." the pronoun "it" references the book mentioned in the previous sentence, clarifying the subject being discussed. Overall, cohesion plays a crucial role in creating coherence and clarity in a text. By using cohesive devices such as pronouns, conjunctions, lexical cohesion, and referencing, writers can establish connections between ideas and maintain the flow of information, making it easier for readers to follow and

understand the text. Cohesion helps to create a sense of unity and interconnectedness within a text, enhancing its readability and impact on the audience (Renkema, 2004:98).

Lexical cohesive devices

Language. These devices help to create connections between different parts of a text by using words that link ideas and concepts together. These cohesive devices play a crucial role in ensuring that a text flows smoothly and is coherent for the reader to understand. In this essay, I will discuss the importance of lexical cohesive devices, the different types of cohesive devices, and provide examples to illustrate how they are used in writing (Hasan, 1976:30).

One of the key functions of lexical cohesive devices is to maintain the coherence of a text by linking ideas and concepts together. By using these devices, writers can create a seamless flow of information that makes it easier for readers to follow the progression of ideas. For example, in a text about climate change, the use of lexical cohesive devices such as 'furthermore', 'in addition', and 'moreover' can help to connect different arguments and evidence together, making the text more coherent and easier to understand (Bloor, Bloor, 2004:63).

There are several types of lexical cohesive devices that writers can use to connect ideas and concepts in a text. One common type of cohesive device is reference, which involves using pronouns, determiners, or other words to refer back to previously mentioned ideas or concepts. For example, in the sentence "The dog chased its tail," the pronoun 'its' refers back to the noun 'dog', creating a connection between the two ideas. Another type of lexical cohesive device is substitution, which involves replacing a word or phrase with another word or phrase that has a similar meaning. For example, in the sentence "Jane is a talented musician. She plays the piano beautifully," the pronoun 'She' substitutes for the noun 'Jane', creating a cohesive link between the two sentences (McCarthy, O'Dell, 2008:70).

In addition to reference and substitution, lexical cohesive devices also include lexical cohesion, which involves using words that are related in meaning to create connections between ideas and concepts. For example, in the sentence "The sun was shining brightly. The weather was warm and pleasant," the words 'sun', 'weather', 'warm', and 'pleasant' are lexically cohesive as they all relate to the idea of good weather. Another type of lexical cohesive device is collocation, which involves using words that are commonly found together in the English language. For example, the phrase 'salt and pepper' is a collocation that is often used together to refer to a common kitchen condiment. By using collocations in writing, writers can create connections between ideas and concepts in a text (Carter, McCarthy, 2006:210).

Grammatical cohesive devices

Grammatical cohesive devices are essential tools in the English language that help writers create fluid and coherent texts. They play a crucial role in linking ideas within a sentence or paragraph, ensuring clarity and coherence in written communication. Grammatical cohesive devices encompass a variety of elements, including pronouns, conjunctions, and transitional phrases, all of which work together to establish relationships between different parts of a text. By using these devices effectively, writers can guide readers through their writing and enhance the overall readability of their work (Johansson, et al, 1999:56).

One of the most commonly used grammatical cohesive devices is the pronoun. Pronouns such as "he," "she," "it," and "they" are used to refer back to nouns that have already been mentioned in text. By using pronouns, writers can avoid repetitive language and create more concise and cohesive sentences. For example, instead of saying "John went to the store. John bought some groceries," a writer could use pronouns to create a more cohesive sentence: "John went to the store and bought some groceries." Conjunctions are another important grammatical cohesive device that help connect ideas within a sentence or between sentences (Maton, 2014:32).

Conjunctions such as "and," "but," "or," and "because" are used to show relationships between different parts of a text. For example, in the sentence "I wanted to go for a run, but it started raining," the conjunction "but" is used to contrast the two ideas and show that the rain prevented the speaker from going for a run. By using conjunctions effectively, writers can create logical connections between ideas and ensure that their writing flows smoothly (Quirk, et al, 1985:179).

Transitional phrases are also key grammatical cohesive devices that help writers link different parts of a text and guide readers through their writing. Phrases such as "in addition," "on the other hand," and "as a result" are used to indicate shifts in focus or introduce new information. By incorporating transitional phrases, writers can signal to readers how different ideas are related and ensure that their writing is well-organized and easy to follow. For example, in the sentence "In addition to his academic achievements, he is also a talented musician," the transitional phrase "in addition" signals that the following information is related to the previous idea of academic achievements (Schiffrin, 1978:80).

Types of cohesive devices

References

Reference is one of the grammatical options in English that establishes surface links between sentences. Halliday and Hasan (1976) emphasize that reference features cannot be understood semantically without linking them to other elements within the text. Pronouns are the most commonly used linguistic devices for reference in textual contexts. However, other elements, such as articles, demonstratives, and comparatives, also serve this function. Reference can be classified as either "exophoric" or "endophoric." When referring to an item, the reader is expected to interpret it by looking forward, backward, or outside the text. Exophoric reference requires the reader to look beyond the text to identify the referent, relying on a shared understanding between the reader and the

writer. In this sense, exophoric reference directs the reader out of the text and into a commonly assumed world (McCarthy, 1991:41)

Substitute

Halliday and Hasan (1976) explain that substitution occurs when one element in a text replaces a previously mentioned word or expression. For example:

"I left my pen at home, do you have one?"

In this sentence, "one" serves as a substitute for "pen."

It is essential to distinguish between substitution and reference, as they operate differently. Substitution deals with relationships at the level of wording, whereas reference is concerned with meaning. Substitution helps avoid repetition within the text itself, while reference relies on the broader situational or textual context to derive its meaning. As Halliday and Hasan (1976: 89) say that: "In terms of the linguistic system, reference is a relation on the semantic level, whereas substitution is a relation on the lexical grammatical level, the level of grammar and vocabulary, or linguistic form"

Ellipse

Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence, it is exactly the same as presupposition by substitution, except that in substitution an explicit counter' is used, e.g: one or do a place marker for what is presupposed, whereas in ellipsis nothing is inserted into the slot. That is why Halliday and Hasan (1976:15) claim that ellipsis can be regarded as substitution by zero. Consider:

Joan brought some carnations and Catherine some sweet peas.

The structure of the second clause is subject and complement. There is no possible alternative here; the second clause can be interpreted only as Catherine brought some sweet peas. This structure normally appears only in clauses in which at least one element, the predicator (brought) is presupposed to be supplied from the preceding clause. Actually the

nominal sentence should be Joan brought some carnation, and Catherine brought some sweet peas.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are an essential part of the English language, serving as connectors that link words, phrases, and clauses together to form coherent and meaningful sentences. They help establish relationships between different elements in a sentence, enabling the reader or listener to understand the intended meaning more clearly. There are three main types of conjunctions coordinating, subordinating, and correlative each serving a specific purpose in sentence construction. Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, or independent clauses that are of equal importance in a sentence. The most common coordinating conjunctions are "and," "but," "or," "nor," "for," "so," and "yet." For example, in the sentence, "I wanted to go to the movies, but I had to study for my exam," the coordinating conjunction "but" connects the two independent clauses to show the contrast between the desire to go to the movies and the need to study (Celce, 2015:38).

Tenses

Cohesion in discourse is achieved through various linguistic devices, one of which is the use of tenses. Tenses play a crucial role in structuring a text by situating different events in time and establishing relationships between them. These relationships operate on multiple levels, from individual sentences (micro-level) to the broader context of discourse. However, research on the cohesive function of Greek tenses has largely been limited to their role in narratives Rijksbaron (2002). According to Wilson (2023), tenses are fundamental building blocks of the English language. By understanding the present, past, and future tenses along with their respective aspects, speakers can express themselves clearly and accurately. Mastery of tenses enhances communication and ensures that ideas are conveyed effectively

Hassan (1978) emphasizes that textual boundaries are shaped by grammatical and lexical relationships within a text. In this context, tense is not solely bound to chronological time but also reflects the sender's intent, message focus, and the shared interpretive framework between the sender and receiver. Tense thus serves as a structural marker, influencing how a text is perceived and understood. Thomas (2022) explain that understanding tenses is essential for effective communication in English. Tenses indicate the timing of an action, helping us convey when something happens whether in the past, present, or future. The three main types of tenses are present, past, and future. Each of these categories contains four aspects: simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous. Understanding these aspects can help clarify the context of any action

Understanding tenses is essential for effective communication in English. Tenses indicate the timing of an action, which is crucial for conveying when something occurs whether in the past, present, or future. This temporal framework allows speakers and writers to express not just the action itself but also its relationship to time, thereby clarifying meaning and intent (Murphy.2020:98).

The three main types of tenses present, past, and future each encompass four aspects: simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous. By mastering these tenses and their aspects, learners can articulate their thoughts with precision.

Starting with the present tense, it is used to describe actions occurring now or habitual actions. The simple present tense forms sentences like "She reads every day," indicating a habitual action. In contrast, the present continuous tense, illustrated as "She is reading," describes actions currently happening. The present perfect tense signifies an action that has occurred at some unspecified time in the past, as in "She has read five books this year." Finally, the present perfect continuous tense "She has been reading for two hours" emphasizes the duration of an action that began in the past and continues to the present (Smith, 2021:56).

The past tense describes actions completed in the past. The simple past tense, such as "She read yesterday," states an action that happened at a specific time. The past continuous tense "She was reading when I called" indicates an ongoing action in the past. Meanwhile, the past perfect tense, shown by "She had read the book before the meeting," emphasizes that one past action happened before another past action. Lastly, the past perfect continuous tense "She had been reading for an hour before dinner" highlights how long an action was in progress before another action took place (Johnson, 2023:98).

The future tense denotes actions that will occur. The simple future tense, as in "She will read tomorrow," prepares the listener for an event. The future continuous tense "She will be reading at 3 PM" states actions that will be ongoing at a specific future time. The future perfect tense, illustrated by "She will have read the book by next week," indicates an action that will be completed before another future event. Lastly, the future perfect continuous tense "She will have been reading for an hour by 3 PM" focuses on the duration of an action leading up to a specified future point (Brown, 2020:40).

The difference between coherence and tenses as cohesive devices in a text

Coherence and cohesion are both essential elements of writing that contribute to the overall clarity and effectiveness of a text, yet they serve different purposes and function in distinct ways. Coherence refers to the logical flow of ideas in a text, ensuring that the overall message is clear and easily understood by the reader. It involves the organization of concepts and the effective sequencing of information, which allows readers to make connections between sentences and paragraphs. Techniques to enhance coherence include using effective topic sentences, maintaining a clear thesis, and ensuring that each part of the text builds upon the previous one. Coherence is primarily about the overarching structure of the text and how well the ideas connect to form a unified whole (Thompson, 2003, 45).

In contrast, cohesive devices, or cohesion, refer to the specific linguistic elements that connect different parts of a text, thereby enhancing the smoothness of reading. These devices include pronouns, conjunctions. And transitional words or phrases that guide the reader through the text. For example, pronouns like "he," "she," or "it" can refer back to previously mentioned nouns, bridging gaps between ideas and promoting continuity. Meanwhile, transitional phrases such as "furthermore," "on the other hand," and "for example" can signal relationships between ideas, indicating addition, contrast, or illustration. Cohesion focuses more on the micro level of writing, ensuring that sentences and phrases link logically and grammatically (Grabe & Kaplan, 1996, 112).

While coherence entails the broader organization of ideas, cohesion deals with the technical connectivity of language within that framework. A text can be cohesive without being coherent; for instance, a string of sentences connected by cohesive devices might still lack logical progression or clear argument. Conversely, a coherent text that lacks cohesive devices may be difficult to follow due to abrupt shifts between ideas. To achieve effective writing, both coherence and cohesion are necessary. Writers must ensure that their ideas are arranged logically (coherence) while also using appropriate linguistic devices (cohesion) to guide readers through their arguments (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, 2).

Understanding the difference between coherence and cohesion allows writers to produce clearer and more effective texts. By actively integrating both elements, they create documents that are not only logically structured but also linguistically connected, resulting in a better reading experience (Brown & Fraser, 2009, 78).

Tense device and text

Tense is a critical aspect of grammar that plays a significant role in the structuring of sentences and the temporal orientation of a text. It indicates the time of an action or an event-whether it occurs in the past,

present, or future-and provides clarity regarding the relationships between actions and events within a narrative. The effective use of tense not only aids in establishing a timeline for events but also enhances the vividness and reliability of the text (Hudson, 2001, 36).

In writing, the choice of tense can dramatically affect the reader's understanding and engagement with the narrative. For instance, the present tense creates a sense of immediacy, making the action feel as though it is unfolding in real time. This can draw readers into the action, providing a more immersive experience. The past tense, however, is often used in storytelling to convey events that have already occurred, allowing for reflection and analysis. Writers often switch between tenses strategically to clarify timelines or to introduce shifts in perspective, which can enhance the depth of the narrative (Thompson, 2003, 112).

Nevertheless, consistency in tense usage is essential for maintaining clarity within a text. A frequent shift between tenses without clear purpose can confuse readers, disrupting the flow of the narrative. For example, when an author begins a story in the past tense but then intermittently uses the present tense, it can create disorientation. Thus, writers are encouraged to be deliberate in their tense choices, establishing a clear timeline and sticking to it throughout the piece unless a shift is warranted for stylistic or narrative reasons (Aziz, 2014, 78).

Additionally, different genres may favor specific tense usages. For academic writing, past tense is typically employed when discussing prior research or findings, while present tense is often used to discuss current theories or established knowledge. Conversely, fiction writers have the freedom to employ various tenses creatively, enabling them to manipulate the timeline and perspective in compelling ways. Overall, tense serves as a foundational device in text composition that significantly influences clarity, engagement, and the overall effectiveness of communication. Writers must be mindful of their tense choices, as it shapes not just the

narrative's chronology but also how readers perceive and connect with the text(Quirk & Greenbaum, 2000, 462).

Conclusion

In conclusion, tenses serve as vital textual grammatical cohesive devices that enhance the clarity and connections of communication. By defining the temporal relationships between actions and events, tenses guide readers and listeners through a structured discourse, making it easier to understand the sequence and nature of occurrences. The correct application of tenses not only strengthens the flow of ideas but also aids in establishing connections between different parts of a text, ensuring that the overarching message is communicated effectively. Moreover, variations in tense can connection in discourse by highlighting shifts in perspective or time, thus adding depth to the discourse. Therefore, a thorough understanding and proficient use of tenses are essential skills for effective writing and speaking. This knowledge not only allows for clearer expression but also fosters stronger connections with the audience, ultimately leading to more impactful communication.

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