

Analyse the attached news story
linguistically, covering the following
topics:

COHERENCE AND COHESION

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COHERENCE

❖ Public Health England (PHE) says the rise is linked to unhealthy lifestyles

❖ smoking and obesity both raise the risk of kidney cancer

❖ but early diagnosis could drive down death rates.

❖ Public Health England (PHE) says the **rise(referring to the statistic in the previous paragraph)** is linked to unhealthy lifestyles **(the topic sentence: all other sentences supports this idea by general>particular)**

❖ smoking and obesity both raise the risk**(referring to the statistic on the previous paragraph)** of kidney cancer **(particular in pointing out the points to support topic sentence.**

❖ But **(transition of contrast)** early diagnosis could drive down death rates.**(claim>counter claim)**

COHESION

- ELLIPSIS
- SUBSTITUTION
- CONJUNCTION
- LEXICAL COHESION
- REFERENCE

COHESION-ELLIPSIS

❖ Prof Kevin Fenton, PHE director of health and wellbeing, said: "Our message is clear - as soon as you spot blood in your pee, visit the GP."

❖ It is testing special heat-sensitive urinals in its stadium that, when used, display the words: "If you notice blood in your pee, even if it's just once, tell your doctor."

❖ Prof Kevin Fenton, PHE director of health and wellbeing, said: "Our message is clear - as soon as you spot blood in your pee, **visit the GP.**
(You should visit the General Practitioner)

❖ It is testing special heat-sensitive urinals in its stadium that, when used, **display the words:** "If you notice blood in your pee, even if it's just once, **tell your doctor.**"
[It (will) display(s) the words]
[You should tell you doctor.]

COHESION-SUBSTITUTION

Remark: The difference between reference and substitution is that the substituted items are always exchangeable by the items they stand for. With reference the presupposed items can almost never replace the items which refer to them.

- No substitution being used in this article.
- “the substitute item has the same structural function as that for which it substitutes” (HALLIDAY & HASAN 1994: 89). There are also different types of substitution which are called **nominal substitution** (replacement of a noun by “one, ones, same”. **verbal substitution** (replacement of a verb by “do”) and **clausal substitution** (replacement of a clause by “so, not”) (HALLIDAY & HASAN 1994: 90f.).

COHESION-CONJUNCTION

Prof Kevin Fenton, PHE director of health and wellbeing, said: "Our message is clear - as soon as you spot blood in your pee, visit the GP. "It's probably nothing serious, **but** it could **also** be a sign of something else that needs treatment, **so** don't ignore the symptoms **or** put off a trip to the doctor."

❖ **But** -adversative conjunction

The conjunction but is used to show the opposition of the idea. The writer is using it to show the juxtaposition of the idea of having blood in your pee. The condition can be serious or not serious.

❖ **So**- casual conjunction

This conjunction is used by the writer to add extra emphasis to the statement “a sign of something else that needs treatment”. The write is try to persuade the reader don’t ignore the symptoms

❖ **Or** -additive conjunction

❖ **Also**- additive conjunction

COHESION-LEXICAL COHESION(COLLOCATION)

Prof Kevin Fenton, PHE director of health and wellbeing, said: "Our message is clear - as soon as you spot **blood in your pee**, visit the GP. "It's probably nothing serious, but it could also be a **sign** of something else that needs treatment, so don't ignore the **symptoms** or put off a trip to the doctor."

- ❖ Collocation is a sets of words tend to turn up together in texts because they relate to the same idea, for example "**blood in pee**" , "**sign**" and "**symptoms**"
- ❖ The co-occurrence of these words is to ensure unity and centrality of the topic of this text. This words in chain form the lexical cohesion of the text.

COHESION-REFERENCE

Visible blood in the urine is a symptom in more than 80% of bladder cancer patients and in most of **those** with kidney cancer.

Prof Kevin Fenton, PHE director of health and wellbeing, said: "Our message is clear - as soon as you spot blood in your pee, visit the GP. "**It**'s probably nothing serious, but **it** could also be a sign of something else that needs treatment, so don't ignore the symptoms or put off a trip to the doctor."

Visible blood in the urine is a symptom in more than 80% of bladder cancer patients and in most of **those** with kidney cancer.

***Referring to the 80% of bladder cancer patients**

Prof Kevin Fenton, PHE director of health and wellbeing, said: "Our message is clear - as soon as you spot blood in your pee, visit the GP. "**It**'s probably nothing serious, but **it** could also be a sign of something else that needs treatment, so don't ignore the symptoms or put off a trip to the doctor."

***Referring blood in pee.**

COHESION-LEXICAL

COHESION(REITERATION)

Public Health England (PHE) says the rise is linked to unhealthy lifestyles - smoking and obesity both raise the risk of **kidney cancer** - but early diagnosis could drive down death rates. When **kidney cancer** is diagnosed at the earliest stage, the one-year survival rate is close to 97%, compared with about 32% at a late stage.

'kidney cancer' is being repeated in the subsequent sentence.

THANK

YOU