

# What is Coherence and Cohesion?

## Coherence

Coherence means the quality of composition in which the parts of ideas of a piece of writing are so logically and clearly arranged and presented. So the readers can follow the progression from one part or idea to the next part or idea without facing any difficulty.

A coherent sentence is one that makes a logical relationship with words, phrases, and clauses. It is a sentence that “holds together.” It is often linked with unity and emphasis as the basic requirement of composition. Similarly, a longer work is coherent when its parts procedure a clear sequence and cohesion. The parts are – sentences, paragraphs, chapters, stanzas, scenes, acts, etc. It identifies the world as meaningful and predictable. The coherence of a worldview may have a positive connection to strength and longevity.

It can again be definite that Coherence is the quality or state of binding, especially a logical, orderly, and aesthetically consistent relationship of parts.

## Cohesion

Cohesion means the Grammatical and lexical relation that makes the relationship within a text or sentence. It is achieved when writers connect their organized parts with satisfactorily clear and plentiful signals, by using the words ‘firstly’, ‘secondly’, ‘finally,’ ‘thus,’ ‘however, on the other hand, in summary, etc. to make the development of their topic comprehensible. It is also used to lead the reader safely along the initial lines of their arguments. It can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give its meaning. It is related to the broader concept of coherence.

There are two main types of cohesion; one is Grammatical, and another

is lexical, Grammatical refers to the structural content, and lexical refers to the language content of the piece. A cohesive text may be created in different ways. There are five general categories of cohesive devices that create coherence in texts. The devices are reference, ellipsis, substitution, lexical cohesion, and conjunction.