



ЧЕЛЯБИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ИНСТИТУТ КУЛЬТУРЫ

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**"INNOVATIVE
ACHIEVEMENTS
IN SCIENCE 2025"**

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GRAMMATICAL COHESION AS A TOOL FOR ENHANCING NARRATIVE COHERENCE IN ENGLISH LITERARY DISCOURSE

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Annotation: *This study examines the role of grammatical cohesion in enhancing narrative coherence, focusing on O. Henry's short story "The Caliph, Cupid, and the Clock". Grammatical cohesion, achieved through devices like reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions, is pivotal in connecting ideas and maintaining thematic unity in narratives. By analyzing O. Henry's language choices, this paper demonstrates how grammatical cohesion contributes to both the story's structural coherence and its emotional impact on readers. It examines how cohesive devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions, and lexical cohesion contribute to the logical and structural flow of a text. By analyzing O. Henry's "The Caliph, Cupid, and the Clock", the study highlights the interplay between grammatical cohesion and narrative coherence.*

Key words: *Grammatical cohesion, narrative coherence, thematic unity, literary discourse, textual analysis, textual cohesion, semantic relationships, emotional impact, structural coherence, reader engagement, linguistic analysis, vocabulary choices, textual continuity, cohesion in storytelling, reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions.*

Grammatical cohesion plays a vital role in ensuring narrative coherence by linking sentences and ideas within a text. This study examines how cohesive devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions contribute to the logical flow of a literary narrative. Focusing on O. Henry's short story "The Caliph, Cupid, and the Clock," the research analyzes the ways in which grammatical cohesion enhances readability and structural unity. By exploring these elements, the study aims to provide deeper insights into the role of cohesion in literary discourse and its impact on storytelling effectiveness.

"Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic devices that connect sentences and clauses, ensuring logical flow and coherence in a text. It is a key aspect of discourse analysis, helping readers understand relationships between ideas"¹. M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (1976) identified four main types of grammatical cohesion.

First one is reference – using pronouns, demonstratives, and definite articles to refer to something mentioned earlier. For example: "The Prince always thought big

¹ Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1976). "Cohesion in English". London: Longman.



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thoughts. When he thought of time, he always felt a touch of sadness"². We can identify two types of reference contributing to grammatical cohesion.

Personal Reference – The pronoun "he" appears twice in the second sentence, referring back to "The Prince" in the first sentence. This maintains continuity and avoids unnecessary repetition. Instead of repeating "The Prince," the text uses "he," ensuring a smooth flow of ideas.

Definite Article Reference – The use of "The" in "The Prince" indicates that the reader is expected to know who is being referred to, either from prior context or common knowledge. This definite reference helps establish coherence by grounding the subject within the discourse.

By using these cohesive devices, the passage ensures that the reader can easily follow the subject across sentences. Instead of separate, disjointed statements, the references link the ideas together, creating a unified and coherent narrative. Second one is substitution – replacing a word or phrase with another to avoid repetition. For example: "I don't usually look at that clock," said the young man. "I carry a watch, except when I wear evening clothes"³. In this sentence, "when I wear evening clothes" is an instance of substitution through ellipsis. The full sentence, if written without substitution, would be: "I carry a watch, except when I wear evening clothes [I don't carry a watch]." Here, the phrase "when I wear evening clothes" replaces the omitted part "I don't carry a watch", avoiding redundancy and making the sentence more concise.

By using substitution, the text maintains fluency and avoids repetition while ensuring the meaning remains clear. This technique keeps the dialogue natural and engaging, allowing the reader to focus on the conversation without unnecessary repetition.

Third one is ellipsis – Omitting elements that are understood from the context. For example: "That," said the young man, "is why I have been watching that clock. The time was passed twenty-three minutes ago. Do you see why I am a little troubled, my torn Prince?"⁴. In the sentence "Do you see why I am a little troubled, my torn Prince?", there is an example of ellipsis. The full sentence, if written without ellipsis, would be: "Do you see why I am a little troubled [by the time being passed twenty-three minutes ago], my torn Prince?". Here, the omitted part is understood from the context, making the sentence more natural and avoiding unnecessary repetition.

Ellipsis helps maintain a conversational and fluid style, making dialogue more realistic. It allows the reader to infer missing details without disrupting the flow of the narrative, keeping the interaction between the characters engaging and dynamic.

² O. Henry. (2005). "The Gift of the Magi and other stories" ("The Caliph, Cupid and the Clock") p. 79

³ O. Henry. (2005). "The Gift of the Magi and other stories" ("The Caliph, Cupid and the Clock") p.80

⁴ O. Henry. (2005). "The Gift of the Magi and other stories" ("The Caliph, Cupid and the Clock") p.81



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Last one is conjunctions – using linking words to show relationships between clauses and sentences (e.g., however, therefore, and, but). For example: “It was nine. Loud and surprising came the voice of the clock, telling the hour. The young man took a deep breath, and turned for one more look at the house. And he gave a shout of joy”⁵. In this passage, the conjunction “and” appears multiple times. “Loud and surprising came the voice of the clock” – The conjunction “and” joins two adjectives (“loud” and “surprising”) that describe the voice of the clock, creating a vivid image of the moment. “The young man took a deep breath, and turned for one more look at the house.” – Here, “and” connects two actions (“took a deep breath” and “turned for one more look”), ensuring a smooth progression of events. “And he gave a shout of joy.” – The conjunction “And” at the beginning of the sentence signals continuity and emphasizes the young man’s emotional reaction, adding rhythm and flow to the narrative.

Another example: “But I don’t see what you can do. It’s my own problem. But thanks”⁶. The conjunction “but” introduces contrast, signaling that although the young man acknowledges the Prince’s offer, he does not believe it will help. The repetition of “but” emphasizes his hesitation and doubt, reinforcing the emotional tension in the dialogue.

One more example: “Women are enemies of clocks. They are born that way. Therefore, they are friends of those who wish to destroy clocks.”⁷. “Therefore” indicates a logical consequence, linking the idea that if women are against clocks, they naturally align with those who want to get rid of them. This use of cohesion strengthens the persuasive tone in the Prince’s speech, making his argument seem logical (even if ironic).

These conjunctions play a key role in structuring the text by showing contrast (e.g., “but,” “however”), expressing cause-effect relationships (e.g., “therefore”), ensuring a logical flow of ideas, making the dialogue and narration more coherent and engaging as well as linking ideas and actions within a narrative. They create a seamless flow between sentences, helping the reader follow the sequence of events naturally. In literary texts, conjunctions can also enhance the rhythm of storytelling, making the prose more engaging and dynamic. These cohesive devices ensure clarity, coherence, and unity in both spoken and written texts, playing a crucial role in literary and academic discourse.

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