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## Tools of Cohesion

3. Reference
4. Substitution
5. Ellipsis
6. Conjunction
7. Lexical Items

## DM

- *DM (Delta Modulation): simplified version of DPCM*
- *Uniform-Delta DM: use only a single quantized error value, either positive or negative*

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}_n &= \hat{f}_{n-1}, \\ e_n &= f_n - \hat{f}_n = f_n - \hat{f}_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{e}_n = \begin{cases} +k & \text{if } e_n > 0, \text{ where } k \text{ is a constant} \\ -k & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{f}_n = \hat{f}_{n-1} + \bar{e}_n.$$

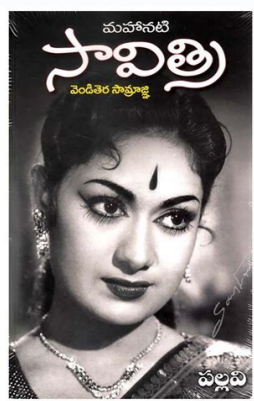
- Anaphoric-when a word refers back to something that has already been mentioned, this is an *anaphoric reference*.

EG 'My great-grandfather was an Irishman. *He* (pron.) was born in Dublin in 1875.'

- Cataphoric- when a word refers to something that hasn't been mentioned yet.

EG 'He gave the *following* reasons for his decision'

## Reference



1.6. **Task 1:**  
 1. Read the text and answer the questions.  
 2. Write a short paragraph about the person mentioned in the text.  
 3. How does the person 'she' refer to the person 'she' in the text? What does it refer to?  
 4. Write a short paragraph about the person mentioned in the text.

It is the first part of an anaphoric reference. By using the pronoun we avoid repetition, this is a good use of anaphoric reference. In this sentence, 'he' refers back to Titian and so becomes anaphoric - we avoid repeating the name Titian and create a smoother piece of text. What is a Cataphoric Reference? Cataphoric References  
 Cataphoric references are the opposite of anaphoric references. Question What are the two types of anaphora? 'He' refers back to 'Bradley', while 'it' refers back to 'the shop'. Different Types of Anaphora Now that we have learned about how anaphoric references are used in sentences, we can learn about the two different types of anaphora. It is not referring to 'Beth' (who is the subject of the first sentence) but to someone else instead. The more common type of anaphora is called antecedent anaphora - there is also another type of anaphora called complement anaphora. It only gives us enough information that will 'complement' the anaphoric expression. An anaphoric reference and a cataphoric reference are both considered to be an endophoric reference. Take a look at the example below. But what's the difference between anaphoric and cataphoric referencing? The easiest way to remember the difference between anaphoric, cataphoric and exophoric referencing is to start at the beginning. Susan watched the cars. An exophoric reference requires shared knowledge between the people within the conversation or between the writer and the readers. Not every anaphoric reference relies on pronouns. Since the prefix of endophoric is endo- which means "within," you can conclude that the noun happens within the conversation or writing. Answer Question True or false: Cataphora is a type of anaphora. Example: Beatrice grows zucchinis and bell peppers in her garden and shares the vegetables with her siblings. It's also something you apply to most of your conversations and many times in your writing—and you don't even know it. And how do you apply an anaphoric reference, cataphoric reference and exophoric reference within your conversations or writing? What is an Exophoric Reference? An anaphoric reference happens when a pronoun, word or phrase refers to a noun mentioned earlier in the conversation or writing. Sometimes it occurs within the same sentence, meaning the noun appears sooner in the sentence before the reference word for the noun is applied. Anaphoric reference is a term that describes one expression referring to another expression earlier in the text. Share in the comments section below. Answer Question Is the following text an example of an anaphoric reference? Even though I see him every day, I always forget to invite Sam over for a meal. Let's start with exophoric referencing. Question What information does an anaphor refer to? The anaphoric reference uses an antecedent expression (that holds the information) and an anaphor in the anaphoric expression further on in the text. Question What does antecedent mean? Question What is the definition of anaphora? However, to avoid unnecessary repetition, we use an anaphoric reference instead. The prefix of anaphoric is ana- which, in this instance, means "up." More simply, the noun of an anaphoric reference is "up" towards the start of the conversation or writing. The parcel had been delivered to the wrong place so Mary had to go somewhere else to get the parcel. Question An anaphoric reference happens when a word or phrase references something mentioned earlier in the text. The pronoun she refers to Susan. When she arrived it wasn't there. He had broken his hand. Answer Question True or false: Anaphora is a type of antecedent. There are still instances where the reference word appears a few sentences ahead before the assigned noun makes an appearance in the conversation or writing. The pronoun he refers to Derek. An anaphoric reference is when a word (called an anaphor) refers back to information that has already been given, usually in a previous sentence (this is called the antecedent expression). Answer Question True or false: To use anaphoric reference correctly, it must be clear what the word or phrase is referring to. Take a look at the example below: Beth got the promotion at work. Answer Question What is an anaphoric reference? Example: The painting hangs dusty on my wall. Anaphoric Reference Meaning Anaphora occurs when the use of an expression relies on another antecedent (previous) expression. An anaphoric reference happens when a word or phrase references something mentioned earlier in the text. Cataphoric reference is referring to information that hasn't yet been given. Later that day, he posted it. In this example, the word 'he' is referring back to 'Andy' who is mentioned in the first sentence. Let's first cover anaphoric referencing. Answer An antecedent expression gives us the information that the anaphor refers back to. Answer B. Answer Complement anaphora doesn't give us the information before the reference. That is, the beginning of each word. Anaphoric, Cataphoric and Exophoric Referencing: What's the Difference? It is often used to avoid repetition whenever it is clear from the context of the text who or what is being referred to. Let's go back to our first example... Andy wrote the letter. The prefix of cataphoric is cata- which, in this instance, means "down." To rephrase, the noun of an cataphoric reference is "down" towards the end of the conversation or writing. This chart can help you remember the difference between anaphoric, cataphoric and exophoric referencing more simply. Type of Reference Location of Referenced Noun Anaphoric Reference Up (sooner in the sentence) Cataphoric Reference Down (later in the sentence) Exophoric Reference Outside (not in the sentence) In what ways do you remember the difference between anaphoric, cataphoric and exophoric referencing? It is an expression that can only be contextually understood by another expression in the text that happened before. Cataphoric reference and anaphoric reference are opposites. However, we can understand from the context of the first sentence that 'he' is referring to a man who hasn't received a promotion. The first sentence complements the second by giving us enough information to figure out what the anaphoric reference is talking about. The painting refers to The Starry Night. Anaphoric References Uses Anaphoric references can be used instead of repeating information. Example: Even though she sits at the front of his classroom, Professor Otis still doesn't know Susan's name. Example: Derek drove to the park, but he was disappointed to find it already closed. Later that day, he posted it. In these two sentences, we can see that the second sentence can only be fully understood within the context of the previous sentence. This should make it easier to understand cataphoric referencing. I've never been a fan anyway of The Starry Night. Mary went to pick up a

