

# halliday and hasan cohesion in english

Halliday and Hasan Cohesion in English: Unlocking the Ties That Bind Texts

**halliday and hasan cohesion in english** is a foundational concept in understanding how texts are structured and how meaning is maintained across sentences and paragraphs. If you've ever wondered why a story feels smooth and connected or why some essays seem choppy and disjointed, the answer often lies in the way cohesion operates. Halliday and Hasan's groundbreaking work on cohesion provides a detailed framework that explains how language users create links within a text, making communication clear and coherent.

In this article, we will explore the essence of Halliday and Hasan cohesion in English, delving into its types, significance, and practical applications. Whether you're a student of linguistics, a writer striving to improve your style, or simply curious about how language works beneath the surface, this guide will offer valuable insights.

## Understanding Halliday and Hasan Cohesion in English

Before diving into the specifics, it's important to grasp what cohesion means in the context of language. Cohesion refers to the linguistic elements that connect various parts of a text, ensuring it flows logically and seamlessly. Halliday and Hasan, two influential linguists, published their seminal work, "Cohesion in English," in 1976, which remains a cornerstone in discourse analysis and text linguistics.

They identified cohesion as the set of grammatical and lexical relationships that bind sentences and parts of a text together. This concept is distinct from coherence, which is about the overall meaningfulness and logical sense of a text. Cohesion, in their definition, is about the explicit ties—words and structures—that signal these connections.

## The Four Major Types of Cohesion According to Halliday and Hasan

Halliday and Hasan categorized cohesion into four primary types, each playing a unique role in linking text elements:

1. **Reference:** This involves using pronouns, demonstratives, or comparatives that point back or forward to other elements within the text. For instance, words like "he," "this," or "such" refer to something

previously mentioned or about to be mentioned.

2. **Substitution:** Here, one word or phrase stands in for another to avoid repetition. For example, in the sentence "I need a pen. Do you have one?" the word "one" substitutes for "pen."
3. **Ellipsis:** Ellipsis occurs when part of a sentence is omitted because it is understood from context, making the text less redundant. For example, "She can play the guitar, and he can too," where "play the guitar" is omitted in the second clause.
4. **Conjunction:** This type uses connecting words like "and," "but," "however," or "therefore" to show the relationship between ideas, whether additive, adversative, causal, or temporal.

In addition to these, Halliday and Hasan also highlighted **lexical cohesion**, which revolves around the use of vocabulary to create connections through repetition, synonyms, antonyms, or collocations.

## Why Halliday and Hasan Cohesion Matters in English

The significance of understanding Halliday and Hasan cohesion in English extends beyond academic theory. It has practical implications for effective communication, especially in writing and teaching English as a second language.

### Enhancing Text Clarity and Readability

When writers master the art of cohesion, their texts become easier to understand and more enjoyable to read. Cohesive devices act as signposts, guiding readers through the narrative or argument and preventing confusion. For example, using pronouns correctly helps avoid monotonous repetition while maintaining clarity about who or what is being discussed.

### Improving Writing Skills

For students and writers, awareness of cohesion aids in constructing paragraphs that flow logically. It encourages the effective use of synonyms and transition words, which enrich the text without making it repetitive or disjointed. This skill is especially important in academic writing, where clarity and precision are valued.

# Supporting Language Learners

English language learners often struggle with making their speech or writing cohesive. Teaching Halliday and Hasan cohesion principles can significantly improve their ability to produce connected discourse. Understanding how to use references, substitutions, and conjunctions helps learners link ideas smoothly, making their communication more natural and native-like.

## Exploring Each Cohesive Device in More Detail

Let's take a closer look at each cohesive device with examples and tips on how to use them effectively in everyday English.

### Reference: Pointing Within the Text

Reference involves words that depend on context to get their meaning. These can be personal pronouns ("she," "they"), demonstratives ("this," "those"), or comparatives ("such," "like that"). The key to using reference well is ensuring the referent (the word or phrase referred to) is clear to the reader.

*Example:* "John loves basketball. He plays every weekend."

Here, "he" clearly refers back to "John," creating cohesion between the sentences.

### Substitution: Avoiding Repetition

Substitution helps prevent redundancy by replacing a word or phrase with another. It's similar to reference but focuses more on replacing rather than pointing.

*Example:* "I want the blue shirt, not the red one."

"One" substitutes for "shirt," making the sentence concise and natural.

### Ellipsis: Leaving Out What's Understood

Ellipsis creates cohesion by omitting words or phrases that the listener or reader can infer from context.

*Example:* "Are you coming to the party?" – "I might."

The full response might be "I might come to the party," but "come to the party" is omitted because it's understood.

## Conjunction: Connecting Ideas Smoothly

Conjunctions link sentences and clauses, showing relationships such as addition, contrast, cause, or time.

- **Addition:** and, also, furthermore
- **Contrast:** but, however, on the other hand
- **Cause and Effect:** because, therefore, so
- **Time:** then, after, before

Using conjunctions appropriately not only improves flow but also shapes how readers interpret the relationship between ideas.

## Lexical Cohesion: Vocabulary Connections

Beyond grammar, lexical cohesion plays a crucial role in linking text through meaning. This includes:

- **Repetition:** Reusing key words to emphasize themes.
- **Synonymy:** Using synonyms to avoid monotony.
- **Antonymy:** Using opposites to highlight contrasts.
- **Collocation:** Words that naturally occur together (e.g., "make a decision").

Careful use of lexical cohesion enriches writing and helps maintain the reader's interest.

# **Applying Halliday and Hasan Cohesion in English Learning and Teaching**

For educators, incorporating Halliday and Hasan cohesion into lesson plans can empower students to write and speak more cohesively. Here are some practical strategies:

## **Focus on Cohesive Devices in Writing Exercises**

Encourage students to identify and use different cohesive devices in their essays or stories. Activities like rewriting paragraphs to improve cohesion or matching sentences with suitable conjunctions can reinforce understanding.

## **Use Text Analysis to Spot Cohesion**

Analyzing authentic texts—such as newspaper articles, novels, or speeches—to identify cohesive ties helps learners see theory in action. This can be a collaborative classroom activity that promotes discussion about why certain devices are used.

## **Practice Speaking with Cohesion**

Oral communication often benefits from cohesive devices as well. Role-plays and storytelling exercises where learners consciously use references, substitutions, and conjunctions can boost fluency and coherence.

## **Challenges and Considerations in Using Cohesion**

While cohesion is essential, overusing certain devices can make writing feel mechanical or repetitive. For example, excessive pronoun use without clear antecedents can confuse readers. Similarly, too many conjunctions like "and" or "but" can clutter sentences.

The key is balance and variety. Writers should mix different cohesive devices and ensure each contributes meaningfully to the text's flow.

Exploring Halliday and Hasan cohesion in English reveals the intricate craftsmanship behind effective communication. These cohesive ties aren't merely academic concepts—they are practical tools that help us share stories, argue points, and connect with others in clear and compelling ways. Whether you're polishing your writing or teaching language, understanding cohesion

opens doors to more engaging and coherent expression.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is Halliday and Hasan's theory of cohesion in English?**

Halliday and Hasan's theory of cohesion in English explains how different elements within a text are connected to create unity and meaning through linguistic devices such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

### **What are the main types of cohesion identified by Halliday and Hasan?**

The main types of cohesion identified by Halliday and Hasan are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

### **How does reference contribute to cohesion according to Halliday and Hasan?**

Reference contributes to cohesion by using pronouns or demonstratives to refer back to something previously mentioned or to something understood from the context, linking parts of the text together.

### **Can you explain lexical cohesion in Halliday and Hasan's framework?**

Lexical cohesion involves the use of vocabulary to create connections within a text, including repetition, synonyms, antonyms, and collocations that help to maintain the continuity of meaning.

### **What role do conjunctions play in cohesion according to Halliday and Hasan?**

Conjunctions act as cohesive devices that link clauses, sentences, or paragraphs by showing relationships such as addition, contrast, cause, or time, thereby structuring the text logically.

### **How is ellipsis used as a cohesive device in English texts?**

Ellipsis involves omitting elements of a sentence that are understood from the context, which helps avoid repetition and maintains cohesion by relying on the reader's ability to infer the missing information.

## **What is substitution in Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory?**

Substitution is a cohesive device where one word or phrase replaces another previously mentioned to avoid repetition and maintain flow, such as using 'do' to replace a verb phrase.

## **Why is understanding cohesion important for English language learners?**

Understanding cohesion helps English language learners comprehend how ideas are connected in texts, improving reading comprehension, writing skills, and overall communication effectiveness.

## **How can teachers use Halliday and Hasan's cohesion theory in the classroom?**

Teachers can use the theory to design activities that highlight cohesive devices, helping students identify and use references, conjunctions, substitutions, and lexical ties to improve their writing and reading skills.

## **Are Halliday and Hasan's cohesion concepts applicable to languages other than English?**

Yes, while their work focuses on English, the concepts of cohesion are applicable to other languages as many use similar linguistic devices to create textual unity and coherence.

## **Additional Resources**

Halliday and Hasan Cohesion in English: An In-Depth Exploration

**halliday and hasan cohesion in english** is a foundational concept in the study of discourse analysis and linguistics, particularly within the realm of English language structure and communication. The theory, primarily developed by Michael Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan in their seminal 1976 work, "Cohesion in English," presents a framework for understanding how texts achieve connectedness and meaning beyond the level of individual sentences. This article delves into the nuances of Halliday and Hasan's cohesion model, examining its categories, linguistic features, and its relevance in contemporary English language studies and applications such as text analysis, language teaching, and computational linguistics.

# Understanding Halliday and Hasan's Concept of Cohesion

At its core, Halliday and Hasan cohesion in English refers to the grammatical and lexical linking within a text or sentence that holds a discourse together and gives it meaning. Unlike coherence, which is a broader concept related to the logical flow and overall sense of a text, cohesion specifically deals with the explicit linguistic elements that connect parts of a text. Halliday and Hasan argued that cohesion is achieved through identifiable linguistic devices, making it a tangible phenomenon to analyze and categorize.

Their research categorizes cohesion into five primary types: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Each category contributes in a unique way to the fabric of a text, enabling readers to navigate and interpret the textual relationships effectively.

## Reference: The Backbone of Textual Connectivity

Reference involves the use of pronouns, demonstratives, and comparatives to point to something else within the text or context. For example, pronouns like "he," "she," or "it" refer back to previously mentioned nouns, creating a thread that links sentences and ideas. Halliday and Hasan identify three types of reference:

- **Personal Reference:** Pronouns representing participants in discourse (e.g., I, you, they).
- **Demonstrative Reference:** Words indicating proximity or specificity (e.g., this, that, these, those).
- **Comparative Reference:** Expressions comparing items or events (e.g., same, different, better).

Reference is particularly significant in English due to its reliance on pronouns for maintaining textual cohesion, ensuring that a text does not become redundant by repeatedly naming the same entities.

## Substitution and Ellipsis: Economy in Language

While reference points to items, substitution and ellipsis serve to avoid repetition by replacing or omitting elements that are understood from context.

- **Substitution** replaces one element with another, often a general word like "one" or "do," as in "I'd like a coffee. I'll have one too."
- **Ellipsis** omits an element entirely when it can be inferred, as in "She can play the piano, and he can too." (omitting "play the piano").

These devices contribute to the fluency and naturalness of English discourse by economizing language without sacrificing clarity.

## Conjunction: Linking Ideas Logically

Conjunctions connect clauses and sentences, signaling relationships such as addition, contrast, cause, or sequence. Halliday and Hasan's classification includes:

- **Addition:** and, furthermore, moreover
- **Adversative:** but, however, yet
- **Cause and Effect:** so, therefore, because
- **Time:** then, next, finally

These linguistic markers are essential in guiding readers through the logical progression of ideas and arguments within a text.

## Lexical Cohesion: Thematic Consistency Through Vocabulary

Lexical cohesion pertains to the use of related words to create connections across a text. It manifests primarily in two forms:

- **Reiteration:** Repetition of words or the use of synonyms and superordinates (e.g., car, vehicle).
- **Collocation:** The habitual co-occurrence of words (e.g., "make a decision," "strong tea").

Lexical cohesion enriches texts by building semantic fields and reinforcing thematic elements, which are crucial for maintaining reader engagement and

comprehension.

## **Comparative Insights: Halliday and Hasan vs. Other Cohesion Theories**

While Halliday and Hasan's framework remains influential, it is not the only approach to cohesion. Other linguistic models emphasize discourse coherence, pragmatic relations, or cognitive processing aspects. For instance, cohesion theories in pragmatics consider implicature and presupposition as crucial for connectedness, which Halliday and Hasan's model touches on indirectly through reference.

Compared to cohesion theories focusing on spoken discourse or multimodal texts, Halliday and Hasan's work is predominantly textual and structural, emphasizing written English. This specificity makes it particularly valuable for applications in academic writing, text editing, and computational linguistics, where explicit linguistic markers can be systematically identified and analyzed.

## **Practical Applications in Language Learning and Computational Linguistics**

Understanding Halliday and Hasan cohesion in English has direct implications for language teaching, especially in developing reading comprehension and writing skills. Educators use the framework to teach students how to create cohesive texts, highlighting the use of pronouns, conjunctions, and lexical ties to maintain clarity and flow.

In computational linguistics and natural language processing (NLP), algorithms that analyze cohesion help in tasks such as text summarization, machine translation, and sentiment analysis. By programming systems to recognize cohesive devices, machines can better interpret and generate human-like language, improving communication technologies.

## **Strengths and Limitations of Halliday and Hasan's Cohesion Model**

One of the key strengths of the model lies in its systematic categorization of cohesion, which has stood the test of time. Its clear typology enables linguistic analysis at multiple levels and facilitates cross-linguistic comparisons. Additionally, by focusing on explicit linguistic markers, the model provides concrete tools for text analysis.

However, critics argue that the model underrepresents the role of coherence and context, which are equally vital in making texts meaningful. Cohesion does not guarantee coherence; a text can be cohesive yet lack logical sense or relevance. Furthermore, the model's emphasis on written English sometimes limits its applicability to spoken discourse or languages with different cohesive strategies.

## Future Directions in Cohesion Research

Recent developments in linguistics and AI are expanding the concept of cohesion to include multimodal elements such as images, gestures, and intonation patterns. Researchers are investigating how these non-verbal cues interact with linguistic cohesion to create richer communication experiences.

Moreover, cross-cultural studies are exploring how cohesion functions in different languages and cultural contexts, challenging the universality of Halliday and Hasan's categories and prompting adaptations to the model to accommodate linguistic diversity.

Exploring halliday and hasan cohesion in english reveals a sophisticated interplay of linguistic devices that enrich textual communication. Their model remains a cornerstone in understanding how language users connect ideas, maintain thematic continuity, and produce meaningful discourse. As language evolves and interdisciplinary studies grow, Halliday and Hasan's insights continue to inform both theoretical inquiry and practical applications in the dynamic field of English linguistics.

## Halliday And Hasan Cohesion In English

**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: Cohesion in English** M.A.K. Halliday, Ruqaiya Hasan, 2014-01-14 Cohesion in English is concerned with a relatively neglected part of the linguistic system: its resources for text construction, the range of meanings that are specifically associated with relating what is being spoken or written to its semantic environment. A principal component of these resources is 'cohesion'. This book studies the cohesion that arises from semantic relations between sentences. Reference from one to the other, repetition of word meanings, the conjunctive force of but, so, then and the like are considered. Further, it describes a method for analysing and coding sentences, which is applied to specimen texts.

**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: Cohesion in English** Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, 1976

**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: New Research on Cohesion and Coherence in Linguistics** Zhang Delu, Liu Rushan, 2021-09-15 The study of text cohesion and coherence has been a topic of heated discussion in Linguistics since the 1990s. Western linguists have developed two major theoretical frameworks to describe the relationship between the two concepts: one posits that cohesive devices are important means to ensure cohesion; the other argues that coherence does not rely on cohesion. Yet neither has complete explanatory power over reality; nor can they solve real-life problems. This title proposes a creative, concrete, and highly operational theoretical model

that unites cohesion and coherence using authentic English or Chinese examples. The authors clarify the concepts of coherence and expand the scope of the research by focusing on a variety of internal and external factors, such as psycho-cognitive and socio-cultural factors. Moreover, the authors propose that the new theoretical paradigm can be applied to a range of other disciplines, including translation and foreign language teaching. This title has been one of the most cited works on cohesion and coherence in China. Students and scholars of discourse analysis, linguistics, and language education will find this an invaluable reference.

**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: Lexical Cohesion and Corpus Linguistics** John Flowerdew, Michaela Mahlberg, 2009-01-14 Lexical cohesion is about meaning in text. It concerns the ways in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices so that textual continuity is created. Traditionally, lexical cohesion (along with other types of cohesion) has been investigated in individual texts. With the advent of corpus techniques, however, there is potential to investigate lexical cohesion with reference to large corpora. This collection of papers illustrates a variety of corpus approaches to lexical cohesion. Contributions deal with lexical cohesion in relation to rhetorical structure, lexical bundles and discourse signalling, discourse intonation, semantic prosody, use of signalling nouns, and corpus linguistic theory. The volume also considers implications that innovative approaches to lexical cohesion can have for language teaching. This volume was originally published as a Special Issue of International Journal of Corpus Linguistics volume 11:3 (2006).

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**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: Empirical Evidences and Theoretical Assumptions in Functional Linguistics** Elissa Asp, Michelle Aldridge, 2022-07-28 This collection explores the relationships between theory and evidences in functional linguistics, bringing together perspectives from both established and emerging scholars. The volume begins by establishing theoretical common ground for functional approaches to language, critically discussing empirical inquiry in functional linguistics and the challenges and opportunities of using new technologies in linguistic investigations. Building on this foundation, the second part of the volume explores the challenges involved in using different data sources as evidence for theorizing language and linguistic processes, drawing on work on lexical cohesion in language variation, neuroimaging and neuropathological data, and keystroke logging and eye-tracking. The final section of the volume examines the ways in which evidences from a wide range of data sources can offer new perspectives toward challenging established theoretical claims, employing empirical evidences from corpus linguistic analysis, keystroke logging, and multimodal communication. This pioneering collection synthesizes perspectives and addresses fundamental questions in the investigation of the relationships between theory and evidences in functional linguistics and will be of particular interest to researchers working in the field, as well as linguists working in experimental and interdisciplinary approaches which seek to bridge this gap.

**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: A Theory of Syntax for Systemic Functional Linguistics** Robin P. Fawcett, 2000-11-13 This book describes and evaluates alternative approaches within Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to representing the structure of language at the level of form. It assumes no prior knowledge of SFL, and can therefore be read as an introduction to current issues within the theory. It will interest any linguist who takes a functional approach to understanding language. Part 1 summarizes the major developments in the forty years of SFL's history, including alternative approaches within Halliday's own writings and the emergence of the "Cardiff Grammar" as an alternative to the "Sydney Grammar". It questions the theoretical status of the 'multiple structure' representations in Halliday's influential Introduction to Functional Grammar

(1994), demonstrating that Halliday's model additionally needs an integrating syntax such as that described in Part 2. Part 2 specifies and discusses the set of 'categories' and 'relationships' that are needed in a theory of syntax for a modern, computer-implementable systemic functional grammar. The theoretical concepts are exemplified at every point, usually from English but occasionally from other languages. The book is both a critique of Halliday's current theory of syntax and the presentation of an alternative version of SFL that is equally systemic and equally functional.

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**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: *Athapaskan Linguistics*** Eung-Do Cook, Keren Rice, 1989 No detailed description available for Athapaskan Linguistics.

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**halliday and hasan cohesion in english: *Systemic Functional Linguistics*** Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, Kazuhiro Teruya, 2023-07-31 This user-friendly student guide is the essential resource for all those engaged in studying systemic functional linguistics (SFL). Assuming no prior knowledge, this guide is divided into nine chapters which can be read independently of one another and used for purposes of reference. The reading section maps out and mediates the key SFL literature. The application guides show how SFL has been and can be applied to various domains, from translation to healthcare communication. The term guides demystify the core terminology and the vocabulary guides aid readers in dealing with the most commonly used terms in text analysis.

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**: Mylar Bag** TIFICAL-Mylar-Bags, 100 PCS Holographic 2.4x3.9 Inch | Small Mylar Pouches, Resealable Bags for Small Business, Mini Pink Ziplock Bag, Bracelet Pouch, Jewelry Sleeves, Sample Packs

**50-pack Mylar Bags - Harvest Right** 50 pack These 10"x14" (1 gallon) Mylar bags are food grade and rated for long term storage. The 7 mil thickness and Mylar material aid in preventing oxygen and water from penetrating the

**Cache-Control header - MDN Web Docs** The HTTP Cache-Control header holds directives (instructions) in both requests and responses that control caching in browsers and shared caches (e.g., Proxies, CDNs)

**Is there a <meta> tag to turn off caching in all browsers?** I found that Chrome responds better to Cache-Control: no-cache (100% conditional requests afterwards). "no-store" sometimes loaded from cache without even attempting a conditional

**nocache - npm** Middleware to destroy caching. Latest version: 4.0.0, last published: 2 years ago. Start using nocache in your project by running `npm i nocache`. There are 491 other projects in the npm

**Cache directive "no-cache" | An explanation of the HTTP Cache** Cache directive "no-cache" An explanation of the HTTP Cache-Control header The Cache-Control header is used to specify directives for caching mechanisms in both HTTP requests

**What's with all the cache/nocache stuff and weird filenames?** The .nocache.js file contains JavaScript code that resolves the Deferred Binding configurations (such as browser detection, for instance) and then uses a lookup table generated by the GWT

**What is the difference between no-cache and no-store in Cache** 95 I don't find get the practical difference between Cache-Control:no-store and Cache-Control:no-cache. As far as I know, no-store means that no cache device is allowed to cache that

**Why both no-cache and no-store should be used in HTTP** The no-cache directive in a response indicates that the response must not be used to serve a subsequent request i.e. the cache must not display a response that has this directive set in the

**What does NOCACHE do? | Tek-Tips** The NOCACHE option specifies that the blocks retrieved for the table are placed at the least recently used end of the LRU list in the buffer cache when a FULL table scan is

**Distributed Cache for .NET, Open Source - NCache - Alachisoft** NCache is an Open Source Distributed Cache for .NET. Use NCache for data caching and ASP.NET Core Sessions, and also for Pub/Sub Messaging and events

**GitHub - helmetjs/nocache: Middleware to disable client-side** Middleware to disable client-side caching. Contribute to helmetjs/nocache development by creating an account on GitHub

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**Kota Keluarga: A Private Beach Cove Tucked in Laiya, Batangas** Just a two-hour drive from the Metro, Kota Keluarga offers guests much-needed privacy and a dream beach getaway. Also known as Klub Keluarga, Kota Keluarga is a beach

**Kota Keluarga - AGL Primo Corporation** It is a residential and commercial development with a resort ambiance and access to the beach in the exclusive part of Laiya Ibabao. The grand plan is to bring the residential structures close to

**Klub Keluarga Resort | San Juan - Facebook** Klub Keluarga Resort, San Juan. 95,279 likes 135 talking about this 10,409 were here. Listen to the rhythm of the waves as they rush to the shore

**0} in San Juan - 2025 Latest Prices, Deals & Reviews | Kota Keluarga Private Resort Klub in San Juan** features accommodation with barbecue facilities and a bar. Among the facilities of this property are a restaurant, a 24-hour front desk and

**Kota Keluarga | Southern Estates** Kota Keluarga is a 380-hectare residential development in Brgy. Laiya Ibabao, San Juan Batangas, with a first rate beach club owned by Pueblo Niño Corporation

**Klub Keluarga Resort - Tripadvisor** Klub Keluarga Resort, Laiya: See 22 traveler reviews, 60 candid photos, and great deals for Klub Keluarga Resort, ranked #491 of 1,379 specialty lodging in Laiya and rated 3 of 5 at Tripadvisor

**Welcome to Klub Keluarga - PNDI** Visit your club now for an enjoyable exclusive vacation

**Kota Keluarga | Beach Resort | San Juan** How popular is Kota Keluarga in San Juan - View reviews, ratings, location maps, contact details

**Kota Keluarga Residences and Beach Resort | Batangas City** □ It is a nearby BEACH RESORT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with RESORT AMENITIES in SAN JUAN, BATANGAS; a place blessed with sandy beaches, lush green hills,

**Kota Keluarga - Althea's Adventures** At first, I wanted to go to Bolinao and Hundred Islands but one of our closest friends showed us a nice resort in Laiya, Batangas so we opted to go there. For those who

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