

Faculty of Letters and Languages

Department of French

Level: 2nd Semester lectures
Groups: 5-6-7
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.L

1- Linking Words and Expressions

Using **transitional** words and phrases or linking words helps you to make yourself **understood** more easily, make **shorter** sentences and improve the **connections** and transitions between **thoughts**. It also helps if you can **structure** your ideas into a clear beginning, middle and end.

1. Positions in the text

***Some linking words should only be used within a sentence.**

E.g. and, but, so, because, then, until, such, as

***Other linking words should only be used between sentences.**

E.g. Furthermore, Moreover, However, Nevertheless, Therefore,

***Some linking words can be used to conclude your point.**

E.g. In conclusion, In that case, providing that, unless, as long as

Let me sum up That covers what I wanted to say Feel free to ask any questions

I'd be glad to answer any questions Thanks for listening As I said earlier

2. Grammar of linking words

Linking devices are **neither** nouns, nor verbs.

- Some linking words must be followed by a clause (**Subject + Verb + Object**)

For example: **While why because although so whereas when**

- Other linking words should be followed by a noun phrase (**Linking word + (the) + Noun/Pronoun or gerund**)

For example: **Because of, despite, during, in spite of**

3. Uses of linking words & expressions

Addition	Consequence	Cause	Generalizing	Purpose	Contrast	Similarity	Sequence
Also As well as besides Furthermore In addition Likewise Moreover Similarly	As a result Therefore Otherwise So Then	As Since Because	As a rule As usual Generally Ordinarily Usually	To In order to So that So to	Conversely Instead On one hand On the other hand On the contrary But However In contrast	Likewise Similar Together with	First To begin with After that In addition In conclusion All in all Finally In turn Next/then

Parts of Speech -2

NOUN: person, place, thing, or idea.

Nouns can be **common** or **proper** .

* Common nouns: man, book, city, team.

* Proper nouns: Justin, *Lord of the Flies*, New York, New York Giants.

Nouns can be **concrete** (things you can see or touch) or **abstract** (things you can't see or touch)

*Concrete nouns: dishes, desks, discs, doorknobs.

*Abstract nouns: love, justice, guilt, anxiety .

Nouns can be **subjects** or **objects**.

☞ A subject noun names the person, place, thing or idea that is doing the action or is being talked about.

*Our **family** loved spending afternoons in the park.*

☞ An object noun is used as the direct object, indirect object, or object of the preposition.

*We would often eat our **lunch** there.*

☞ A predicate noun follows a linking verb or a form of the be verb and repeats/renames the subject.

*Our favorite game was **football**.*

PRONOUN: substitutes for nouns and function as nouns.

Personal pronouns refer to specific people, places, or things .

☞ *I, you, he, she, it, we, they.*

Indefinite pronouns **do not** substitute for specifics.

☞ *everybody, some.*

Relative pronouns **relate** groups of words to nouns or other pronouns.

☞ *who, whoever, which, that.*

Interrogative pronouns introduce **questions**.

☞ *who, which, what .*

Demonstrative pronouns identify or **point to** nouns.

☞ *this, that, such .*

Intensive pronouns a personal pronoun + **self/selves**.

☞ *himself, ourselves.*

Reflexive pronouns same form as intensive but indicate that the sentence subject also receives the **action of the verb**.

☞ *themselves.*

VERB: action or state of being .

* *Janie __ (verb) __ five miles.*

* *You/He/She/They/We __ (intransitive verb) __ often.*

* *I/You/It __ (linking verb) __ happy.*

* *Let's __ (transitive verb) __ it.*

Transitive verbs pass the action on to a **receiver** (person, place, or thing)/object .

☞ The receiver is the object. E.g. *I threw the pen.*

Intransitive verbs don't pass the action on to a receiver .

Linking verbs link subjects to word(s) that describe the subject .

Verb Phrases consist of a main verb and a helping verb.

Helping verbs: can, could, did, do, does, had, has, have, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would.

ADVERB: modify/describes verbs, adjective, or other adverbs; answers the question HOW? WHEN? WHERE? or TO WHAT EXTENT?

Adverbs have 3 forms: positive, comparative, and superlative.

Fido's flea is the most vigorously trained insect in the world. ("Most vigorously" modifies the adjective "trained" and compares one "flea" to all other insects.)

ADJECTIVE: modifies/describes a noun or pronoun; answers the questions WHAT KIND? HOW MANY? WHICH ONE?

The (adjective) girl/boy is very (adjective).

Types of Adjectives

- 📖 Demonstrative: **points** out a particular noun.
- 📖 Compound: made up of **more than one word** .
- 📖 Indefinite: gives an approximate **number/quantity**.
- 📖 Predicate: follows a **linking verb** and **describes** the subject.

Forms of Adjectives

- 📖 Positive: describes noun/pronoun without comparing it to anything.
- 📖 Comparative: compares 2 nouns/pronouns .
- 📖 Superlative: compares 3 or more nouns/pronouns .

PREPOSITIONS: show position or direction, gives more information and explains things and explains relationships.

E.g. in, on, at...

CONJUNCTIONS: connects ideas or joins words, phrases, or clauses.

- * Subordinate Conjunctions: as, after, although, while, when, until, before, because, if, since .
- * Coordinate: FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so .

INTERJECTIONS: word or phrase used to express strong emotion or surprise. They exist in single words or VERY short phrases. Usually set off with a comma, exclamation point, question mark, or period.

E.g. Ah! Oh. Hey, Oh my gosh! Huh? Oh, man!