

## What are English Connectors?

English Connectors , also called **linkers**, **connectives** or **linking words**, are the *glue* that holds your sentences together. A text wouldn't be a proper text if we didn't use connectors appropriately. So, Connectors or Linkers are words or phrases that we use to link (i.e. connect or join) ideas

*It was raining. I stayed at home.*

In this example, we can see that the first idea, 'It was raining.' is the reason for the second idea, 'I stayed at home.' Or, 'I stayed at home' is a result of 'It was raining.' We can use linkers such as *so* or *therefore* to make the relationship between the two ideas clear.

*It was raining, so I stayed at home.*

*It was raining. Therefore, I stayed at home.*

We could also change the order and put the result before the reason and use a linker such as *because*.

*I stayed at home because it was raining.*

However, this is one of the things that intermediate English students struggle with most. Sometimes, they don't know an appropriate one to use or they don't know how to use it properly. For this reason, in this article, we will go over some **essential connectors** which are simply perfect for intermediate English learners. Some examples are given for your convenience . You can print it out and study to do the exercises properly .Pls do read it before doing the exercise. If you need to understand it in Bengali you can click the link below.

Linking Word (Sentence Connector) - বাক্য সংযোজনকারী

<https://studypoint1998bd.blogspot.com/2017/07/sentence-connector.html>

Rules in English

[http://www.ebookbou.edu.bd/Books/Text/OS/HSC/hsc\\_2852/Unit-10.pdf](http://www.ebookbou.edu.bd/Books/Text/OS/HSC/hsc_2852/Unit-10.pdf)

## Examples of Using Sentence Connectors

### 1. Similarity

*likewise similarly correspondingly by the same token in the same way*

- Men must wear a jacket and a tie; **similarly**, women must wear a skirt or a dress, not trousers.
- She was late and I **similarly** was delayed.
- You can't teach navigation in the middle of a storm. **Likewise**, you can't build a system of values in the current educational climate.

### 2. Contrast

#### a. Direct Opposition

- Ali worked hard. **On the other hand/In contrast/ However**, Okan hardly did any work at all.
- Metin is lazy. **However**, his brother is quite diligent (=hard working).
- George is an optimist. **In contrast/However/**, Bill is a pessimist.
- Extroverts love crowds. **In contrast**, introverts prefer solitude.
- Six is more than five; **conversely**, five is less than six.

#### b. Denial of Expectation (Unexpected result)

- She studied diligently for several months. **Nevertheless/However/Yet/Nonetheless**, she failed.
- George is very handsome. **Yet**, he is not popular with girls.
- My uncle is 70 years old now. **Nonetheless**, he maintains his interest in legal matters.
- It's raining. **Even so**, we must go out.

#### CONTRAST

On the other hand  
In contrast  
conversely  
however  
yet  
still  
nonetheless  
nevertheless  
even so  
in spite of this  
despite that/this  
whereas

**C. Common Contrasts:** **HOWEVER** : Katty couldn't cash her paycheck However, she managed to buy a new TV set. **BUT**: Oscar had a ticket, but he didn't go to the game **NEVERTHELESS**: There was little chance of success; nevertheless they decided to perform the surgery. **STILL** He is rich. Still, he leads a miserable life. **YET**: Edison dropped out school at an early age, yet he became a famous inventor **WHEREAS**. Tom thinks we're ready to begin whereas Lisa thinks we have to wait. **ALTHOUGH** : Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our vacation **THOUGH** Maria didn't receive a scholarship though she is an excellent student **EVEN IF**: Even if you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train **EVEN THOUGH**: Even though the weather was bad, the ship departed. **IN SPITE OF**: In spite of being a millionaire, he is very mean **DESPITE**: Despite the doctor's advice, he played football last week.

### 3. Result

- He passed his exams. **Therefore/Thus/Hence/Accordingly/Consequently**, he had some good news to tell his parents.
- Professor Brown is an outstanding scientist. **Hence**, he is highly respected.
- He has been studying hard for a long time. **Thus**, he has made considerable progress.
- He lacks self-confidence. **As a consequence**, he is unlikely to be successful.
- The demand has increased sharply. **Accordingly**, the prices are higher now.

#### RESULT

as a consequence  
accordingly  
for this/that reason  
therefore  
as a result  
consequently  
hence  
thus  
because of that/this

### 4. Addition and Listing

ADDITION AND LISTING		
also	besides	further moreover furthermore
	in addition	
first	(firstly, first of all, to begin with, in the first place, for one thing )	
secondly	(second, in the second place, for another thing)	
thirdly	(third, in the third place)	
finally, lastly, last of all		

- Aykut plays football. **Moreover/ Besides/ Also**, he runs a restaurant.
- Necla writes short stories, **in addition**, she writes articles for a newspaper.
- To prepare his homework, Jack went through various history books. **Furthermore**, he took notes from several encyclopedias.
- During her spare time, Ayla practices the piano; **in addition**, she plays the violin.

- I prefer to buy fruits and vegetables in the open market because they are quite cheap there. **Besides**, they are much fresher than fruits and vegetables sold at the greengrocers'.
- Living in a big city offers good job opportunities. **Also**, it provides good educational opportunities.
- All does not have a gift for music. **Moreover**, he lacks motivation to practice music. **Therefore**, he can't become a good musician.
- Owning a car has some advantages. **First (First of all/Firstly/ To begin with)**, it gives you comfort. **Secondly**, it saves you a lot of time. **Thirdly**, it gives you great freedom of movement.

## 5. Time

- I read the morning papers for a while. **Afterwards**, I took a shower.
- **First** pick up the receiver and **then** insert a coin into the coin-box.
- **At first**, I had great difficulty with grammar. Later, *however*, I was able to overcome these difficulties by studying hard.
- The party is Tuesday, but **in the meantime** I have to shop and prepare the food.
- They'll be here soon. **Meanwhile**, let's have coffee.

### TIME

at first  
afterwards  
later  
then  
in the meantime  
meanwhile

## 6. Exemplification

- Women generally live longer than men. **For instance**, in the United States life expectancy for women is 75, while it is 73 for men.
- Earthquakes can be highly destructive. **To illustrate**, the earthquake which occurred in Erzincan in 1939 devastated the whole town, killing more than 35,000 people.

### EXEMPLIFICATION

for instance  
for example  
to illustrate

## 7. Particularization

*in particular    particularly    specifically*

- Shopping in small markets is quite advantageous. **In particular**, one can find specialty items that larger stores do not contain.
- We still needed to arrange several details for the trip. **Specifically**, we had to make plane and train reservations as well as decide on the final itinerary.

## 8. Explanation

*that is    namely    in other words    that is to say*

- The brochure dealt with travelling in Morocco. **That is/In other words/ Namely**, it discussed transportation, currency, and language.
- The machinery was not impaired; **that is**, it wasn't damaged.
- Good readers should be able to read between the lines; **that is**, they should be able to make inferences (=to draw conclusions) about information that is conveyed indirectly or given only partially.
- There is only one topic to discuss, **namely**, the question of discipline.
- As a child grows up, he learns how to behave in ways which are appropriate to the society into which he is born. **That is to say**, he acquires the patterns of behavior which are accepted as normal in his society.

## 9. Emphasis

*in fact    indeed    as a matter of fact    actually*

- He is quite wealthy. **In fact**, he is one of the richest men in Turkey.
- I like reading. **As a matter of fact**, it is my favorite pastime.
- Mural is a highly talented musician. **Indeed**, he has an extraordinary gift for music.

## 10. Refutation

*on the contrary*

- She is not ugly. **On the contrary**, she is a good-looking girl.
- I don't hate classical music. **On the contrary**, I'm very fond of it.

### 11. Reformulation

*in other words*      *to put it in a different way, put differently*

- He is a conservative. **In other words**, he favors the preservation of old institutions in their original form.
- Is there a cheaper solution? **In other words**, can you make a cheaper device?

### 12. Correction

*rather*   *to be more precise*

- This system must be improved. **Rather**, it must be thoroughly changed.
- Her name is not Margeret. **Rather**, it is Margot.

### 13. Transition

*as for*                      *as to*                      *with regard to*                      *with respect to*  
*as regards*              *regarding*              *as far as X is concerned*

- Both Orkun and Ozkan are my friends. Orkun studies law at Ankara University. **As for** Ozkan, he studies mechanical engineering at METU.
- **As far as comfort is concerned**, a car is definitely much better than a bicycle. *On the other hand, with respect to* convenience, it is difficult to say the same thing.
- METU and ITU are similar in several **respects** (=ways). First, they are both technical universities. Secondly, they are alike **as regards** the courses offered.
- Sony, which is \$550, is much more expensive than Grundig, which is \$440. However, **as far as** quality is concerned (**With regard to/ As regards** quality), *the former is far better than the latter*.

### 14. Alternative

- You're welcome to come with us now in our car. **Alternatively**, you could go later with Mary.

### 15. Negative Condition

*or else*                      *otherwise*

- I must leave now, **or else** I'll be late.
- You must study hard. **Otherwise**, you may fail.

### 16. Summation/ Conclusion

*in summary*      *in brief*      *in short*      *in conclusion to be brief*      *to sum up*      *all in all*

- This is our most disastrous and embarrassing defeat ever; **in short**, it is a fiasco.
- The system lacked originality, efficiency and ingenuity. **In conclusion**, it was a complete failure.

### 17. Other Sentence Connectors

**after all**: I don't think he should be punished for breaking the window. **After all**, he's only five years old.

**incidentally/by the way** Some people, and **incidentally** that includes Robert, just won't look after themselves properly.

**above all** (=more than anything else) He misses all of us, but he longs **above all** to see his family again.

**all the same**: (even so, nevertheless, in any case,) I like him; **all the same**, I don't trust him

**anyway, anyhow, in any case** :I wasn't asked; **anyway/anyhow/in any case**, I wasn't keen to go.

**instead** (used to indicate contrast) Mary did not answer. **Instead** she looked out of the taxi window.

## Exercises

### SET A

1. Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country. (a) , her economy and prosperity depend on agriculture. (b) , our agriculture depends on the mercy of nature. (c) , if there is sufficient rain, people can plough their lands and sow seeds in time. (d) , they can reap a good harvest. (e) if it does not rain in time, the farmers cannot grow the crops easily and they do not have good harvest. (f) , without water our agriculture is lifeless. The rain is not always beneficial to our agriculture (g) —, sometimes it rains so much that it causes floods. (h) —, our crops go under water and most often, they are totally destroyed. (i) , the farmers who constitute the most part of our professional people, lose everything. (j) , we can safely conclude that our economy depends on rain.

2. Deforestation means cutting down trees or destruction of trees at random. (a) — it endangers our life. There are many factors behind this destruction. (b) — our population is increasing by leaps and bounds. (c) — there is excessive pressure on land. (d) — our carelessness is mainly responsible for this destruction. (e) — the additional population requires more land for settlement and agricultural cultivation. (f) — with the increase of population infrastructure facilities are getting increased. (g) — land areas are decreasing and land for trees and forests are getting decreased day by day. (h) — people are destroying trees for cooking food, making brick and melting pitch etc. (i) — deforestation causes increase of carbon dioxide, global warming and ecological imbalance. (j) — there are natural disasters including flood, cyclone, tidal surge etc.

3. Drug addiction is a curse in modern age. (a) —, it is the habit of using un-prescribed medicine for exciting feelings. (b) —, drug addiction is found among the young generation. (c) —, it has engulfed the whole nation. (d) —, people of all ages have fallen victim to this dangerous diseases. (e) — drugs create some kind of dream-like feelings, the drug takers forget everything for the time being. (f) —, the influence of drugs also causes long sleep to the drug addicts. (g) —, the after effects of drug addiction are many. (h) —, it is harmful not only to the addicts but also to the whole society. (i) — drug taking is a diseases, there should be given treatment to cure the addicts. (j) —, parents and responsible authorities should be more alert to cure drug addiction.

4. Students have certain duties towards the country, (a) —, they must contribute to the eradication of illiteracy. During the vacation they can go to villages and teach the illiteracy people. (b) —, they can make a literate nation and ensure a considerable development. (c) —, the students have to create awareness among the common people about the basic rules of health and sanitation. (d) —, it will have an enormous effect on the overall development of the country. (e) —, the students should teach the illiterate farmers about the scientific methods of cultivation. (f) —, they should take part in voluntary service during the crisis periods of a country. (g) —, the students should prepare themselves as the future leaders of the country. They must be serious in this matter. (h) —, they will fail to prepare themselves. (i) —, the country will not see the

light of development. (j) —, the students are the most vital element of a country and their development means the development of the country.

5. Time and tide wait for none (a)-- no one can stop the march of time. (b)-- we should not waste a single moment in vain ©-- we should make the proper use of very single moment of our life. (d)-- the students should understand the value of time. Some students pass away their valuable time in Face book. (e)-- they kill their time (f)-- they cannot prepare their lessons well. (g)-- they always have a poor preparation for the exam. (h)-- they cannot do well in the exam. (i)-- they don't stop wasting time (j)-- they continue to waste their time using Face book till it is too late for them.

## SET B

1. Honesty is a noble virtue. The man (a) — possesses this rare quality is the happiest man on earth. To be honest, a man should have trustworthiness (b) — nobody trusts a liar. A liar may prosper for the time being, (c) — ultimately he goes to the dogs. (d) — we should be honest. It is said that honesty is the best policy (e) — dishonesty is the sign of downfall. God helps those who are honest. (f) — dishonest people are cursed; Childhood is the best time (g) — children should be taught honesty. It is said (h) ? children should be allowed to mix with those friends (i) — are honest. (j) — the can mould their characters.

2. Many years ago there lived a king named Soloman. He was very wise and helped people in many ways. (a) —, his name and fame spread far and wide. The Queen of Sheba heard about the name and fame of king Soloman. (b) —, she could not believe that he was so wise and wealthy. (c) —, she decided to visit his country and meet him personally. (d) —, the queen came to king Soloman's palace. She brought with her hundred servants who carried many fine presents. (e) —, she brought with her some artificial flowers that were mixed with some real flowers. (f) —, the flowers were beautiful and looked alike. (g) —, the queen asked the courtiers to find out the real ones. They took time and watched the flowers minutely. (h) —, they failed to differentiate. (i) —, King Soloman watched some bees flying over some flowers. (j) —, he realized those flowers to be real.

3. The greatness of a book depends (a) — on the acceptability among readers. (b) — we read a book just once, we can discover many things in it. (c) — basing on one reading, we cannot judge the standard of a book. (d) — a book is praised (e) —, we have no doubt about the greatness of the book. (f) — the first reading we may not understand a book.

But if we read more than once, we will see (g) — it was read (h) — praised. (i) — the great books are those (j) — have passed the test of time.

4. Everybody wants to be happy in life. Happiness is a relative term. (a) — it depends upon some factors. (b) — contentment is the key to happiness. Contentment varies from person to person. (c) — a beggar may be contented with only ten taka (d) — a wealthy man may be unsatisfied even after getting one million taka. (e) — it is said that contentment brings happiness. (f) — we must learn to be contented with what we have. (g) — this learning is the simplest way to remain happy. (h) — we must remember that our life is short and in this short life, we cannot get everything (i) — we want. If we want everything, we will not get happiness. (j) — we will get frustrated and plunge into the world of sadness.

5. Trees are a vital part of our environment, (a) —, they bear a great impact on the climate. (b) — we are not careful about them. (c) —, we destroy trees at random. (d) —, one day the country will bear the consequence of greenhouse effect. (e) — ours is an agricultural country, our economy depends upon it. (f) —, our agriculture is dependent on rain, (g) — trees play a vital role on our climate, (h) —, trees keep the soil strong. (i) —, trees save us from flood (j) — many other natural calamities.

Zakia Sultana, Associate Professor, Department of English, Adamjee Cantonment College. Time: 10 AM- 11 AM if you need any clarification ( 01711544984) Or Join Google English Classroom **ACC ENGLISH CLASS** ( 11 AM to 12 PM) as **STUDENT** with code:2dyt3gn