



Los **marcadores discursivos**, también llamados conectores, son elementos que ayudan a interpretar el texto. Existen diferentes tipos de conectores que sirven para dar coherencia y cohesión al texto. Es decir, ayudan a estructurar la información:

ORDENAR EL DISCURSO Antes de nada En primer lugar En segundo lugar En último lugar Por un lado/otro lado Por último Para empezar A continuación Primero/después/luego Finalmente Para terminar	INTRODUCIR UN TEMA En cuanto a Con relación a Con respecto a Por otra parte En relación con Por lo que se refiere a Acerca de	AÑADIR IDEAS Además Asimismo También Igualmente Al mismo tiempo Por otro lado Por otra parte Así pues	ACLARAR O EXPLICAR Es decir O sea Esto es En efecto Conviene subrayar Dicho de otra manera En otras palabras Con esto quiero decir
EJEMPLIFICAR Por ejemplo Concretamente En concreto En particular Pongamos por caso	INTRODUCIR UNA OPINIÓN PERSONAL Para mí En mi opinión Yo creo que A mi entender/parecer A mi juicio Según mi punto de vista Personalmente Considero que	INDICAR HIPÓTESIS Es posible Es probable Probablemente Posiblemente A lo mejor Quizá(s) Tal vez	INDICAR OPOSICIÓN O CONTRASTE Pero Por el contrario Aunque Sin embargo A pesar de No obstante En cambio Al contrario
INDICAR CONSECUENCIA Por esto Por tanto En consecuencia Por consiguiente Como resultado Por lo cual De modo/manera que De ahí que	INDICAR CAUSA Porque Ya que Como Puesto/dado que A causa de Debido a Visto que	RESUMIR En resumen En pocas palabras Para resumir En suma Globalmente En definitiva	CONCLUIR O TERMINAR En conclusión Para finalizar Para terminar Para concluir Por último En definitiva En resumen

Algunos de ellos en inglés:

<u>Adición</u> Se suman ideas que tienen un mismo nivel de información	additionally and also another point is as well as besides both ... and furthermore in addition in the same way likewise moreover not only ... but also similarly too what's more
A new form of Johnson-Cook model has been developed, which not only can provide better curve fitting for various types of stress-strain curves, but also create a way to estimate stress-strain curves at high strain rates by using the quasi-static stress-strain data.	

<u>Contraste</u> Se expresan ideas que se oponen, o son de alguna manera, diferentes	But By contrast Conversely However In contrast instead Nevertheless On the contrary On the one hand ... On the other hand	Rather still Unlike Yet Whereas while
<u>Concesión</u> Se acepta una idea, haciendo una salvedad	Although/ though/ even though Despite In spite of	
<p>- Today, robots are enjoying a resurgence. As computer processors are getting faster and cheaper, robots can afford to get smarter. Meanwhile, researchers are working on ways to help robots move and "think" more efficiently. Although most robots in use today are designed for specific tasks, the goal is to someday make universal robots, robots that are flexible enough to do just about anything a human does—andmore.</p> <p>- Oil spills from giant tankers have devastated coastlines of the English Channel. Yet, the last few years have characterized by a surge in environmental activism.</p>		

<u>Alternativa</u> Expresa una opción entre dos o más ideas	Either ... or Or Or else Whether ... or
- This can be either a simple redox process such as the oxidation of carbon to yield carbon dioxide, or the reduction of carbon by hydrogen to yield methane (CH ₄), or it can be a complex process such as the oxidation of sugar in the human body through a series of very complex electron transfer processes.	

<u>Causa</u> Se introduce una idea que es la causa de lo expresado previamente o a continuación en el texto	because Because of due to for owing to Since
- Thales was incorrect in believing the attraction was due to a magnetic effect, but later science would prove a link between magnetism and electricity. According to a controversial theory, the Parthians may have had knowledge of electroplating, based on the 1936 discovery of the Baghdad Battery, which resembles a galvanic cell, though it is uncertain whether the artefact was electrical in nature.	
- Since science is socially constructed, it is influenced by cultural change.	

<u>Consecuencia</u> La idea introducida por el conector se infiere de lo expresado anteriormente	As a result of Consequently For that reason Hence So	So that then Therefore Thereby Thus
- Japan's small manufacturers are accustomed to competition and therefore , unafraid of the deregulatory policies of the government.		

<u>Enumeración o secuenciación</u> El conector introduce diferentes ideas en lista, en un orden determinado.	Finally First/ firstly/ first of all In the second place, Last / lastly Next Second/ secondly Third To begin with, To conclude
- Standardization is favored for two main reasons. Firstly , it is cheaper. Secondly , marketing people are already thinking on a European scale.	

<u>Ejemplificación</u>	<p>As shown by</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>For example</p> <p>For instance</p> <p>Illustrated by</p> <p>In the case of</p> <p>like</p> <p>One example is ...</p> <p>Such as</p> <p>Take</p>
Se introduce una idea como ejemplo de lo expresado anteriormente	
- The car is loaded with options such as chrome wheels and tinted windows	

<u>Énfasis</u>	<p>Above all</p> <p>Especially</p> <p>In particular</p> <p>Indeed</p> <p>notably</p> <p>Significantly</p>
Introduce una idea para enfatizar o realzar lo expresado anteriormente	
- Time passes more rapidly, and indeed differently, in Central and Eastern Europe	

<u>Reformulación</u> <u>Resumen</u>	<p>Altogether</p> <p>Eventually</p> <p>Generally</p> <p>In a word</p> <p>In all</p> <p>In brief</p>	<p>In general</p> <p>In other words</p> <p>In short</p> <p>On the whole</p> <p>Overall</p> <p>To sum up</p>
Introduce una conclusión final luego de dar una serie de explicaciones		
- In short , the author is sidestepping the macroeconomic solutions that some advocates insist are the only way to solve the problem of poverty.		

<u>Temporalidad</u>	<p>After that</p> <p>afterwards</p> <p>As soon as</p> <p>At first</p> <p>At the beginning</p> <p>At the end</p> <p>Before</p> <p>By this time</p> <p>During</p> <p>Eventually</p> <p>Finally</p> <p>immediately</p> <p>Meanwhile</p>	<p>next</p> <p>Now</p> <p>Once</p> <p>Prior to</p> <p>Simultaneously</p> <p>Since</p> <p>subsequently</p> <p>Then</p> <p>until</p> <p>When</p> <p>While / as</p> <p>Yet</p>
El conector introduce relaciones temporales, ya sean de anterioridad, simultaneidad, o posterioridad.		
<p>- Since the discovery of Nitric Oxide, there have been over 20,000 scientific papers written about it.</p> <p>- As the process is executed, it accesses instructions and data from memory.</p>		

<u>Condición</u> El conector introduce una condición: primero debe suceder algo para que se produzca determinado resultado	As long as Even when If On condition that Only if otherwise Provided that/ providing that So long as Supposing that Unless whether
- The results of those studies will be considered when they are available and the agency will decide on that basis whether revisions to the standards are warranted.	

<u>Propósito</u> Expresa un propósito, objetivo o fin.	In order to So that For For that purpose So as to With the aim/ purpose that
The railway systems were built in order to facilitate the removal of primary produce to the ports and abroad.	

MARCADORES DISCURSIVOS CON MÁS DE UNA FUNCIÓN

CONECTOR	CAUSA	COMPARACIÓN	CONTRASTE	PROPÓSITO	TIEMPO
AS	debido a	como			A medida que
FOR	debido a			para	durante
SINCE	debido a				desde
STILL			aún así		todavía
WHILE			mientras que		mientras
YET			sin embargo		todavía

Algunos ejemplos:

1. The techniques and processes can equally be applied to other types of business **as** we progress further into the 21st century.
2. **As** a leading global manufacturer of heating equipment, we are innovating all new ways to deliver the right temperature **while** saving energy.
3. He studied English **while** his friend studied Physics.
4. The Government has a large stock of assets, but net debt is **still** the third highest in the OECD.
5. We haven't solved the problem **yet**.

Marcadores discursivos o conectores

Son marcadores discursivos que unen dos segmentos textuales. Funcionan como elementos cohesivos para establecer una relación semántica.

Ejemplos:

- 1) Global warming is causing climate patterns to change. However, global warming represents one aspect of climate change.

The diagram shows the sentence "Global warming is causing climate patterns to change. However, global warming represents one aspect of climate change." Brackets under "Global warming is causing climate patterns to change." and "global warming represents one aspect of climate change." are labeled "IDEA 1" and "IDEA 2" respectively. The word "However," is circled in blue, and a blue arrow points down from it to the text "Indica CONTRASTE".
- 2) Although deforestation emits gases to the atmosphere, the majority of greenhouse gases come from the burning of fossil fuels.

The diagram shows the sentence "Although deforestation emits gases to the atmosphere, the majority of greenhouse gases come from the burning of fossil fuels." Brackets under "deforestation emits gases to the atmosphere," and "the majority of greenhouse gases come from the burning of fossil fuels." are labeled "IDEA 1" and "IDEA 2" respectively. The word "Although" is circled in blue, and a blue arrow points down from it to the text "Indica CONCESIÓN".
- 3) Corrosion resistant coatings can increase the lifespan of a component as well as reduce maintenance costs.

The diagram shows the sentence "Corrosion resistant coatings can increase the lifespan of a component as well as reduce maintenance costs." Brackets under "Corrosion resistant coatings can increase the lifespan of a component" and "reduce maintenance costs." are labeled "IDEA 1" and "IDEA 2" respectively. The phrase "as well as" is circled in blue, and a blue arrow points down from it to the text "Indica ADICIÓN".