

## LINKING WORDS

### A) Linking words that join clauses within a sentence.

#### Purpose

##### -So (that)

We can use *so that* to express purpose (the reason why someone does something). *So that* is usually followed by *can could, will or would*.

*The police locked the door **so (that)** no-one could get in.*

##### -infinitive of purpose

We can use the infinitive to express purpose. The subject of the main clause and the purpose clause must be the same.

*Jack went to England **to study** engineering.*

If the two subjects are different, we can't use the infinitive of purpose; we have to use *so that*.

*Jack went to England **so that** his brother would have some help working in a restaurant.*

##### -In order to, so as to

These are more formal ways of expressing purpose.

*Scientists used only local materials, **in order to** save money.*

There are also negative forms: *in order not to, so as not to*.

*The soldiers moved at night, **so as not to** alarm the villagers.*

##### -For (+ noun or+gerund)

This describes how something is used.

*This button is **for starting** the engine.*

*This is **for the** lights.*

## Result

##### -So, such a, such

*So* is used with an adjective or adverb.

*Jim was **so tall (that)** he hit his head on the ceiling.*

*Jim drove **so quickly (that)** they reached the station twenty minutes early.*

*Such a* is used with adjective+singular noun.

*Helen is **such a busy person (that)** she never feels bored.*

*Such* is used with adjective+plural or uncountable noun

*They were **such** nice people that everybody liked them.*

##### -so many, so much, so few, so little

*So many/few* are used with plural nouns. *So much/little* are used with uncountable nouns.

*There **so many passengers (that)** we couldn't find a seat.*

*There was **so much noise (that)** I didn't get to sleep until 3 a.m.*

##### - Too/Not enough+to

*Too* means *more than is necessary or good*. *Not enough* means *less than is necessary or good*. They can be both used with an adjective + *to*. Compare:

*The bookcase was **too big to** get down the stair.*

*The bookcase was **not small enough to** get down the stairs.*

## Contrast

##### -Although, though, even though

*Although* often becomes *though* in speech. *Though* can come at the end of a sentence, *although* cannot.

***Although** I asked her, she didn't come. (speech and writing)*

***Though** I asked her, she didn't come. (speech)*

*I asked her, (but) she didn't come, **though**. (speech)*

*Even though* gives a stronger contrast than *although*.

***Even though** I asked her, she didn't come.(= which was really surprising)*

### **-While, whereas**

*While* and *whereas* are used in formal speech and writing. They compare two facts and emphasize the difference between them.

*While* (Manchester) United were fast and accurate, (Manchester) City were slow and careless.

### **-However, nevertheless**

*However* is a way of expressing contrast in formal speech or writing. It can go at the beginning, middle or end of the sentence, and is separated by a comma ( or a pause in speech).

*Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. However, on this occasion I'll do it.*

*Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. On this occasion, however, I'll do it.*

*Nevertheless* is a formal way of expressing *however*.

*I'm not happy with your work. Nevertheless, I'm going to give you one last chance.*

### **- Despite and in spite of**

These expressions are followed by a noun (including the gerund used as a noun) , and not by a clause (subject+verb).

*In spite of the rain, we went out.* (although it was raining, we went out.)

*Despite losing, we celebrated.* (Although we lost, we celebrated.)

## **Reason**

### **- Because, as and since**

*As* and *since* have the meaning of *because* and can begin a sentence.

*As/since it was late, we decided to go home.*

In formal , written language we can use *for* to mean *because*, but it cannot begin a sentence.

*Peter has given up sailing, for he doesn't have time.*

### **- Because of, on account of, due to and owing to**

We can use all these words in place of *because of*.

*Everyone was depressed on account of/due to owing to the bad weather.*

Note the difference:

*Sue's success was due to her hard work.* (noun + be + due to )

*Sue succeeded owing to her hard work.* (verb + owing to )

## **B) Linking words that join ideas across sentences and paragraphs : text organizers**

Text organizers, which make clear the organization of what we say or write, **are more common in writing or formal speech**. They usually come at **the start of a sentence** and have **a comma** afterwards, but can come after a coma in the middle of a sentence.

### **-Sequencing**

We often number or order the points we are making.

*First (of all) ..., Secondly..., Next..., Then ..., Finally/lastly/last of all...*

In narrative, the sequence of events can be introduced by:

*First..., Then..., After all..., Finally/ in the end...*

### **-Adding**

We can introduce additional points.

*Furthermore..., Moreover..., In addition to ..., As well as this..., Besides( this)...*

### **-Giving opinions**

We can introduce personal opinions.

*Personally..., In my own opinion/view...*

### **-Giving examples**

We can introduce examples.

*For example..., For instance...*

We can also use *such as* to give an example, but it is not used at the beginning of a sentence.

*The factory produces electric goods, **such as** food mixers and other kitchen appliances.*

### **-Showing a result**

Part A gives some informal ways to show a result. Formal ways include:

*Consequently..., As a result..., Thus...*

### **-Making a contrast**

Part A gives some informal ways to make a contrast. Formal ways include:

*On the other hand..., However..., Nevertheless..., In contrast..., In comparison...*

### **-Summarising**

We can summarize all the points we have made.

*In conclusion..., To sum up...*

## **LINKING WORDS AND PHRASES**

### **Contrast**

#### **-Although, though, even though**

*Although* often becomes *though* in speech. *Though* can come at the end of a sentence, *although* cannot.

***Although** I asked her, she didn't come.* (speech and writing)

***Though** I asked her, she didn't come.* (speech)

*I asked her, (but) she didn't come, **though**.* (speech)

*Even though* gives a stronger contrast than *although*.

***Even though** I asked her, she didn't come.* (= which was really surprising)

#### **-While, whereas**

*While* and *whereas* are used in formal speech and writing. They compare two facts and emphasize the difference between them.

***While** (Manchester) United were fast and accurate, (Manchester) City were slow and careless.*

#### **-However, nevertheless**

*However* is a way of expressing contrast in formal speech or writing. It can go at the beginning, middle or end of the sentence, and is separated by a comma ( or a pause in speech).

*Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. **However**, on this occasion I'll do it.*

*Normally we don't refund money without a receipt. On this occasion, **however**, I'll do it.*

*Nevertheless* is a formal way of expressing *however*.

*I'm not happy with your work. **Nevertheless**, I'm going to give you one last chance.*

#### **- Despite and in spite of**

These expressions are followed by a noun (including the gerund used as a noun) , and not by a clause (subject+verb).

***In spite of the rain**, we went out.* (although it was raining, we went out.)

***Despite losing**, we celebrated.* (Although we lost, we celebrated.)

## Reason

### - *Because, as* and *since*

*As* and *since* have the meaning of *because* and can begin a sentence.

*As/since* it was late, we decided to go home.

In formal , written language we can use *for* to mean *because*, but it cannot begin a sentence.

*Peter has given up sailing, for he doesn't have time.*

### - *Because of, on account of, due to* and *owing to*

We can use all these words in place of *because of*.

*Everyone was depressed on account of/due to owing to the bad weather.*

Note the difference:

*Sue's success was due to her hard work.* (noun + be + due to )

*Sue succeeded owing to her hard work.* (verb + owing to )

## Condition

### - "If" clauses

-Type 1 conditional:

*If he gets the job, he will move to Chicago.*

-Type 2 conditional:

*If he got the job, he would move to Chicago.*

-Type 3 conditional:

*If he had got the job, he would have moved to Chicago.*

-*Should*. We can use *should* instead of *if* in a conditional sentence. It means *if by any chance...*and makes the action less likely.

*Should you see John, can you give him a message?*

- *Unless, provided that, so long as, as long as, until, as soon as, once, supposing that*

*Unless* you tell me the way, I'll get lost. (*unless* = *if not*)

Be careful:

*I'll come provided that / so long as/ as long as / once* you show me the way.

*BUT : I won't come until / unless* you show me the way.