**Words that ADD information:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that ADD information** | |
| also | and |
| another | beside |
| first, second, third,... | furthermore |
| in addition | moreover |

* Chris is on the basketball team this semester at Indiana School for the Deaf. **In addition**, he is on the soccer team.
* We will be here for one more week so we can finish up our work. **Another reason** we are staying longer is because we do not want to miss the Deaf Way conference.
* I admire I. King Jordan because he is the first deaf president of Gallaudet. **Besides that**, I admire him because he is a great long distance runner. **Furthermore**, he is a dedicated family man. All in all, there is not much to dislike about the man, except he is too perfect!

**Words that show CONCLUSION:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that show CONCLUSION** | |
| finally | in conclusion |
| to conclude | to sum up |

* Many parents and students have been complaining about the program. **For example**, scores on the end-of-grade tests have gone down from last year; teachers are not very motivated; and everyone is frustrated. **To sum up**, some improvements in the middle school program need to be made.

**Words that REPEAT information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that REPEAT information** | |
| in fact | in other words |
| once again | to put it another way |
| to repeat |  |

* Lisa decided not to go to King Islands. **In fact** she told me, "No, way."
* Sally has lost an oar on her boat and she is in big trouble. Well, **to put it another way**, Sally has to find another way to row or she will sink!

**Words that show COMPARISON:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that show COMPARISON** | |
| as ... as | in like manner |
| as if | like |
| by comparison | likewise |
| in comparison | similarly |

* The news reported that Montana would be very cold this week. I said, "**Likewise**, Rochester will be, too."
* Ronda bought a new Saturn car; so **in like manner** the rest of her friends did the same thing.
* **By comparison**, Greensboro, N.C. is much smaller than Washington, D.C. is.
* **Compared to** seven years ago when the printer worked well, it has been "ill" a great deal of the time in recent weeks.

**Words that show CONTRASTS or DIFFERENCES:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that show CONTRASTS or DIFFERENCES** | |
| although | but |
| however | in contrast |
| in spite of | nevertheless |
| nonetheless | rather than |
| though | unlike |
| yet |  |

* I am not able to go to the beach with you. **Nevertheless**, thanks for asking me.
* The idea of attending the play at Gallaudet is nice. **However**, the Theoretical Issues in Sign Language Research conference is scheduled at the same time.
* He prefers to attend the play **rather than** attending the conference.
* The play was great, **nonetheless**, I am sick of seeing it for the fourth time.
* Amber, Sharon, and Megan went to Busch Gardens for the day. **In spite of** the cold weather, they enjoyed themselves.

**Words that show a TIME relationship:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words that show a TIME relationship** | | |
| after so much time | after that | at first |
| before | beginning, ending | eventually |
| earlier | even when | ever since |
| following | from then on | from, to |
| in time | last | later |
| meanwhile | near, far | next |
| now | over | soon |
| still | the next day, night | then |
| while |  |  |

* We need to wash our clothes, **after** that we can go to the Taste of D.C. festival.
* I can't wait to watch "NYPD," it is coming on **soon**. You can watch the rerun later this week.
* **While** Missy was driving to work, she saw a deer by the roadside. She slowed down to watch the deer for a short time, then continued on her way to work.
* **Even when** Sally was able to, she did not bother to finish her ASL project.
* That house felt very creepy inside; **meanwhile**, it was sunny outside.
* **Eventually**, Sally got tired of John calling her on the TTY all the time since she was not interested in him.
* **At first**, I thought it was a dead animal. As I walked closer, I saw it was only a worn-out coat on the ground.
* Looking **beyond** this month, I predict that funding will be much better for this program.
* Everyone hid out in the hall **during** the hurricane, hoping they would be safe.
* Rebecca has not eaten at Lone Star **ever since** she became sick from eating the food.

**Words that LIMIT or PREPARE for an example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that LIMIT or PREPARE for an example** | |
| for example | for instance |
| to illustrate | such as |

* Jeff is an interesting person to know. **To illustrate**, he knows a lot about the history of the Deaf community in Ireland.
* There are things that need to be done to improve the company. **For instance**, we can begin by organizing the files.
* I have a few things to take care of **such as** paying bills, cleaning the house, and going to the post office.

**Words that show CAUSE (explain why):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that show CAUSE (explain why)** | |
| because | because of |
| caused by |  |

* Midnight was not able to move around well **because** his hind legs were in casts. He broke them when he fell off the bookshelf.
* Did you see the tragic accident on I-85 south? It was **caused by** a drunk driver.

**Words that show EFFECT/RESULT:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Words that show EFFECT/RESULTS** | |
| as a result | consequently |
| for this/that reason | that is why |
| therefore | thus |

* It is raining today **thus** we are not going to the beach.
* The weather is supposed to be drizzly and chilly today; **as a result**, the Deaf Festival will be cancelled.
* I was too tired; **therefore** I decided not to go to the state fair last night.
* In 1903, William E. Hoy, a deaf baseball player, caught a fly ball in the ninth inning in spite of heavy fog. **Consequently**, Los Angles won the pennant for that year.
* The school bus broke down last week and has not been repaired yet. So **for that reason**, our dance group is unable to go to Washington, D.C. to perform at Kennedy Center.

**Words that ASSERT OBVIOUS TRUTH or GRANT OPPOSITION:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words that ASSERT OBVIOUS TRUTH or GRANT OPPOSITION** | | |
| certainly | conceding that | granted that |
| in fact | naturally | no doubt |
| of course | undoubtedly | without a doubt |

* **Of course**, Sarah is going to the beach this weekend with her parents. She needs a break from Gallaudet.
* **Naturally** Steven is not going to agree with that plan. **In fact**, he thinks that the idea of setting up a business selling scarves on K Street would surely fail.
* **Certainly**, you may borrow my book on the history of the American Deaf Community. But, be sure to return it to me next week.
* **Granted that** Bob promised to send some money to help with the bills, yet this doesn't mean that he will.
* **Conceding that** Sally is a strong skater, Rachel still believes she will be able to beat her in the Olympics. Rachel wants to become the first deaf ice skater to receive a gold medal.