

# LINKERS

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(CONJUNCTIONS /  
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES)

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## LINKERS: INTRODUCTION

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- Linkers are mainly used in three forms:
- 1. Linker + SVO, SVO. (e.g. **When** it rains, I feel happy.)
- 2. Linker + noun, SVO. (e.g. **Because of** heavy rain, there is a lot of traffic.)
- 3. SVO. Linker, SVO. (e.g. It was raining heavily. Therefore, we decided to leave a little later.)

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## LINKERS: INTRODUCTION

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- The three forms of linkers:
- [LINKER + S V O], [S V O].  

↓

adverbial clause

↓

main clause (Main clause carries the meaning and the message!!)

    - ✓ **Since I came here**, I have felt better.
    - ✓ **Although he saw me**, he did not talk to me.
  - The main clause can come at the beginning of the sentence as well.
  - There is usually no comma when the sentence begins with the main clause.
    - ✓ I have felt better **since I came here**.
    - ✓ He did not talk to me **although he saw me**.

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## LINKERS: INTRODUCTION

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- Linkers that are followed **by nouns** can be used in the following forms:

[ LINKER	+ noun ,	S V O .
	+ noun clause ,	S V O .
	+ noun + relative clause,	S V O .
	+ Ving ,	S V O .

- ✓ **Because of bad weather**, the game was cancelled.
  - ✓ **Because of what he did to me**, I am not going to his birthday party.
  - ✓ **Because of the storm that hit the coast**, many houses were evacuated.
  - ✓ **Because of studying too much**, Karen feels isolated.
- «**Linker + noun**» can come at the end of the sentence without a comma.
    - ✓ The game was cancelled **because of the bad weather**.

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## LINKERS: INTRODUCTION

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3. Linkers that link two independent sentences (Sentence Linkers) can be used as follows:

- *S V O . Linker , S V O .*      OR

- *S V O ; linker , S V O .*

- ✓ It was freezing outside. **However**, the children seemed so happy playing with snow.
- ✓ It was freezing outside; **however**, the children seemed so happy playing with snow.

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## TIME LINKERS

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- Most common time linkers are:

- before	- after	- when	- while	- as
- by/by the time	- since	- until/till	- as soon as	- once
- whenever	- every time	- the first time	- the last time	
- the next time	- no sooner ... than ...			

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## TIME LINKERS: AS / WHILE

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- «**As = while**»
- They are mostly used with «**Continuous Tenses**».
- They mean «*happening at the same time*».
- ✓ **While I was climbing the tree**, I hurt my ankle.  
= I hurt my ankle **as I was climbing the tree**.
- You might see many sentences where linkers «**while**» and «**as**» are used in Simple Tenses as well. That is, they are NOT always used with continuous tenses.

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## TIME LINKERS: UNTIL/TILL

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- «**Until = till**»    *Versus*    «**By / by the time**».
- «**Until / till**» mean that the activity continues *uninterruptedly, without stopping* up to a certain time.
- ✓ We will stay here **until you finish your work**.
- ✓ They lived in Bucharest **until the end of Tim's contract**.
- ✓ I didn't really want to have children **until my daughter was born**.

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## TIME LINKERS: BY / BY THE TIME

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- «**By / by the time**» shows that *one event is completed before another event* in the past or in the future.
  - ✓ We will have left **by 5 o'clock**. (The event finishes: *Some time before 5*)
  - ✓ They had left Bucharest **by the time I started working there**. (The event finishes: *Some time before I started working there*.)
- «**By / By the time**» was covered in detail in «**Tenses**»!

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## TIME LINKERS: AS SOON AS/ONCE/NO SOONER/WHEN

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- «**As soon as = once ≈ no sooner ... than... ≈ when**»
- «**As soon as**» and «**once**» shows that two events follow each other very closely. One event happens right before or after the other.
  - ✓ **Once we start harnessing the wind energy by our turbines**, we will generate enough energy for the building.
  - ✓ The kids went to sleep **as soon as they put their heads on pillow last night**.

! EXAM STRATEGY: If you replace «**as soon as**» and «**once**» with «**when**», the sentence should still be meaningful.

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## AN IMPORTANT POINT...

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- «**As soon as**» is commonly confused with «**as long as**», but remember:
- as long as = so long as ≈ if
  - ✓ You will keep feeling down **as long as you take** things too seriously.

! EXAM STRATEGY If you replace «as long as» with «if», the sentence should still be meaningful.

- This was covered in detail under «Conditionals».

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## TIME LINKERS: NO SOONER ... THAN

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- «**No sooner ... than**» is close to «**as soon as**» in meaning, but...
- «No sooner... than» is used only with «Past Perfect» ve «Simple Past» tenses.
  - ✓ He **had no sooner sat down than** the phone **rang**.
- When «**no sooner**» comes at the beginning of the sentence, then the sentence is inverted.
  - ✓ **No sooner** **had I asked** my question **than** the phone **rang**.
- Sometimes, we use «**when**» instead of «**than**».
  - ✓ The match **had no sooner gone** into the second period **when** they scored their first goal.

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## TIME LINKERS: WHENEVER/ EVERY TIME

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- «**Whenever** ≈ **every time**»
  - ✓ **Every time I complain about things**, they give me irrelevant answers.
  - ✓ Ashton just came to class **whenever he wanted to**.

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## TIME LINKERS: THE FIRST / THE LAST / THE NEXT TIME

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- «**The first time**» means «The first time when something happened». It requires Simple Past Tense.
  - ✓ **The first time I researched infant feeding habits**, I found contradictory results.
- «**The last time**» means «The last time when something happened». It requires Simple Past Tense.
  - ✓ Emma did not show any enthusiasm **the last time I offered her company**.
- «**The next time**» means «The next time when something happens». It requires Future Tenses.
  - ✓ They will tell us their demands **the next time we have a meeting with them**.

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## REASON LINKERS: AS/BECAUSE/SINCE

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- «**As = because = since** ≈ **now that**»
- «**As, because, since**» can be used at the beginning of the sentence or in the middle of the sentence.
  - ✓ We will have to leave soon **since we do not have enough land here**.
  - ✓ **Because I had a lot of homework today**, I could not go to the gym.

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## REASON LINKERS: NOW THAT

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- «**Now that**» also gives a reason. It is used *to give an explanation to a new situation*.
  - ✓ We are ready to start our project on renewable energy sources **now that we have received sufficient funding**.  
(New situation/reason: we have received enough funding. Result: We can start the project.)
  - ✓ **Now that the whole world is a global village**, we have all become neighbours.  
(New situation: The whole world is a village. Result: We are now neighbours.)

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## REASON LINKERS: ON THE GROUNDS THAT

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- «**On the grounds that**» means «for the reason that».
- It is used in academic and formal contexts only.
  - ✓ The executives decided not to implement the project **on the grounds that it would be too expensive.**
  - ✓ The insurance company refused their claim **on the grounds that their emergency room visit was not actually an emergency.**

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## REASON LINKERS: FOR FEAR THAT

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- «**For fear that**» means you are worried that something will happen.
- S V O for fear that S V O .
  - ✓ Liam does not want to leave his job **for fear that he will lose all his luxuries.**  
(Reason/Worry: He will lose all his luxuries.)
  - ✓ They will not put close friends in the same group **for fear that they might get too comfortable.**  
(Reason/Worry: They might get too comfortable)

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## REASON LINKERS: BECAUSE OF/DUE TO

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- «**Because of = due to = owing to = on account of = thanks to + NOUN** S V O.»
- «Because of, due to, owing to, on account of» all give a reason with nouns. They can be used *both in positive and negative* sentences.
  - ✓ **Owing to her high self-confidence**, Olivia has a tendency to take risks.
  - ✓ The manager had to resign **on account of poor health**.
  - ✓ The play was cancelled completely **due to lack of interest**.

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## REASON LINKERS: THANKS TO

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- «**Thanks to**» also gives reason, but it is used *only in positive sentences*.
  - ✓ **Thanks to his dog**, the poor man was saved from drowning.
  - ✓ Ski resorts in Aspen mountain opened early this year **thanks to the unexpected late-October snow**.

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## REASON LINKERS

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- Because of
  - Due to
  - Owing to
  - On account of
  - Thanks to
- + THE FACT THAT + S V O , S V O .

- ✓ **Due to the fact that a lot of money was required to fight drug addiction**, the agency decided to ask for more money.
- ✓ Many doctors take extreme obesity seriously **owing to the fact that it might result in various life-threatening issues** like diabetes and coronary heart arrest.

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## REASON LINKERS: IN THAT

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- «**In that**» introduces *an explanation of a statement you have just made*, and it has the same meaning as «*for the reason that*» and «*because*».
- It can be used to show *how one thing differs from the other*.
- **SVO + in that + SVO.**
  - ✓ My mother is different from her sisters **in that she is very concerned with her children**.
  - ✓ I consider myself very lucky **in that I have five brothers and sisters**.
  - ✓ This study is important **in that** it confirms the link between job-related stress and depression.

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## RESULT LINKERS

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- As a result,  
Therefore,  
S V O . Consequently, S V O .  
Thus,  
Hence,  
Thereby,
- It is possible to see these linkers with different punctuation, but the meaning does not change.

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## RESULT LINKERS

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- Examples:
  - ✓ Anthony hurt his leg last week. **Therefore**, he cannot come to the soccer match today.
  - ✓ Mr. Foster has never worked in our department; **hence**, he should not be appointed as a supervisor here.
  - ✓ My car broke down on the exam day. **Consequently**, I took my TOEFL 30 minutes late.
  - ✓ Patricia did not follow the work ethics here; **thus**, she was fired within six months.

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## RESULT LINKERS: SO

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- S V O , so S V O.
- «So» is one of the most common linkers used to give result.
  - ✓ We have limited positions to fill, **so** you must apply as soon as possible.
  - ✓ Jessica has never been in Germany, **so** she knows very little about the place.

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## RESULT LINKERS (SO ... ADJ... THAT)

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- It is common to use «**so ...adj/adv... that**» to talk about results.
  - ✓ I am so cold that I cannot feel my fingers.



reason



result
  - ✓ Ronald looked **so miserable that** his wife decided not to divorce him.
  - ✓ Paul is **so rude that** no one can be around him for long.
  - ✓ The water was leaking **so quickly that** we had to call a plumber right away.
- This structure is different from «**so that**», which gives «purpose».

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## RESULT LINKERS (SO ... THAT)


- «**So ... that**» can be used *with nouns* if they are added quantifiers like «*many, much, few, little, etc.*»:
- many  
SO much NOUN THAT ...  
few  
little
- ✓ There were **so many casualties that** the ambulances took three people each.
- ✓ He has **so much money that** he cannot decide how to spend it.

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## RESULT LINKERS: SUCH ...ADJ+NOUN... THAT

- It is common to use «*such ...adj + noun... that*» to talk about results.
- ✓ They were having **such a strong fight that** they were soon surrounded by people.  

  
reason

  
result
- ✓ The boy asked **such a deep question that** the teacher had to think for some time before answering.

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## EXAM STRATEGY!

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- In exams, prepositional phrases are inserted within «**so ... that**» and «**such ... that**» structures to make it confusing to you. EXAMPLES:
  - ✓ He was \_\_\_\_\_ **interested in** current political events **in** his country and **around** the globe \_\_\_\_\_ he decided to have a degree in politics.
    - Answer : so / that
  - ✓ Terry had \_\_\_\_\_ **strong curiosity about** the daily lives of his neighbours next door \_\_\_\_\_ he finally had to face strange problems.
    - Answer : such / that

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## PURPOSE LINKERS: TO + V1

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- The most common structure used to give purpose is «**to + V1**».
- Usually, it comes at the end of the sentence.
  - ✓ Kenneth saves money every month **to go abroad**.
  - ✓ You need to get 60 and above **to pass this test**.
  - ✓ I borrowed seven books from the library **to learn about microeconomy**.

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## PURPOSE LINKERS: IN ORDER TO / SO AS TO

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- «*In order to* + V1» and «*so as to* + V1» are also used to give purpose, and they have the same meaning as «*to* V1», but they are more formal.
  - ✓ The companies want to start the negotiations right away **in order to reach an agreement** as soon as possible.
  - ✓ **So as to reach more people**, we need to promote our product on social media.

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## PURPOSE LINKERS: SO THAT / IN ORDER THAT

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- «S V O + *so that* + S V O» and «S V O + *in order that* + S V O» are also used to give purpose.
- They are used with full sentences.
- «*So that*» and «*in order that*» are usually followed by «**Can, Could, S. Present and S. Past**».
  - ✓ I placed my camera in the bushes **so that I could get a proper angle** to observe the birds.
  - ✓ We will visit many stores **in order that we can get the most reasonable prices**.

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: ALTHOUGH/THOUGH/EVEN THOUGH

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- Although  
Even though + S V O , S V O .  
Though
- These linkers express *an unexpected result*.
  - ✓ **Even though our school lacks many facilities**, we are proud to be learning here.  
(Unexpected result: We are proud to be here.)
  - ✓ Liam decided to follow his plan **although his friends advised against it**.  
(Unexpected result: Liam decided to follow his plan.)

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: THOUGH

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- «**Though**» can be used in two different ways: 1. Same as «**even though**» and «**although**»;  
 ✓ He walked home by himself **though he knew it would be dangerous** at that hour.
- 2. It can also be used *at the end of the second sentence*:  
 ✓ I am a student at Gettysburg High School. I am not very happy about it, **though**.

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: DESPITE/IN SPITE OF

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- **Despite** + noun , S V O  
**In spite of**
- «**Despite**» and «**in spite of**» have the same meaning with «**although**», but these linkers are used with nouns.
  - ✓ **Despite the warnings from authorities**, they decidedly continued to stay in their house.
  - ✓ We had to give the exam at 11 **in spite of the noise coming from the street**.

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: DESPITE/IN SPITE OF

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- **Despite** + the fact that + S V O , S V O .  
**In spite of**
- «**Despite the fact that**» and «**in spite of the fact**» are used with sentences.
- They are formal structures.
  - ✓ Eleanor bought a luxurious car **in spite of the fact that she had very little savings**.
  - ✓ **Despite the fact that the wires had been installed very recently**, they said they had to replace everything anyway.

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: BUT/YET

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- **but** ≈ **yet**      S V O , **but** / **yet** S V O .

- ✓ This decision will cause some disturbance among employees, **but** we still feel we have to push it anyway.
- ✓ I did my best during the interview; **yet**, I don't think I will be employed.

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: HOWEVER/NEVERTHELESS/NONETHELESS

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- **However,**  
S V O . **Nevertheless,** S V O .  
          **Nonetheless,**
- «*However / Nevertheless / Nonetheless*» have the same meaning as «**but**».
- They have different punctuation, and they are more formal than «**but**».
- ✓ The book received great reviews. **However**, it was a bit too long.
- ✓ My salary is not very high; **nonetheless**, I just love my colleagues and work environment.
- ✓ She was furious at Jess. **Nevertheless**, she was also worried about him as a mother.

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: EVEN SO/STILL

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- «**Even so / Still**» have similar meaning with «**however**».
- **S V O . Still, S V O .**  
**Even so,**
  - ✓ I know that he is only a child. **Still**, what he did was completely wrong.
  - ✓ The efforts to change public attitude towards organ donation have been intensified.  
**Even so**, it will take time to see an increase in numbers.

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## «-EVER» WORDS AS CONTRAST LINKERS

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- «**-ever**» words in noun clauses can be used as contrast linkers to show *negative result*.
- «**-ever**» words express the meaning that «*it does not matter*».
- « **Wh- +ever S V O, S V O . »**
  - ✓ **Whatever I do**, I cannot forget that terrible accident. (= It does not matter what I do, I...)
  - ✓ **Wherever she applies in Finland**, she gets rejected. (= It does not matter where she applies, she...)
  - ✓ **Whenever I invite her**, she says she is busy. (It does not matter when I invite her, she...)
  - ✓ **However hard we try**, we cannot save this much money. (It does not matter how hard we try, we...)
  - ✓ **However you look at it**, our income is decreasing. (It does not matter how you look at it...)

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: NO MATTER+WH-

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- «*No matter + wh-*» is also used in the same meaning with «**-ever**» words to show negative result.
- «*No matter wh- + SVO, SVO.* »
  - ✓ **No matter what I do**, I cannot forget that terrible accident.
  - ✓ **No matter where she applies in Finland**, she gets rejected.
  - ✓ **No matter when I invite her**, she says she is busy.
  - ✓ **No matter how hard we try**, we cannot save this much money.
  - ✓ **No matter how you look at it**, our income is decreasing.

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## CONTRAST LINKERS: REGARDLESS OF

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- «*Regardless of + noun* » means without paying any attention to something / somebody.
- It implies that «*something does not matter; it does not change the result.*»
  - ✓ Public clinics serve everyone in our country, **regardless of their income or background**.
  - ✓ Mia says whatever she thinks, **regardless of other people's feelings and opinions**.
  - ✓ This club accepts everyone as member **regardless of age**.

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## DIRECT CONTRAST LINKERS: IN CONTRAST / BY CONTRAST / CONVERSELY

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- «**In contrast / By contrast / Conversely**» are used commonly to show *direct contrast between two things or people*.
- **S V O. In contrast, S V O.**
  - ✓ The average temperature in Chicago is about -5 °C in winter. **In contrast**, the average temperature in Miami is around +20 °C in winter.
  - ✓ American buyers usually prefer white eggs. **Conversely**, the British tend to consume brown eggs.

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## DIRECT CONTRAST LINKERS: WHILE / WHEREAS

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- «**While ≈ whereas**» express **direct contrast**. They are used to talk about **two directly opposite sides**.
  - ✓ **While Ethan's father is a very hardworking man**, Ethan is one of the laziest people I have ever known.
  - ✓ **While my father claims he was not at the community gathering**, my mother says she saw him there talking harshly.
  - ✓ Our old school system was extremely complicated; **whereas**, the new system is really simple. (Used like «however»)
  - ✓ **Whereas the government spent more than \$5 million** on our city's museums this year, it failed to renovate the old schools.

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## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

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- Correlative conjunctions *come in pairs*, and they *connect parallel structures*.
- In other words, the same grammatical form should follow each paired conjunction.
- e.g. both + *a d j e c t i v e* + and + *a d j e c t i v e*
- not only + *n o u n* + but also + *n o u n*
- either + *v e r b* + or + *v e r b*
- neither + *a d v e r b* + nor + *a d v e r b*

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## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

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- both ..... and ..... } - They have the same meaning as «**and**».
- not only ..... but also ..... } - They express a positive meaning.
- neither ..... nor ..... } - They have the same meaning with «**not**».
- } - They connect two or more negative alternatives.
- either ..... or ..... } - They have the same meaning with «**or**».
- } - They can have both positive and negative meaning.

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## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

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- Examples:
  - ✓ Anthony helps charities **not only with his money but also with his sincere efforts**.  
(Conjunction + prepositional phrases)
  - ✓ We want to buy **both the jacket and the T-shirt**.  
(Conjunction + nouns.)
  - ✓ It was **neither a smart nor a strategic action**. (Conjunction + Adjectives)
  - ✓ Either **he forgot about the meeting or he did not come deliberately**. (Conjunction + Full sentences)

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## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS: EITHER...OR

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- «**Either ... or**» expresses a negative meaning in negative sentences, and it has the same meaning with «**neither ... nor**»:
  - ✓ The baby **cannot either** speak or walk. (negative structure, negative meaning)  
= The baby **can neither** speak nor walk. (positive structure, negative meaning)
  - ✓ I **could not either** call you or send a message.  
= I **could neither** call you nor send a message.

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## «EITHER» AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE

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- «**Either**» can also be used at the end of the sentence.
  - «Either» expresses **agreement**, just like «**too**», at the end of the sentence, but “either” is used in negative sentences.
  - \_\_\_\_\_, too. (positive sentence, showing agreement)  
 \_\_\_\_\_, either. (negative sentence, showing agreement)
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ✓ A. I liked the film.<br>B. I <b>liked</b> it, <b>too</b> . (Agreement) | A. I didn't like the film.<br>B. I <b>didn't like</b> it, <b>either</b> . (Agreement.) |
|--|--|

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## SIMILARITY LINKERS: ACCORDINGLY

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- «**Accordingly**» means «*in a way that suits the situation*». It has a similar meaning to «**as a result**» or «**therefore**».
- **S V O. Accordingly, S V O.**
  - ✓ We have taken decisions to expand our business. **Accordingly**, it has been decided that new staff members will be recruited soon.
  - ✓ You have completely different past and backgrounds. **Accordingly**, you will definitely have different career paths.

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## SIMILARITY LINKERS: JUST AS

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- «**(Just) as**» means «**in the same way**». This linker shows similarity and parallelity between two events.
- **Just as + S V O, S V O.**
  - ✓ **Just as he is obsessed with his job**, Lucas pays extra attention to his family.
  - ✓ **Just as a butterfly is attracted to light**, human kind is attracted to wealth and power.
  - ✓ Timothy got married at a very early age, **just as** his parents had done years before.

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## IMAGINATION & POSSIBILITY LINKERS: AS IF / AS THOUGH

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- «**As if**» and «**as though**» usually express *imagined, unreal situations that look like real*.
- Sometimes, they show *possibility*. In both meanings, these linkers have a similar meaning to “like.”
- **As if / As though + SVO, SVO.**
  - ✓ Sophia felt **as if all her worries had gone away**. (Imagined, unreal)
  - ✓ They looked at me **as though I had been lying to them**. (Imagined, unreal)
  - ✓ Robert looks **as though** he will start shouting at the waiter any minute now. (possibility)

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## IF YOU FORGET ME

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I want you to know  
one thing.

You know how this is:  
if I look  
at the crystal moon, at the red branch  
of the slow autumn at my window,  
if I touch  
near the fire  
everything carries me to you,

- *as if* everything that exists,  
aromas, light, metals,  
were little boats  
that sail  
toward those isle of yours  
that wait for me.

*Pablo Neruda*

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## EXEMPLIFICATION LINKERS

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- «**For example** = **For instance**» and «**To illustrate** = **To exemplify**» are all used *to give examples*.
- **S V O. For instance, S V O.**
  - ✓ There are many improvements in our work conditions now. **For instance**, our heaters are now properly functioning.
  - ✓ Employing more police officers decreases the rate of crime. **To illustrate**, New York City managed to decrease crime rates by 20% by employing 5.000 more police officers.

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## EXEMPLIFICATION LINKERS

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- «**In particular / particularly / specifically / especially / notably**» all have a similar meaning.
- They give examples by *emphasizing the importance of one thing among others* of its type, or by *pointing to one thing among others*.
  - ✓ He gained sympathy of the public. **In particular**, people from poor socioeconomic backgrounds feel really sorry for him.
  - ✓ Certain regional diets, **most notably the Mediterranean diet**, have gained widespread popularity around the world.

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## EXEMPLIFICATION LINKERS: SUCH AS

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- «**Such as**» has the same meaning as «*like*».
- It gives examples *by specifying one thing among others*.
  - ✓ Some big cities in Turkey, **such as Istanbul and Ankara**, have air pollution at dangerous levels.
  - ✓ Certain regional diets, **such as the Mediterranean diet**, have gained widespread popularity around the world.

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## EXPLANATION LINKERS: THAT IS/THAT IS TO SAY

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- «**That is**», «**that is to say**», and «**in other words**» are used *when you want to give further details or explanation about something*.
- **S V O. That is, S V O.**
  - ✓ Human population will have quadrupled within the next century. **That is**, it will be more than 20 billion.
  - ✓ Many types of fish are crepuscular; **that is to say**, they are most active during twilight.
  - ✓ Hospitals should place the interests of patients first. **In other words**, the welfare of patients should be more important than any other financial concern.

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## EMPHASIS LINKERS: IN FACT/INDEED/AS A MATTER OF FACT

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- Emphasis linkers are used to *emphasize or underline an idea and make it stronger*.
- **Indeed ,**  
**S V O . In fact, S V O .**  
**As a matter of fact,**
  - ✓ Steel offers strong protection against fire in buildings. **Indeed**, it is considered as the most resilient material available.
  - ✓ I knew him when I was in college. **As a matter of fact**, we were together with him almost every day.
  - ✓ We've had a pretty bad time while you were away. **In fact**, we almost split up this time.

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## EMPHASIS LINKERS: ON THE CONTRARY

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- «**On the contrary**» emphasizes the meaning in the sentence *by suggesting that the opposite is the case*. It means «*actually the opposite is true*».
- **S V O (-) . On the contrary, S V O (+) .**
  - ✓ The crime problem has not disappeared. **On the contrary**, it seems to be becoming worse and worse every day.
  - ✓ He does not complain about our practices. **On the contrary**, he has been very supportive about how we do things here.
  - ✓ Probiotics contain no health hazards. **On the contrary**, their shortage in the body might lead to destructive consequences.

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## AN IMPORTANT NOTE...

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- «**On the other hand**» underlines contrast between two things, and it is completely different from «**on the contrary**».
- ✓ Probiotics contain no health hazards. **On the other hand**, antibiotics kill both healthy and harmful bacteria.
- ✓ **On the one hand**, cars greatly facilitate our lives. **On the other hand**, they are also one of the greatest burdens on us.

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## LINKERS THAT INTRODUCE OR CHANGE THE TOPIC

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- The linkers below all *introduce a topic or change the topic* in speaking or writing.
- They have a similar meaning to «*about*» or «*when it comes to...*».
- *as regards*  
*as for*  
*as to*  
*with regards to*  
*with respect to* + NOUN, S V O .

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## LINKERS THAT INTRODUCE OR CHANGE THE TOPIC

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Examples:

- ✓ **As regards the health benefits of vegetables**, firstly, we can state that...
- ✓ I have no hesitations **as to his moral standing**.
- ✓ The education system needs a lot of developments **with respect to gender equality**.
- All the linkers above can be replaced with «*about*» without a change in meaning.

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## EXCEPTION LINKERS

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- Exception linkers are used to state that one thing/person is excluded or different from others in one aspect.
- *Except that + S V O, S V O.*
  - ✓ They look very similar to each other **except that** Janet is a little taller.
  - ✓ The exam went pretty well, **except that** I misunderstood the final question.

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## EXCEPTION LINKERS

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- *Except for / Apart from / But for + NOUN, S V O.*
  - ✓ **Except for the CEO**, everyone took part in the questionnaire.
  - ✓ Everyone was there **but (for) Tim**.

Is all that we see or seem  
 Nothing but a dream within a dream?  
*Edgar Allan Poe*

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## AN IMPORTANT POINT...

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- «**But for**» has two completely different meanings:
  1. *except for + noun*; 2. *If it wasn't for + noun*.
    - ✓ **But for your help**, I would never have completed this work.  
(= I completed this work thanks to your help.)
    - ✓ **But for your timely warning**, we would have been unaware of the danger.  
(= We became aware of the danger thanks to your timely warning.)
    - ✓ **But for the support of my friends**, I never would have survived that difficult time.  
(I survived that difficult time thanks to the support of my friends.)

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# THANK YOU...

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*& EXERCISE TIME!!!*

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