



**University center Abdelhafid Boussouf - Mila**  
**2020-2021 Semestre 02**  
**E-Learning unit**

## English - level 1

– Lesson 07 –

### English Conjunctions: Part One

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Institut	Etudiants concernés		
	Département	Année	Spécialité
-Lettres et Langues étrangères	- Français	-Français	Licence 1
-Sciences et Techniques	-MI- ST	-MI- ST	Licence 1
-Sciences Economique	-SE	-Toutes les spécialités	Licence 1

## Objectives of lesson 06

- i. To make students aware of the existence of different conjunctions.
- ii. To familiarize students with the different types of conjunctions and empower them to use them appropriately according to their meanings and functions.

### 1. Definitions:

#### Linking words:

Linking words are sets of words or phrases usually used to enable the readers and listeners to understand the various types of relationships holding between ideas.

They might express one of the following linkages:

-  contrast
-  comparison
-  condition
-  supposition
-  purpose




#### Conjunctions:

A limited and a known set of special-use words which connect other words, phrases, clauses or even sentences together are called by grammarians and language-teaching experts 'conjunctions'.

2. **Conjunctions divided by category:** conjunctions can be divided in a number of ways. One of the commonest ways for dividing up conjunctions into various sub-types is through allocating them to different categories. The most frequently used ones are set out below.

#### 2.1. Coordinating conjunctions

“*And, but, for, nor, or, so, and yet*” are the seven coordinating conjunctions that the English language uses. To help learners remember them more easily, it is highly recommended that the acronym “FANBOYS” be used.

- o **And:** expresses chronological order and combines two or more positive ideas.
-  **But:** expresses opposition between two ideas.
-  **Or:** presents a choice between ideas. Only one of the choices is true or possible.
-  **Nor:** combines two or more negative ideas. Neither of the ideas is true or possible.

- 🎬 **Yet:** expresses opposition between ideas; just like "but"
- 🎬 **For:** explains a reason or purpose.
- 🎬 **So:** shows an effect or result

## 2.2. Correlative conjunctions:

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to coordinate two items. They Include:

- o **Both...and:** Connects two positives (this and that).  
\*She is beautiful and she is smart". > She is both beautiful and smart
- o **Neither ... nor:** Connects two negatives; not this not that \*She is not tall. She is not short. > She is neither tall nor short.
- o **Either ... or:** One of two.  
\*I will either go for a walk hike or stay home and watch TV.
- o **Not only...but also:** Links two clauses.  
\* He disappointed not only his father but also everybody else around him

## 2.3. Subordinating conjunctions:

Concession	Condition	Comparison	Time	Reason
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>though</b></li> <li>• <b>although</b></li> <li>• <b>even though</b></li> <li>• <b>while</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>if</b></li> <li>• <b>only if</b></li> <li>• <b>unless</b></li> <li>• <b>until</b></li> <li>• <b>provided that</b></li> <li>• <b>assuming that</b></li> <li>• <b>even if</b></li> <li>• <b>in case (that)</b></li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>than</b></li> <li>• <b>rather than</b></li> <li>• <b>whether</b></li> <li>• <b>as much as</b></li> <li>• <b>whereas</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>after</b></li> <li>• <b>as long as</b></li> <li>• <b>as soon as</b></li> <li>• <b>before</b></li> <li>• <b>by the time</b></li> <li>• <b>now that</b></li> <li>• <b>once</b></li> <li>• <b>since</b></li> <li>• <b>till</b></li> <li>• <b>until</b></li> <li>• <b>when</b></li> <li>• <b>whenever</b></li> <li>• <b>while</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>because</b></li> <li>• <b>since</b></li> <li>• <b>so that</b></li> <li>• <b>in order (that)</b></li> <li>• <b>why</b></li> </ul>

Relative Adjective	Relative Pronoun	Manner	Place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>that</b></li> <li>• <b>what</b></li> <li>• <b>whatever</b></li> <li>• <b>which</b></li> <li>• <b>whichever</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>who</b></li> <li>• <b>whoever</b></li> <li>• <b>whom</b></li> <li>• <b>whomever</b></li> <li>• <b>whose</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>how</b></li> <li>• <b>as though</b></li> <li>• <b>as if</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>where</b></li> <li>• <b>wherever</b></li> </ul>

## 2.4. Conjunctive Adverbs

They are often used as linking words.

### Similar to “And”

- *also*
- *besides*
- *furthermore*
- *likewise*
- *moreover*

### Similar to “But”

- *however*
- *nevertheless*
- *nonetheless*
- *still*

### Similar to “So”

- *consequently*
- *hence*
- *meanwhile*
- *then*
- *therefore*

## References

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