



University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf E-learning Centre



English – Level 3

– Lesson 05 – Discourse Markers

Pedagogical Staff

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Grade</i> | <i>Institute</i> | <i>E-mail Address</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ghada Boucharef</i> | -- | <i>Letters and Languages</i> | ghada.boucharef@gmail.com |

Students Concerned- Semester 5

| <i>Institute</i> | <i>Department</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Specialty</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>Letters and Languages</i> | • <i>Foreign Languages</i> | <i>Licentiate 3</i> | <i>French</i> |

Objectives of the Lesson

- To spot the light on the commonly used discourse markers in the English language.
- To help you put these discourse markers into use correctly and clearly.

Discourse Markers:

Discourse markers are parts of speech, words or phrases, used to monitor the structure of discourse either written or spoken. These adhesive expressions vary and serve many rhetorical functions such as: **addition, illustration, contrast, comparison, cause, consequence, emphasis, attitude, summary, time** and **condition**.

The following table shows the common functions with their discourse markers:

| Functions | Discourse Markers |
|---------------------|--|
| Addition | Also, besides, further, furthermore, moreover, added to, as well, and, by the same. |
| Illustration | For example, for instance, namely, that is, incidentally, to demonstrate, such as, in the case of, a case in point. |
| Contrast | Alternatively, however, in contrast, nevertheless, on the other hand, though, although, otherwise, but, on the contrary. |
| Comparison | Equally, similarly, same as, just as, just like, likewise, as with, comparable to. |
| Cause | Because, because of, for, since, due to, caused by, for this reason, owing to. |
| Consequence | Accordingly, as a result, consequently, so, thus, therefore. |
| Emphasis | Indeed, importantly, clearly, undoubtedly, definitely, in fact, particularly. |
| Attitude | Happily, frankly, luckily, unfortunately. |
| Summary | In summary, to sum up, to conclude, finally, in other words. |
| Condition | If, in that case, in case, unless, provided that, providing that. |
| Time | Now, meanwhile, at first. |

Activity: Decide about the function of the words written in bold:

1. The floods **caused by** the global warming killed around 1000 person in 2021.

a- Condition

b- Cause

c- Consequence

2. The Algerian National Football Team is **excitingly** preparing for the African Cup of Nations.

a- Addition

b- Time

c- Attitude

3. Agatha Christie is one of the greatest writers who left notable works behind, **namely** Murder on the Orient Express, And Then There Were None.

a- Illustration

b- Summary

c- Emphasis

4. A Bachelor degree in UK is of three years; **however**, students in the USA are obliged to study four years to get their Bachelor degree.

a- Contrast

b- Comparison

c- Addition

5. Boris Johnson is the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom **to the present moment**.

a- Consequence

b- Time

c- Emphasis

References:

- Muller. Discourse Markers in Native and Non-Native English Discourse. JOHN BENJAMINS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 2005.
- Schiffrin. Discourse Markers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989.