



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

Coimbatore-35

CONNECTIVES



A connective is a word that joins one part of a text to another. Connectives can be conjunctions, prepositions or adverbs. Connectives are connecting adverbs that link ideas which may be in different sentences or paragraphs. Connectives are used between paragraphs or between sentences in order to show a connection between one part of your writing and another.

Co-ordinating connectives (but, and so) link words, phrases or clauses which are equally important. Subordinating connectives (if, when, however, because, while) link a main clause with a subordinating (or dependent) clause. In logic, a logical connective (also called a logical operator) is a symbol or word used to connect two or more sentences (of either a formal or a natural language) in a grammatically valid way, such that the sense of the compound sentence produced depends only on the original sentences.

<b>Addition,</b>	<b>Contrast</b>
In addition,	However,
Additionally,	Nevertheless
Furthermore,	In contrast (to)
Moreover,	Whereas
<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Example</b>
Similarly,	For instance,
Similar to...	To illustrate,
In comparison with	To exemplify,
Compared to / with	That is (i.e.)
<b>Result</b>	<b>Sequence</b>
As a result,	Firstly, secondly,
Consequently,	Next, last, finally
Therefore,	Subsequently,
Thus	The latter / the former
<b>Emphasis</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Undoubtedly,	Owing to
Particularly,	Due to the fact that...
Clearly	Because (of)
Importantly	Since
<b>Conclusion</b>	
In summary,	
In conclusion,	
Overall,	
To sum up,	

1. I arrived late this morning because of the heavy rain.
2. Peter has gone to America. I don't know whether he will come today or not.
3. If the farmer came back to the field he would be happy to see his wife.
4. You must remind him of it, otherwise , he may forget.

5. Solange is very good at English, whereas her brother is very lazy.
6. Nadege is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.
7. When I pass my exam I will invite all my friends to a party.
8. He was punished because he failed his exam.
9. You can take my book provided you bring it back tomorrow.
10. If he comes, please call me.

**Examples of linking words that connect two separate sentences or two clauses:**

◆**Note :**

**If linking words start a sentence, they are followed by a comma.**

When they are used **to connect two clauses, a semi-colon is placed** at the end of the first clause.

**A comma** is often used **after the linking word(s).**

Linking Words	Examples of Use
<b>As a result</b> <b>Consequently</b> <b>Therefore</b>	- Prices were reduced by 20%. <b>As a result</b> , sales increased. - The company is expanding. <b>Consequently</b> , there are jobs on offer. - A hurricane has been announced. <b>Therefore</b> , air traffic will be disrupted.
<b>Besides</b> <b>Furthermore</b> <b>In addition</b> <b>Moreover</b>	- The trip is too expensive. <b>Besides</b> , I don't really like hot weather. - Computers are cheaper nowadays; <b>furthermore</b> , they are lighter. - You haven't paid the rent yet. <b>In addition</b> , you owe me money. - The report is badly presented. <b>Moreover</b> , it contains inaccuracies.
<b>For instance</b> <b>For example</b>	- There are several problems to consider; <b>for instance/for example</b> , there is a lack of public transport.
<b>Conversely</b> <b>On the contrary</b> <b>On the other hand</b>	- Northern European countries had a great summer. <b>On the contrary/conversely</b> , southern Europe had poor weather. - Laptops are convenient; <b>on the other hand</b> , they can be expensive.
<b>However</b> <b>Nevertheless</b> <b>Nonetheless</b>	- The hotel was open. <b>However</b> , nobody came to the reception desk. - He had severe injuries; <b>nevertheless</b> , he completely recovered.

- The weather was bitterly cold. He went hiking **nonetheless**.

**Subsequently**  
**Afterwards**

- The castle was sold.  
**Subsequently/afterwards** it became a hotel.

**In the same way**  
**Likewise**  
**Similarly**  
**By the same token**

- Alex enjoys telling jokes;  
**in the same way /similarly / likewise**, his son adores funny stories.  
- Teenagers should be more respectful;  
**by the same token**, parents should be more understanding.

**To sum up**  
**Briefly**  
**To conclude**  
**In conclusion**

- I've covered the main events of the year.  
**To sum up / briefly**, our team is now one of the best in the world.  
**To conclude / in conclusion**, I want to wish you all a very happy holiday season.

#### Examples of linking words within one sentence:

Linking Words	Examples of Use
As long as provided (that) providing	You can take my car as long as/provided (that)/providing you don't damage it. (I will lend you my car on condition that you don't damage it.)
Although/even though	He lives in a small house although he is a millionaire. (In spite of the fact that he is rich, he lives in a small house.)
Because Because of By virtue of Due to Given Owing to Seeing as Since	She walked quickly because she was late. The picnic was cancelled because of the storm. The town was famous by virtue of its history. The flight was delayed due to snow on the runway. The teacher changed the topic given the lack of interest shown. The product was discontinued owing to a significant drop in sales. You should buy the car seeing as you have enough money. I'll apply for the job since you're not interested.
Even if	He is poor and has no house, but even if he had money, he wouldn't buy a house. (Supposing he had the money, he still wouldn't buy a house.)
In case	Take an umbrella in case it rains. (It might rain, so it's a good idea to take an umbrella.)
In spite of / despite	In spite of/despite the rain, she walked to the station. In spite of/despite being blind, he walked to the station. (without being affected by the rain or by being blind.)
Inasmuch as	The roof caved in but we were lucky inasmuch as there were no fatal injuries.

You are responsible for them inasmuch as you are their commanding officer.

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**Notwithstanding  
(despite)**

Hugo won the race notwithstanding his lack of training.

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**On account of**

They split up on account of their continuous disputes.

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**So that  
So as to  
In order to**

For that purpose:

Julie arrived early so that she could help her colleagues.

The access road was widened so as to facilitate deliveries.

I need to improve my English in order to find a better job.

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**Unless**

The radio won't stop unless you turn it off.

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**Whatever**

You can count on me whatever you decide to do.

(No matter what your decision is, you can count on me.)

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**Whereas**

Tom is rich, whereas Jack is poor.

(Tom is rich; in contrast Jack is poor.)

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**Whenever**

I will lend you my car whenever you need it.

(No matter when you need my car, I will lend it to you.)

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**Wherever**

My thoughts will be with you wherever you go.

(No matter where you go, my thoughts will be with you.)

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