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L3b Grammar

Connectives
連接詞

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Summary

Connectives are words that join two parts of a sentence together, or link two separate sentences together. These are the connectives we'll look at in this lesson.

connecting contrasting ideas 表示轉折或讓步關係	to introduce more information 表示並列關係	to talk about results
However / Nevertheless	In addition / Also	As a result / Therefore
Although / Even though	Furthermore / Moreover	**to talk about time**
On the other hand	Besides	While
While / Whereas		In the meantime/Meanwhile

Connecting contrasting ideas

表示轉折或讓步關係

Connectives can be used to introduce a sentence which has a contrasting idea to the sentence before.

Connectives connecting contrasting ideas

表示轉折或讓步關係

However 然而/不過 and **nevertheless 然而/不過/儘管如此** are used at the start or end of the second sentence.

- I wanted to go on the school trip. **However**, my parents didn't let me.
- I wanted to go on the school trip. My parents didn't let me, **however**.
- She doesn't usually like horror films. **Nevertheless**, she enjoyed this one.
- She doesn't usually like horror films. She enjoyed this one **nevertheless**.

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Connectives connecting contrasting ideas

表示轉折或讓步關係

On the other hand
(引出對立的觀點)
另一方面

is used at the start or end of the second sentence. It introduces an opposing argument.

- Chocolate is very bad for you. **On the other hand**, it tastes delicious.
- I don't want Michael on our team because he's not very friendly. He is very intelligent, **on the other hand.**
- We are a hard-working class. **On the other hand**, we are quite noisy.
- Cycling to school keeps you fit. It can be dangerous, **on the other hand**.

Connectives connecting contrasting ideas

Although, **even though**, **while** and **whereas**
雖然,儘管

also show contrasting ideas. These connectives link contrasting ideas in one sentence, rather than linking two different sentences.

Although and **even though** can come at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

- **Although** I don't have much money, I bought my mum a present.
- I bought my mum a present **although** I don't have much money.
- **Even though** Becky is sporty, she is not very good at netball.
- Becky is not very good at netball **even though** she is sporty.

Connectives connecting contrasting ideas

Although, **even though**, **while** and **whereas**
雖然,儘管

also show contrasting ideas. These connectives link contrasting ideas in one sentence, rather than linking two different sentences.

While is usually used at the beginning of the sentence.

- **While** I love watching TV, I don't enjoy films.
- **While** my sister enjoys cooking, I prefer eating!

Whereas is usually used in the middle of the sentence.

- I love watching TV, **whereas** I don't enjoy films.
- My sister enjoys cooking, **whereas** I prefer eating!

Introducing more information

表示並列關係

Connectives can introduce more information. This is information that doesn't contradict (與...矛盾) what is said in the first sentence.

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Connectives introducing more information

In addition, **also**, **furthermore**, **moreover** and **besides**
此外/而且/再者

are used at the start of a new sentence to introduce more information.

- Watching teaching videos helps you to learn. **In addition**, they are fun to watch.
- I planted some seeds in the garden. **Also**, I cleaned the garden furniture.
- Jenny is excellent at playing the piano. **Furthermore**, she gets the best grades in the class.
- The football team won their match yesterday. **Moreover**, they beat the other team by three goals!
- I'm too tired to go to a party tonight. **Besides**, I don't think the party will be fun.

Introducing results

Some connectives introduce the result of the previous sentence.

Connectives introducing results

As a result and **Therefore**
因此/所以/因而

are used at the start of the second sentence.

- I studied very hard. **As a result**, I passed the exam.
- My dad went to a cookery class. **As a result**, he is now better at cooking.
- They don't like singing. **Therefore**, they are not in the choir.
- I can't swim. **Therefore**, I don't want to come to the swimming party.

Talking about time

Connectives can also describe how two things relate to each other in time.

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Connectives introducing results

Meanwhile
與此同時

shows that two things are happening at the same time. It is used to link two sentences, and it goes at the start of the second sentence. It is usually used with the past tense.

- My friends were sleeping. **Meanwhile**, I was cleaning the house.
- I was revising for my exam. **Meanwhile**, my parents were making dinner.

Connectives introducing results

While
在...期間 / 當...的時候

has the same meaning as **meanwhile**: that two things are happening at the same time. However, **while** joins two clauses in one sentence, not two separate sentences. It can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

- **While** I was working, I was listening to music.
  I was listening to music **while** I was working.
- **While** I was performing, my teacher was watching.
  My teacher was watching **while** I was performing.

Connectives introducing results

In the meantime
其間,同時

links two sentences, and it goes at the start of the second sentence. It shows that something is happening:

- **at the same time as something else**
  We went to the cinema to see a film. **In the meantime**, my dad went shopping.
  My mum was seeing the doctor. **In the meantime**, I waited in the waiting room.
- **until something else happens**
  The train leaves at 6pm. **In the meantime**, let's play cards.
  The film starts at 5pm. **In the meantime**, I'll tidy my room.

Common Errors

Common Error 1 **using 'on the other hand' to add information**

Their presentation was too short. **On the other hand**, it didn't include much information.

Common Error 2 **using 'although' and 'but' in the same sentence**

Although I ordered salad, **but** the waiter brought me chips.

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Common Error 1

The connective **on the other hand** should introduce ***contrasting*** information. It should not add information that agrees with the sentence before it.

- Their presentation was too short. **On the other hand**, it didn't include much information.
  Their presentation was too short. **On the other hand**, it did include a lot of information.
- I don't think my dad is very good at cooking. **On the other hand**, he always burns the food.
  I don't think my dad is very good at cooking. **On the other hand**, he can make a delicious curry.

Common Error 2

But is another connective which introduces an opposing idea.

I ordered salad, **but** the waiter brought me chips.

You cannot use it in the same sentence as **although.**

- **Although** I ordered salad, **but** the waiter brought me chips.
  Although I ordered salad, the waiter brought me chips.
- **Although** I like my grandparents, **but** I don't want to live with them.
  I like my grandparents, **but** I don't want to live with them.
  Although I like my grandparents, I don't want to live with them.

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