

# Conjunctions, linking words and expressions

## Introduction



**As** I have a lot of work to do before the summer holidays, I don't have time to attend the seminar and **neither** do my colleagues.

## Definition

These words and expressions have different meanings and uses but they can all be used as conjunctions.

## Construction

These are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence to introduce a clause. For example:

**In order to** increase productivity, we're opening a new plant.  
We're opening a new plant **in order to** increase productivity.

**Instead of** employing more people, we should work longer hours for a few weeks.  
We should work longer hours for a few weeks **instead of** employing more people.

Depending on the expression, it can be followed by, for example, a noun or gerund, a bare infinitive or a subject and verb.

## Uses

Here are some examples:

Conjunction	Use	Examples
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as, since, for	To mean 'because'	<p>We decided to work late <b>as</b> we're so busy at the moment.</p> <p>I'll go to the seminar as well <b>since</b> you're going.</p> <p>She was very excited, <b>for</b> this was the first day of her holiday. [see note below]</p>
yet	To mean 'but' - often to emphasise something that's surprising	I was really tired, <b>yet</b> I managed to stay awake until the end of the film.
nor, neither	To connect two negative ideas	I'm not happy about it and <b>neither/nor</b> is Sébastien.
so	To connect two positive ideas [See 'so' in <b>and, but, or, so, because</b> rule]	I'm very happy about it and <b>so</b> is Sébastien.
thanks to owing to due to	To mean 'because of'	<p><b>Thanks to</b> all your hard work, we won the contract.</p> <p>All flights have been cancelled, <b>owing to</b> adverse weather conditions.</p> <p><b>Due to</b> the delay with the parts, we can't complete the order.</p>
instead of rather than	To talk about alternatives	<p>Can we have the meeting on Thursday <b>instead of</b> Tuesday?</p> <p><b>Instead of</b> waiting until next month as planned, I think we should do it as soon as possible.</p> <p>I think we should do it as soon as possible <b>rather than</b> wait until next month as planned.</p>

<b>despite in spite of</b>	To mean 'not affected, influenced or prevented by'	<p>I managed to get there on time, <b>despite</b> the traffic.</p> <p><b>In spite of</b> all the warnings, he went into the dangerous part of the town.</p>
<b>although</b>	To mean 'but' or 'despite'	<p><b>Although</b> I had some doubts, I decided to apply for the job.</p> <p>I've booked a city centre hotel for the conference, <b>although</b> I'm not sure it's the best place.</p>
<b>even though</b>	<p>To mean 'although'</p> <p><b>Note that</b> it is a little more emphatic - there is a bigger contrast between two ideas</p>	<p><b>Even though</b> it was raining, we decided to play tennis.</p> <p>He's been very successful in the job, <b>even though</b> he didn't have much previous experience.</p>
<b>even if</b>	To indicate that a situation or result is the same - no matter what	<p><b>Even if</b> my boss offers me more money, I'm still going to look for another job - I really don't want to work for her any more.</p> <p>I'll never be able to speak Japanese fluently, <b>even if</b> I live to be 100!</p>
<b>albeit</b>	To mean 'although'	<p>He's a good person to work for, <b>albeit</b> a bit strict.</p> <p>We're making some progress, <b>albeit</b> rather slowly. <b>evening</b> was very <b>pleasant</b>, <b>albeit</b> a little <b>quiet</b>.</p> <p>He <b>tried</b>, <b>albeit</b> without <b>success</b>.</p> <p>The <b>evening</b> was very <b>pleasant</b>, <b>albeit</b> a little <b>quiet</b>.</p> <p>He <b>tried</b>, <b>albeit</b> without <b>success</b>.</p>
<p><b>in order to with a view to so that</b></p> <p><b>Note that</b> 'with a view to' is quite formal</p>	To mean 'with the aim or purpose of doing something'	<p><b>In order to</b> clarify the situation, the manager's going to talk to us all tomorrow.</p> <p>We're taking on more staff <b>with a view to</b> relieving the pressure on existing employees.</p> <p>I've asked Bill to come to the meeting <b>so that</b> he can explain the new strategy.</p>

<p>when once as soon as now (that) before/after</p>	<p>As time markers</p>	<p><b>When</b> you see her, please ask her to call me.</p> <p>I'll help you <b>once</b> I've finished.</p> <p>Can you send her up <b>as soon as</b> she arrives?</p> <p><b>Now that</b> everyone's here, let's begin.</p> <p>Do we need to finish this <b>before</b> we go home?</p> <p><b>After</b> we've all had lunch, let's look at this again.</p>
<p>whenever</p>	<p>To mean 'at whatever time - it doesn't matter when' or 'every time'</p>	<p>Call me <b>whenever</b> you want to - I'll be happy to help.</p> <p><b>Whenever</b> we go to Lyon, we always stay in the same hotel.</p>
<p>in the event of</p>	<p>To mean 'if something happens'</p>	<p><b>In the event of</b> a fire, use the stairs and not the lift.</p> <p>I have to take over <b>in the event of</b> the manager's absence.</p>
<p>(just) in case</p>	<p>When talking about what we do if something happens</p> <p><b>Note that</b> we sometimes add 'just' when we doubt that something will be required</p>	<p><b>In case</b> you change your mind, here's my phone number.</p> <p>It's sunny now but I'll take an umbrella <b>just in case</b> it rains.</p>
<p>lest</p>	<p>Related to the possibility of something negative happening</p> <p><b>Note that</b> this is a formal word.</p>	<p>They decided not to make a complaint, <b>lest</b> they lose the contract.</p> <p>I'm worried about how to tell them, <b>lest</b> they misunderstand.</p>

provided (that) providing	To mean 'if' or 'on condition that'	<b>Provided that</b> you fulfil all the criteria, you'll be shortlisted for the job.  We can have the barbecue on Sunday, <b>providing</b> it doesn't rain.
assuming	To indicate a premise on which a statement can be made	<b>Assuming</b> we continue to be successful in Asia, how many new people do you think we'll need to recruit?
unless	To mean 'if + not'	<b>Unless</b> you hear from me, I'll see you next week as planned. [if you don't hear from me]  We can have the barbecue on Sunday, <b>unless</b> it rains. [if it doesn't rain]

## Yet

### Note that

1. In everyday conversation, we are more likely to use common words and expressions with a similar meaning such as '**but**'.
2. We sometimes use **yet** in short phrases with two adjectives:

This device is simple **yet** effective.  
Our boss is strict **yet** fair.

## Neither, nor, so

**Note that** these are also often used as responses to say that a situation is the same as that of another person. Here are some examples:

'to be'	Auxiliary verbs	Other verbs
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"I'm hungry." "So am I." ["Me too."]	"Carine should be on the team." "So should Armelle."	"I love chocolate." "So do I." ["Me too."]
"Philippe was late." "So was Bertrand."	"I've read this book." "So have I." ["Me too."]	"David went to the exhibition." "So did Keira."
"I'm not sure." "Neither/nor am I." ["Me neither."/"Nor me."]	"I can't help her with that." "Neither/nor can I." ["Me neither."/"Nor me."]	"He doesn't want to go out to lunch." "Neither/nor do we."
"I wasn't working on that project last year." "Neither/nor was I." ["Me neither."/"Nor me."]	"This computer mustn't be used today." "Neither/nor must this one."	"I don't understand this." "Neither/nor do I." ["Me neither."/"Nor me."]

**Note that** we can say "Me too" when agreeing with a positive statement.  
We can also say "Me **neither**" or "**Nor** me" when agreeing with a negative statement.

## Thanks to, owing to, due to

**Owing to** and **due to** are more formal and less conversational than 'because of'.

**Thanks to** is used to talk about the reason for a positive result:

I've learned a lot in this job, **thanks to** my colleagues.  
I'm better at speaking English now, **thanks to** spending so much time in London.

It is often used with 'it' + 'be':

It's **thanks to** you and your support that I got this job.

Or in a sarcastic way to blame someone or something:

We missed the train **thanks to** your driving!  
**Thanks to** the weather, we had to postpone the barbecue again!

## 'Once' or 'when'?

Sometimes, **once** is used in the same way as **when**:

I'll help you **once/when** I've finished.

**Once/when** the contract was signed, we had to employ three more specialists.

But it is not interchangeable with **when** - we only use **once** when there is a suggestion of **as soon as** or 'from a certain moment'.

I was happy **when** I was young. 

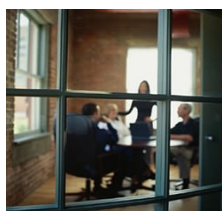
I was happy **once** I was young. 

## When

'When' has some other, more specific uses:

Use	Examples
To mean 'just at that moment' - there is a suggestion of suddenness	I was just getting ready to leave the office <b>when</b> the phone rang.
To mean 'considering that'	There's no point writing a letter <b>when</b> it's so much quicker to email.
To mean 'whereas'	I've got to work late tonight to finish this <b>when</b> I had plenty of time to do it last week.

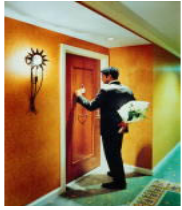
## Examples



**As** we all have other work to do, let's stop now and carry on tomorrow.



**Since** I live in a city, I'm used to a lot of traffic and noise.



He was nervous **yet** excited.



I'm afraid there's no more pork. **Neither** do we have fish on the menu today.



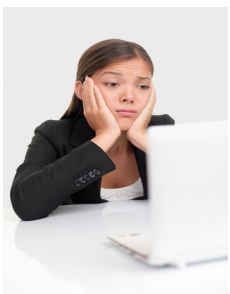
Arnaud made a speech at the wedding and **so** did his father.



The meeting went on for four hours, **thanks to** Julia and all her questions!



**Once** I'd found somewhere to live in the city, I was able to start looking for a job.



My boss wants me to do all these routine tasks **when** I could be doing something much more useful.



## Word order

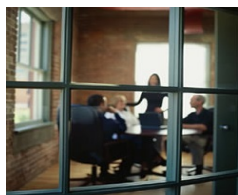
The conjunctions **and**, **but**, **or**, **because** and **so** are usually placed in the middle of a sentence but can also be used to begin a sentence, especially in informal writing:

It's very quiet in the office at the moment **because** so many people are on holiday.  
**Because** so many people are on holiday, it's very quiet in the office at the moment.

With **and**, **but**, **or** and **so**, there is a sense of a pause before emphasising something:

We need to find new premises. **And** we need to employ two new managers!  
It's a serious problem. **But**, don't worry - I think I have a solution.  
We could invite everyone to the meeting. **Or** maybe we should limit it to team leaders.  
It's getting nearer to the deadline. **So**, let's work hard to get it finished.

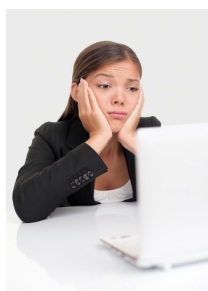
## Examples



The meeting went on for four hours, **thanks to** Julia and all her questions!



**Once** I'd found somewhere to live in the city, I was able to start looking for a job.



My boss wants me to do all these routine tasks **when** I could be doing something much more useful.

## Connectors



The situation is very serious. The client is putting us under pressure to finish sooner than agreed. **Furthermore**, the project is already over budget.

These connectors form a link between ideas in two sentences:

We did extremely well last year. **However**, there is still a lot of work to be done.

They are different from conjunctions which link two parts of one sentence:

We did extremely well last year **but** there's still a lot of work to be done.

They are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence followed by a comma but they can also go in the middle or at the end of the second sentence.

We did extremely well last year. There is, **however**, still a lot of work to be done.  
We did extremely well last year. There is still a lot of work to be done, **however**.

In this way, the connector is like a **non-defining relative clause** - if we remove it, the sentence still has a clear meaning.

For these reasons, the following structures are incorrect:

We did extremely well last year however there is still a lot of work to be done. ❌  
We did extremely well last year, however there is still a lot of work to be done. ❌

## Uses

In conversation and written texts, they help us understand a sequence of ideas. Here are some common examples.

**Note that** the expressions which are grouped together are not all synonymous and interchangeable. For exact meanings of these and the following examples, refer to a good dictionary.

Connector	Use	Examples
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<b>Therefore</b>	<b>To mean 'so' or 'for that reason'</b>	<b>Both companies are on holiday in August. <i>Therefore</i>, I suggest postponing the meeting until September.</b>
<b>However</b>	<b>To mean 'but' or 'despite this'</b>	<b>We've lost two big clients recently. <i>However</i>, I'm sure that we can replace them.</b>
<b>Nevertheless Nonetheless Even so</b>	<b>To mean 'despite something previously mentioned'</b>	<b>There have been some delays. We intend, <i>nevertheless</i>, to meet the deadline.  I know it's difficult to find the right person for this job. <i>Even so</i>, I think we should keep trying.</b>
<b>Furthermore What is more Moreover</b>	<b>To add similar information, maybe something that is more important</b>	<b>Our profits have increased by 15% this year. <i>Moreover</i>, our plans for expanding into Asia are going well.</b>
<b>Conversely On the other hand In contrast</b>	<b>To introduce an opposite idea</b>	<b>Most Americans are uncomfortable with long periods of silence. <i>Conversely</i>, the Japanese like to think before replying.</b>
<b>Consequently</b>	<b>To mean 'as a result'</b>	<b>It is difficult for young people to get a mortgage nowadays. <i>Consequently</i>, they are living at home with their parents for longer.</b>
<b>Meanwhile</b>	<b>To mean 'until a certain time' or 'while something else is happening'</b>	<b>We will have to wait for the results of the initial investigation. <i>Meanwhile</i>, we need to plan the next stage.  Charles is developing new contacts in Asia. <i>Meanwhile</i>, the rest of the team is focusing on Eastern Europe.</b>

**Here are some more examples:**

<b>Equally For example For instance As a result Likewise In the same way</b>	<b>Similarly If not If so Otherwise That is (to say) Alternatively</b>	<b>In this case In particular In other words In addition As a result</b>
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The word 'however' is also an adverb with a completely different meaning - 'by whatever means' or 'it doesn't matter to what degree'.

**Note that** this word doesn't use the same construction as the conjunction and so it can be found at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence without commas. For example:

However you present your argument, I don't think they'll agree with you.  
I want to be the manager of this department however long it takes.  
He just can't play the piano however hard he tries.

## Formal and informal

Many of these words and expressions are used mostly in writing or in very formal speaking. There is usually an equivalent word or expression that can be used in conversation. For example:

Our sales figures have increased sharply in the Middle East. **However**, we are failing to meet our targets in Europe. [formal]  
We're doing really well in the Middle East at the moment **but** we're not meeting our targets in Europe. [conversational]

Formal	Conversational
therefore	so
furthermore/moreover	as well/also/too
conversely	on the other hand
similarly	in the same way

## Examples



Lille is a lovely city with plenty to do. **What's more**, it's within easy reach of London by Eurostar.



These beers are extremely pleasing to the palate. **In other words**, they're delicious!



I love everything about my new office. The colour scheme, **in particular**, is great.



There are lots of things you can do to improve your English. Watching films, **for example**, is a good way of increasing your vocabulary.



I hope I'm better by Monday. **If not**, I'll miss the presentation.



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