Linkers/connectors per a la redacció llengua anglesa

Els connectors són paraules que serveixen per a cohesionar, estructurar, organitzar i relacionar oracions i/o paràgrafs dintre d'un text. A continuació detallem alguns dels més comuns a la llengua anglesa.

LINKERS
(S'utilitzen al principi d'una frase)

CONTRAST	
In spite of / Despite	Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a noun phrase.
Although / (Even) though	Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a sentence.
However / Nevertheless / Still / Yet / Even so /On the contrary / In contrast	Introduce a new idea which marks a contrast with previously stated ideas. Introduced by a comma.
On the one hand ... On the other hand	Links two contrasting ideas/paragraphs.
In contrast to / Contrary to	Link two contrasting ideas. Followed by a noun phrase.
Whereas	Link two contrasting ideas. Not separated by commas.

REASON AND CAUSE	
Because / As / Since / Seeing that	Introduce a sentence. Subordinate sentences introduced by because always appear in final position.
Because of / On account of / Owing to / Due to	Introduce a noun phrase.

PURPOSE	
In order to / So as to	Introduce an infinitive of purpose.
In order that / So that	Introduce a sentence.

CONSEQUENCE	
Consequently / As a consequence / As a result / Therefore **As a consequence of / As a result of**	Followed by a noun phrase.
So	Introduces a sentence. No commas.

ADDITION	
Moreover / Furthermore / In addition / Besides / What's more	Used after a strong pause and separated from the sentences. They are introduced by a comma.
As well as / In addition to / Besides	Used to add one more piece of information. Followed by a noun phrase.

EXEMPLIFICATION	
For example / For instance	Introduces an example referring to previously stated ideas.
Such as	Introduces an example referring to the last idea.

CONNECTORS

CONTRAST	
But / yet	Followed by a noun phrase or a sentence. 'The book is short but / yet interesting'
In spite of / despite	It is placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. 'He arrived on time despite / in spite of getting up late'
Although / though/ even though / in spite of the fact that	Followed by a complete sentence. They can be placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. If it is placed at the beginning we need to use a comma after the clause. 'Although / though / even though / in spite of the fact that the pupils had not studied, they all passed their exams'.
However, nevertheless, even so, on the one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary	'He was quite ill however/ nevertheless/ even so, he went to school'
While, whereas	'This film is very interesting, while/whereas that one is quite boring'

REASON AND CAUSE	
Because, as since, seeing that	'Because / as / since / seeing that it's late, we should go home'
Because of, on account of, owing to, due to	'Because of / on account of / owing to / due to the weather, we stayed at home'
In order to, so as to, to	'She uses her video in order to / so as to / to record TV programmes'

ADD INFORMATION	
For example, for instante, such as	'Vegetables are a good source of vitamins: for example / for instance, oranges have vitamin C'
More over, furthermore, besides, in addition to	'In addition to soul music, she likes rap'
Apart from, except for	'Apart from English, she speaks French'

SUCCESSION
First of all / Firstly / To begin with / First ….
Second / Secondly / Then …
Third / Thirdly / After that…
The next stage …
Finally / in short / to sum up / in conclusion / lastly / last but not least…

RESULT	
As a result of	'As a result of his action, he was awarded a distinction'.
Therefore, as a result, consequently, for this reason	'Consequently / for this reason, it always passes its annual road test'.