

Connectors

Relation	Conjunctions; <i>combining main clauses</i>	Subjunctions; <i>using subclauses</i>	Connecting expressions
Additive (tillegg)	And or		Furthermore In addition Besides Likewise Similarly As well as For instance
Adversative (motsetning)	But	although even though whereas	However Nevertheless Yet On the one hand, on the other hand On the contrary Despite this
Causal (årsak)	For	because as since	Consequently As a result So Therefore Hence That being so For this reason From this According to
Temporal (tid)		when after before once since until while	First/Firstly Second/Secondly Third/Thirdly Finally Then Next At the same time To sum up In conclusion
Conditional (forutsetning)		if as long as	

Sentence Analysis and Clause Elements.

A sentence consists of at least two clause elements; a subject and a verb. A sentence expresses meaning. A sentence is ended by a full stop. Example: He smiles.

Subject: The subject is the thing or person that does or is something in a sentence; it is the element that the sentence gives information about. The subject can be more than one word.

Example: A good breakfast gives you the energy to start your day.

Verb: The verb says what the subject does. The verb denotes actions and states.

Example: I should have done more grammar exercises.

EXERCISES:

- 1. Find the subjects and the verbs in these sentences.**
- 2. Underline any conjunctions that you find.**

I think of love.

I feel sad.

I think of love and I feel sad.

The song is about life.

The song is about death.

The song is about life, but, at the same time, it is about death.

You may feel sad.

You may feel sad or you may feel happy.

You may cry now, for he has left.

Conjunctions

Sentences can be combined by using different types of conjunctions. Conjunctions are always found between the items they list, and can never start a sentence.

Additive conjunctions (add an element): and, or

Examples:

S V S V

He smiles and he talks.

S V S V

He is laughing or he is crying.

Adversative conjunctions (present a contradiction): but

Example:

S V S V

She laughs but she seems sad.

Causal conjunctions (present a reason): for

S V S V

He went to the party for he liked a girl there.

Subjunctions and Adverbial Sub-clauses

Subjunctions introduce sub-clauses that give extra information about the action in the sentence. The types of sub-clauses listed here function as adverbials in the sentence, giving extra information about contradictions, reasons, time and conditions.

Sub-clauses can occur both in the beginning and in the end of a sentence.

Example:

S V (A)

I laughed because the joke was funny.

(A) S V

Because the joke was funny, I laughed.

(The extra information that this sub-clause gives is the reason why “I” laughed.)

Adversative subjunctions (present a contradiction):

although, even though, whereas

Examples:

(S) V (A)

The girl in the red dress was happy, whereas the girl in the blue dress was sad.

(whereas (subjunction in English) = mens/medan (conjunction in Norwegian))

(A) S V

Although the man in the corner felt awful, he stayed the whole evening.

Causal subjunctions (present a reason)

Because, as, since

Examples:

S V (A)

He came home since he was tired.

(A) S V

As he had finished the job, he left.

Temporal subjunctions (indicate time)

When, after, before, once, since, until, while

Examples:

S (V) (A)

He has been like that since he arrived.

(A) S V

Before the young girl arrived, he made everything ready for a perfect date

Conditional subjunctions (present a condition for something)

If, as long as

Examples:

S (V) (A)

I will come if it stops raining.

(A) S (V)

As long as you are okay with it, I will do it.

Connecting Expressions

Connecting expressions are often added in the beginning of a sentence to indicate what relation this sentence has to the preceding sentence. So, the following expressions are very often found in the beginning of sentences, but they are also found in other positions.

Additive (add an element)

Furthermore, In addition, Besides, Likewise, Similarly, As well as, For instance

Examples:

What I think about when I read the poem is love. Furthermore/In addition, I think about parenthood and loss.

I think the text is about feeling alone and lost love. Loneliness is a known feeling for many. Similarly/Likewise, love is a known feeling.

Adversative (present a contradiction)

However, Nevertheless, Yet, On the one hand, on the other hand, On the contrary, Despite this

Examples:

The text makes me feel sad. However, it gives me comfort as well.

The poem has a sad ending. Nevertheless, it gives a notion of hope and love.

On the one hand, one may find the poem amusing. On the other hand, one may find it sad.

I did not understand all the words I read. Despite this, I liked the poem very much.

Causal (present a reason)

Consequently, As a result, So, Therefore, Hence, That being so, For this reason, From this, According to

Examples:

People in Ireland are used to violence and losses. Consequently/As a result/Hence/So the poetry the Irish write often has a sad mood.

When I read the poem, my son was four years old. Therefore/For this reason, I really felt overwhelmed by the emotions the poem stirred in me.

Temporal (indicate time)

First/Firstly, Second/Secondly, Third/Thirdly, Finally, Then, Next, At the same time, To sum up, In conclusion

These expressions are useful when organising a text;

Examples:

First, I will write about what the text is about. Second, I will describe how I reacted emotionally to what I read. Third, I will discuss what type of associations one may get from such a text. Finally, I will sum up my understanding of the poem.

- This example shows how an introduction may be constructed, just include an introduction of the text in the first sentence

To sum up/In conclusion, the text tells a story, but at the same time, it says something about life in general.

- This example shows how a final, concluding paragraph may start