A FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF LOGICAL CONNECTORS

1. Additive (used to signal addition, introduction, to show similarity, etc.)
2. Adversative (used to signal conflict, contradiction, concession, etc.)
3. Causal (used to signal cause/effect and reason/result, etc.)
4. Sequential (used to signal a chronological or logical sequence)

### ADDITIVE

1. ADDITION:
   a. SIMPLE:
      - additionally
      - furthermore
      - moreover
      - not to mention
      - in addition
      - The rent is reasonable and, moreover, the location is perfect.
      - The information need not be confidential.
      - He is old and unpopular. Furthermore, he has at best only two years of political life ahead of him.
   b. EMPHATIC:
      - besides
      - not only but...
      - Besides myself, the only English people there were Keith and Doreen.
   c. INTENSIFYING:
      - in fact
      - as a matter of fact
      - to tell (you) the truth
      - to say nothing of
      - much less
      - The baby can't even sit up yet, let alone walk!
      - I didn't mind at all. Indeed, I was pleased.
      - He knew him when we were in college. As a matter of fact, we were in the same course.
   d. ALTERNATIVE:
      - or
      - alternatively
      - You can relax on the beach or alternatively try the bustling town center.

2. EXEMPLIFICATION:
   a. TO EXEMPLIFY A REPRESENTATIVE MEMBER:
      - such as
      - for example
      - Cartoon characters such as Mickey Mouse and Snoopy are still popular.
   b. TO EXEMPLIFY THE MOST IMPORTANT MEMBER:
      - especially
      - particularly
      - notably
      - Some early doctors, notably Hippocrates, thought that diet was important.
   c. TO INTRODUCE AN ORDINARY GROUP MEMBER OR MEMBERS:
      - including
      - You'll need a variety of skills, including leadership and negotiating.
   d. TO INTRODUCE A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE WHICH COMES IN SEPARATE SENTENCES FROM THE PRECEDING GENERAL STATEMENT:
      - for one thing
      - by way of example
      - as an illustration
      - to illustrate
      - He's not that wonderful. For one thing, he's bad-tempered.
      - For another, he doubted that he could make himself clear.

3. REFERENCE
   a. TO INTRODUCE A TOPIC:
      - speaking about
      - considering
      - regarding
      - on the subject/topic of
      - Regarding your recent inquiry, I have enclosed a copy of our new brochure.
   b. TO INTRODUCE A TOPIC:
      - as for
      - concerning
      - on the subject/topic of
      - with/in
      - Specifically, the department wanted answers to the following questions.

4. SIMILARITY:
   a. similary
   b. in a like manner
   c. likewise
   d. in the same way
   e. equally
   - The clams were delicious. Likewise, the eggplant was excellent.

5. IDENTIFICATION
   a. TO IDENTIFY A CONSTITUENT FOR WHICH THE READER/LISTENER HAS ALREADY BEEN PREPARED:
      - that is (to say)
      - specifically
      - namely
      - Three students were mentioned, namely John, Sarah and Sylvia.
      - Specifically, the department wanted answers to the following questions.

6. CLARIFICATION
   a. TO CLARIFY OR REPHRASE A PRECEDING ITEM:
      - that is (to say)
      - in other words
      - I mean
      - (to) put (it) another way
      - Languages are taught by the direct method, that is to say, without using the student's own language.
ADVERSATIVE:

1. CONFLICT/CONTRAST (Two ideas incompatible or in contrast):
   - but
   - however
   - in contrast
   - by way of contrast
   - (and) yet
   - when in fact

   American consumers prefer white eggs; conversely, British buyers like brown eggs.
   The old system was fairly complicated whereas the new system is really very simple.

2. CONCESSION (Reservation without invalidating the truth of the main clause):
   - but
   - even so
   - however
   - (and) still
   - nonetheless
   - although
   - though
   - even though

   Notwithstanding differences, there are clear similarities in all of the world’s religions.
   Fame and fortune notwithstanding, Donna never forgot her hometown.
   He accepted the job, albeit with some hesitation.
   Chris went with her, albeit reluctantly.

3. DISMISSAL:
   a. ALTERNATIVE CIRCUMSTANCES:
      - either way
      - whichever happens

      Either way, it’s going to be expensive.
   b. UNIVERSAL CIRCUMSTANCES—TWO OR MORE POSSIBILITIES:
      - whatever happens
      - all the same

      They’ve had technical problems—at any rate that’s what they told me.
      Well, at any rate, the next meeting will be on Wednesday.

4. REPLACEMENT:
   a. TO RECTIFY A PRECEDING ITEM:
      - (or) at least
      - (or) rather

      John picked us up in his car, or rather his dad’s car which he’d borrowed.
   b. TO SUBSTITUTE A POSITIVE STATEMENT FOR A NEGATIVE ONE, OR TO SUBSTITUTE AN ACTUAL OUTCOME FOR A PRIOR EXPECTATION:
      - instead

      Instead of being annoyed, he seemed quite pleased.
      Geoff didn’t study law. Instead, he decided to become an actor.

Causal:

1. CAUSE/REASON:
   - being that
   - due to (the fact that)
   - seeing that
   - in view of (the fact that)
   - since
   - owing to (the fact that)
   - as
   - for the (simple) reason that
   - inasmuch as
   - forasmuch as
   - because (of the fact that)

   There is additional evidence of bad feeling between you and the prosecuting attorney inasmuch as you personally fired him from his post.
   Ann is guilty, inasmuch as she knew what the others were planning.
   Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to give you safe deliverance, and hath preserved you in the great danger of child-birth: you shall therefore give hearty thanks unto God.
   In view of his conduct, the club has decided to suspend him.
   The school’s poor exam record is largely due to the fact that it is chronically underfunded.

2. EFFEST/RESULT:
   - so that
   - consequently
   - so much (so) that
   - thus
   - as a result (of THIS)
   - hence
   - because (of THIS)
   - accordingly
   - therefore

   The cost of transport is a major expense for an industry. Hence factory location is an important consideration.
   Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. Thus it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty.
   They diluted the drug, thus reducing its effectiveness.
   Some of the laws were contradictory. Accordingly, measures were taken to clarify them.

3. PURPOSE:
   - so
   - in the hope that
   - for the purpose of
   - so as to
   - for the end that
   - in order to
   - for fear (negative)
   - with this in mind
   - less (negative)
   - with this intention

   I drove at a steady 50 mph so as to save fuel.
   We went along silently on tiptoe so as not to disturb anyone.
   She moved away from the window, lest anyone see her.

4. CONDITION:
   a. TO INTRODUCE THE CONDITION:
      - if
      - granted (that)
      - in case
      - granting (that)
      - provided that
      - as/so long as
      - providing that
      - even if
      - on (the) condition that
      - only if
      - in the event that
      - unless (negative)
      - given that
He can come with us, *provided that* he pays for his own meals. You can borrow the car, *providing that* I can have it back by six o'clock.

b. **TO INTRODUCE THE CONSEQUENCE:**

then \under those circumstances
if so \if not (negative)
in that case \otherwise (negative)
that being the case

You'll have to go now; *otherwise*, you'll miss your bus.

---

**SEQUENTIAL:**

1. **CHRONOLOGICAL AND LOGICAL:**
   a. **NUMERICAL:**
      (chronological and logical)
      in the (first) place \initially … ; secondly …
      first … ; second …

      *First*, I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to this success…

      *First of all*, we’d better make sure we’ve got everything we need…
   
   b. **BEGINNING:**
      (chronological)
      to start with \at first
      to begin with \initially
      for a start
      first of all
      initially

      *Initially*, I thought I would only stay there a year…

   c. **CONTINUATION:**
      (chronological)
      previously \next
      after THIS \then
      afterwards
      eventually
      subsequently
      before THIS

      *Subsequently*, the company filed for bankruptcy.

   d. **CONCLUSION:**
      (chronological)
      finally \at last
      eventually \last but not least
      at last \as a final point
      in the end \lastly
      to conclude (with)

      *Eventually*, she got a job and moved to London.
      *He eventually* escaped and made his way back to England.
      *Lastly*, could I ask all of you to keep this information secret?

   e. **TO INTRODUCE THE CONSEQUENCE:**
      then \under those circumstances
      if so \if not (negative)
in that case \otherwise (negative)
that being the case

---

**3. RESUMPTION:**

a. **GENERAL:**
   in conclusion \to sum up
   in summary \to summarize

   *In conclusion*, I would like to say how much I have enjoyed myself today.

b. **REVIEW OF THE MAIN IDEA OR PURPOSE:**
   as I have said \as has been mentioned/noted
   as was previously stated

   *As has been noted*, soul music is important to the record industry.

c. **COMBINATION OF EFFECT/RESULT AND SUMMARY:**
   then \consequently
   given (all) these points \thus
   given (all) the facts \hence
   therefore \so

   Progress so far has been very good. We are, *therefore*, confident that the work will be completed on time.

d. **SUMMARY OF POINTS:**
   on the whole \all in all
   altogether \overall
   in all

   *All in all*, it had been one of the most miserable days of Henry’s life.

e. **CONDENSATION:**
   to make a long story short \in short
   to put it briefly \to be brief
   briefly \in a word

   Carter hoped for greater trust between the two nations, more trade, more cultural exchanges—*in short*, a genuine peace.

---

*b. To INTRODUCE THE CONSEQUENCE:*

then \under those circumstances
if so \if not (negative)
in that case \otherwise (negative)
that being the case

You'll have to go now; *otherwise*, you'll miss your bus.