**Al-Mustansiriyah University**

**College of Arts**

**Translation Department**

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**CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR**

**Fourth Year/ Morning & Evening Classes**

**Lecture # 13**

**Disjuncts and Conjuncts in English**

DISJUNCT

Two types of disjuncts are identified:

1- Style disjuncts: they may be paraphrased by using a clause in which the subject is the first person and the disjunct is replaced by a corresponding adjunct.

* Strictly speaking, smoking is not allowed during the meeting.
* Personally, I don’t believe what he has said.
* DISJUNCT

2- Attitudinal disjuncts: they express the opinion of the speaker concerning the content of the sentence. The speaker’s judgment is either conviction ( assuredly) or doubt (perhaps).

* Possibly, they were delayed in the airport.
* Fortunately, the heavy rains stopped on the third day.
* CONJUNCTS

1- Enumeration :first, secondly, …

2- Reinforcing: further, also, moreover

3- Equation: equally, likewise, similarly

4- Transition: incidentally, now

5- Summation: altogether, overall, then

6- Apposition: namely, thus

7- Result: accordingly, consequently

8- Inference: else, otherwise, then

9- Reformulation: better, rather

10- Replacement: again, alternatively, rather

11- Concession: anyhow, anyway, besides

12- Antithesis: contrariwise, contrastingly, instead

13- Temporal transition: meantime, meanwhile