

Conectores en inglés

Conectores en inglés, esas palabras que se utilizan para enlazar ideas, unir oraciones, empezar párrafos y en definitiva, darle cohesión a nuestro discurso, ya sea escrito o hablado.

Es cierto que esos conectores varían dependiendo del registro, formal o informal, que siempre hay que tener en cuenta.

Por poneros un ejemplo, but es un conector informal que se usa mucho en situaciones comunicativas informales. En cambio, however es más formal.

Hoy quiero que veamos however, yet, nevertheless y but, como un mismo grupo, y como segundo grupo, also. ¡Vamos allá!

1) YET = HOWEVER = NEVERTHELESS = BUT

La palabra **yet** no siempre significa todavía, aún o ya, sino que en ocasiones se traduce por sin **embargo/pero**.

Examples:

- I like the house, yet it could be better = me gusta la casa, pero podría ser mejor.
- I told him not to tell his father, yet he told him. Now his father is furious = le dije que no se lo dijera a su padre, pero/sin embargo, se lo dijo.
- He didn't have any experience. Yet he got the job.

Como veis, se coloca a principio de oración, delante del sujeto.

A synonym of yet is however, nevertheless and but. Nevertheless is quite formal, so if you are writing a formal email, or any other type of writing, you can use it. However is also more formal than but.

Examples:

- I believe he's the person who stole my granny her bag. **However**, I'm not 100% sure.
- She skipped her lessons at university. **Nevertheless**, she passed all her exams.

Notice that you must write a comma after however and nevertheless.

2) ALSO

Do you know how to use the adverb “also”? Students have problems with it because they don’t know where to place it in the sentence.

Let’s see the rule:

- Before the main verb. Example: I like pasta. My sister also **likes** it.
- **Common mistake:** ~~My sister likes it also.~~
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- After verb to be. Example: I’m a student, I study history. My best friend **is** also a student, but he studies German.
- **Common mistake:** ~~My best friend also is a student.~~
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- After modal verbs. Example: I can dance very well. I **can** also sing quite well.
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- In the middle, when a verb has two parts (present/past perfect, will + infinitive, would + infinitive, etc). Example: My brother has bought a present for mum. I **have** also **bought** one.

Esta página está muy bien para hacer ejercicios:

<http://www.flo-joe.co.uk/fce/students/writing/linking/index.htm>