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MATA PELAJARAN/PAKET KEAHLIAN

BAHASA INGGRIS

BAB III

LOGICAL CONNECTOR

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CHAPTER 3

LOGICAL CONNECTOR

3.1 Menggunakan Logical Connector dalam Konteks

KI: Menguasai materi, struktur, konsep, dan pola pikir keilmuan yang mendukung mata pelajaran yang diampu.

KD: Memiliki pengetahuan tentang berbagai aspek kebahasaan dalam bahasa Inggris (linguistik,wacana,sosiolinguistik dan strategis).

Logical connector is a connector which link the semantical unit of language. Logical connectors are used to join or connect two ideas that have a particular relationship. These relationships can be: sequential (time), reason and purpose, adversative (opposition, contrast and/or unexpected result), condition. Within each category, the words used to join the ideas or clauses are used differently, with different grammar and punctuation.

Type	Explanation
Subordinating conjunctions	Introduce adverb clauses Either the dependent clause or the independent clause may come first in the sentence, with no change in meaning *ex: Before he came, we didn't have a physical education teacher.* *We didn't have a physical education teacher before he came.*
Prepositions	Is followed by a noun or noun phrase Either clause may appear first *ex: He didn't come to class due to his illness.*
Transitions and Conjunctive adverbs	Joins two sentences separated by a period or two clauses separated by a semi-colon. Only one possible order of the sentences The transition may appear clause initial, clause final, or between the subject and verb of the **second** sentence.

	ex: He was sick. Nevertheless, he came to class.
Conjunctions	One possible order A comma is used before the conjunction In academic writing, do not begin a sentence with a conjunction *ex: He didn't do his homework, so he didn't pass the class.*

Here is the logical connector of each type.

Type	Relation			
	Sequential	Reason and Purpose	**adversative**	Condition
Subordinating conjunctions	Until after before when while since once whenever as soon as as long as by the time	Because as since inasmuch as now that as long as such...that [such a/an + adjective + noun + that] so...that [so +adjective or adverb + that] [so much/many/little/few + noun + that] *expressing purpose* so that in order that	even though although though (in spite of the fact that) while whereas where	If unless even if providing (that) provided (that) in case whether or not only if* *verb inversion, no comma if *only if* appears first in the sentence
Prepositions	During after before since until upon	because of due to in order to	Despite in spite of	
Transitions	Then	Therefore	However	Otherwise

and Conjunctive adverbs	next after that following that before that afterwards meanwhile beforehand	Consequently	nonetheless nevertheless on the other hand in contrast on the contrary	
Conjunctions	and then	So	but...anyway but...still yet...still but	or (else)

Many connectors having similar meanings are followed by different structures. For example, **despite** and **in spite of** are followed by a noun phrase or an **–ing form**.

- I went to work in spite of feeling ill. (in spite of + -ing)
- I went out despite the heavy rains. (despite + noun)

In spite of and **despite** are prepositions. They cannot be directly followed by a clause. Hence we use the phrase 'the fact that' before a clause.

- I went to work **in spite of the fact that** I was feeling ill.

Connector Chart

COORDINATORS	SUBORDINATORS	ADJUNCT PREPOSITIONS²	CONNECTIVE ADVERBS
A **coordinator** expresses a relationship (addition +, contrast -, option +/-) between two *like* (same kind) words, phrases or clauses. The	A subordinator marks¹ a clause as subordinate to (a dependent of) the main clause. The subordinator itself does not have a meaning. It serves	A preposition as the head of an<u>adjunct prepositional phrase</u>connects a subordinate structure. A preposition, unlike a subordinator,	A <u>connective adverb</u> expresses a relationship between two clauses and transitions the reader or listener from the main idea

Coordinators	Subordinators	Prepositions	Conjunctive Adverbs
coordinated elements are reversible [A+ B = B + A]. See <u>Coordinators</u>. Also see <u>Coordinator Properties.</u> It was cold**, and** the wind was blowing. *(different subjects)* He opened his umbrella, **but** the wind blew it backwards. Did he take an umbrella, **or** did he wear his raincoat? He took neither an umbrella **nor** a raincoat.	to connect content information. See <u>Subordinators</u>. Also see <u>Clauses: Other Clause Types</u>. He said **that it was raining.** He thinks (that) **we need rain.** It is so windy **that it blew me over.** We like **to walk in the rain.** He wishes (**for) us** to bring a coat. He asked **if I needed an umbrella.**	carries meaning. Depending on its meaning, it may take a noun phrase, a clause, or another structure as its <u>complement</u>. **Though** it was raining, he continued walking. He walked **though** it was raining. **Besides being** windy, it was rainy. The wind was strong **besides being** cold.	in one clause to the idea in the next clause. (Also called *conjunctive adverbs, linking adverbs* or *transition words*.) He opened his umbrella. **However,** the wind blew it away. It was windy and cold. **Moreover,** it was raining. His umbrella blew away in the wind. **Otherwise,** he would have used it. **In addition,** it was windy and cold. *It was raining**, so** he opened his umbrella.
NO MEANING			
	<u>that</u> (declarative) <u>if,</u> <u>whether</u> (interrogative) <u>to</u> (infinitival), <u>for</u> (infinitive subj)		
ADDITION			
<u>and</u>, <u>also</u>, <u>and</u> <u>also</u> <u>both...and</u>, <u>not only</u> ...also, <u>not only</u>... <u>but also</u>, <u>and...too</u>, <u>and so</u>		<u>besides</u>, <u>in addition to</u>	<u>in addition</u>, <u>furthermore</u>, <u>moreover</u>,<u>additionally</u>, <u>besides</u>, firstly, secondly, next, finally
ALTERNATIVE			

or, nor, either…or, neither…nor, X rather than Y		prefer X to Y, would rather…or,rather than (2)	instead, as an alternative,otherwise, rather
CAUSE-EFFECT / REASON			
*so, *for (Also connective adverb)		because, since, now that, as, in order, as long as, inasmuch,because of, due to, owing to, so that, in order that, if only because	so (reason), for (purpose) therefore, consequently, as a consequence, as a result, thus, hence, accordingly
COMPARISON			
		as (like), as…as, same as, so…as, such…as, such as, similar to, equal to/with, identical to/with, -er than,more than, less than, rather than,prefer…to, superior to, inferior to,different from/to/than.	In the same way, Similarly, In contrast, Unlike X, Y
CONDITION			
or else		if, only if, unless, even if, whether, whether or not, provided (that), in case, in the event (that)	otherwise, in the event (that),anyway, anyhow
CONTRARY CAUSE-EFFECT			
but, but still, but anyway *yet (Also connecti		although, even though, though,while, whereas, despite	yet, nevertheless, nonetheless,however, on the one

ve adverb)		, in spite of,regardless of	hand, on the other hand, in contrast to, in contrast, on the contrary
EMPHASIS			
	so...that (Adv-Subord) such...that (Adj-Subord)		indeed, in fact, of course, certainly
PLACE			
		where, wherever	there³, here, In this location
TIME			
		after, before, when, while, since,as, until, as soon as, by the time,once	first, second, next, then, finally, previously, now, presently, next, still, meanwhile, subsequently,afterward

REASON / CAUSE-EFFECT

Because (since, as, now that) is a connective preposition that relates additional (non-essential) information to the main clause. *Because* is complemented by a clause that states a reason (cause) for the effect stated in the main clause. The cause-effect relationship or reasoning is what we would expect.

EFFECT	CAUSE
Justin wore his winter pants	**because** it was snowing.
Justin rode his bike to school	**as** his car was snowed in. (under snow)

He likes to walk in the snow	**since** it is a special winter experience.
He put on his parka	**for**[1] he felt cold. [1] rarely used in US English
Justin can make a snowman	**now that** there is snow on the ground.
The mayor apologized	**inasmuch as** the snow removal was behind schedule. (late)
The mayor declared a holiday	**for the reason that** no one could get to work.

CONTRARY REASONING / NONCAUSE-EFFECT

Though (although, even though) is a connective preposition that relates additional (non-essential) information to the main clause. *Though* is complemented by a clause that states a contrary reason for the effect. It is either illogical, concessive or not the reason (something else is).

EFFECT	NON-CAUSAL / CONCESSION
Justin wore his winter pants	**though** it was warm outside. **just because** he felt like it.
Justin rode his bike to school	**even though** the snow was slippery.
He likes to walk in the snow	**although** his nose gets cold.(concession)
He put on his parka	**regardless of the fact** (that) he did not feel cold.
Justin made an excellent snowman	**despite the fact** (that) he had never made one before.
The mayor apologized	**in spite of the fact** (that) snow removal was not his responsibility.

The mayor declared a holiday,   **yet** some people went to work anyway.

CAUSE EFFECT → NO CAUSE-EFFECT	
REASON **effect–cause**	*He's a good leader **because he has worked hard and studied law at Harvard.*** The opinion or action is a logical response to the assertion or situation in other clause—cause-effect.
CONCESSIVE REASON **effect–exception**	*He's a good leader **though he occasionally makes mistakes.*** Admitting to something that does not logically fit with the previous statement—an exception. See <u>Concession</u>.
CONTRARY REASON **effect–no cause**	*He's a good leader **though he's never held a public office before.*** The opinion or action is a not a logical or an expected response to the assertion or situation in other clause—no cause-effect. See <u>Contrary Reasoning</u>.

adjunct — elements not required by an expression to complete its meaning

adjunct prepositional phrase: *People were hurt   **adjunct prep phrase** [**prep** because **content clause**[they could not get away.]]*

CAUSE–EFFECT	
❜ A clause with ***because*** at the beginning of the sentence (before the main clause), emphasizes the causal-situation ("the reason") with a logical reaction or response following it in the main clause.	

CAUSE	LOGICAL EFFECT
Because it was snowing,	he wore his winter pants
Since it will be snowing harder soon,	we need to leave now

NO CAUSE–EFFECT	
❜ A clause with ***though*** at the beginning of the sentence emphasizes the illogical reaction or response that follows in the main clause.	

CAUSE	ILLOGICAL EFFECT
Though it was snowing, It was snowing.	he wore his shorts. Even so, he wore his shorts.
Although it will be snowing harder soon,	we need to stay and get our work done.

 concede (V) – admit something to be true; to give away a point; **concession** (N) – yield, give away, give up, admit defeat; **concessive** (Adj) – tending to concede

in as much as (double Prep) — to the extent that; used to explain the way in which what you are saying is true. *He was a good leader, inasmuch as he got the opposing parties to settle their differences.*

non-essential — not required for the structure to make sense; the structure or expression can stand alone with out it

reason (V) — form conclusions, inferences or judgments from facts or propositions ; **reasoning** (N) – the process of forming conclusions

slippery (Adj) — causing one to slide, possibly fall.

Connective Adverbs

AN EXPECTED OUTCOME

Expressions such as *for this reason* and *as a consequence* transition the reader from a sentence with a given situation to a second sentence with a logical reason for the situation in the main clause A comma is used after the transition word.

CAUSE	LOGICAL EFFECT
It was raining.	**For this reason**, we moved our picnic indoors.
It was sunny.	**Consequently,** we had to wear sunscreen.
It was bright.	**As a result,** we had to wear sun glasses to drive.
The weather was delightful.	**As a consequence**, we went hiking.

AN UNEXPECTED OUTCOME

Similarly, expressions such as *nevertheless* and*nonetheless* transition the reader from a sentence with a given situation to a second sentence with

a **contrary reason** for the situation in the main clause.   A comma is used after the transition word.

CAUSE	ILLOGICAL EFFECT
It was raining.	**Nevertheless**, we went on a picnic.
It was cloudy.	**Even so**, we got sunburned.
The sky was overcast.	**Nonetheless,** we wore sun glasses while driving.
The weather was miserable.	**In spite of that,** we went hiking.

Cause-Effect

Connective prepositional complement

Because of / In spite of + Noun Phrase ("adverbial prepositions")

BECAUSE OF + NP	
Because of, due to, on account of, or *owing to* is followed by **noun phrase** expressing a logical reason for the action in the main clause. The action in the main clause is expected under these circumstances.	
EFFECT / SITUATION	CAUSE
MAIN CLAUSE	ADJUNCT PREP PHRASE
CLAUSE	PREP + NP
Schools were closed	**because of** *the snow*.
The pipes froze	**due to** *the cold temperature*

| People stayed indoors | **on account of** the bad weather |
| Mail service way delayed | **owing to** *the bad weather* |

In spite of, despite or *regardless of* is followed by a **noun phrase** expressing a **contrary reasoning** for the action in the main clause. The action in the main clause is unexpected under these circumstances.

EFFECT / SITUATION	CONCESSION / NOT A CAUSE
MAIN CLAUSE	ADJUNCT PREP PHRASE
CLAUSE	PREP-PREP + NP
Schools remained open	**in spite of** *the snow*.
The pipes did not freeze	**in spite of** *the cold temperature*.
People were out and about	**despite** *the bad weather*.
The mail will be delivered	**regardless of** *the bad weather*.

Cause-Effect

Because of -ing

Because of / In Spite Of + Gerund Clause

BECAUSE OF + NP

Because of *(due to, on account of, owing to)* is a double-preposition that is complemented by a noun phrase (NP) or gerund clause expressing **reason** for the action in the main clause.

EFFECT	REASON
Schools were closed	**because of *not having any heat in the rooms.* *(there being no heat.)***
The pipes froze	**due to *not being insulated well.***
People stayed home	**on account of *their wanting to keep warm.***
Mail service was delayed	**owing to *being unable to drive in the snow.***
Airplanes were grounded	**due to *the runways being covered with snow***

IN SPITE OF + NP

In spite of *(despite, regardless of)* is a double-preposition that is complemented by a noun phrase (NP) or gerund clause expressing **contrary reasoning** for the action in the main clause. ("concession")

EFFECT	CONTRARY REASONING
Schools remained open	**in spite of *having no heat in the rooms.***
The pipes did not freeze	**in spite of *not being insulated well.***
People were out and about	**despite *their wanting to keep warm.***

The mail was delivered	**regardless of *being unable to drive in the snow.***
Airplanes took off	**despite *the runways being covered with snow***

insulated (Adj) – to cover or protect something with a material that stops electricity, sound, heat etc from getting in or out.

Cause–Effect

Position and Punctuation

Initial vs. Mid Position

INITIAL-POSITION CLAUSE	
, A comma is placed after connective preposition and its clause when it is placed before the main clause.	

REASONING	EFFECT
Because we were cold,	we went inside.
Though we wanted to stay,	he made us leave.
On account of the frost,	we put the car in the garage.
MID-POSITION CLAUSE	

No comma is required when the connective preposition and its clause is placed after the main clause. (See exceptionbelow.)

EFFECT	REASONING
We went inside	**because** we were cold.
He made us leave	**though** we wanted to stay.
We put the car in the garage	**on account of** the frost.

Not…Because

Limiting negation to the main clause

"Not…Because" – an exception for using a comma

BECAUSE AS AN ADJUNCT CLAUSE

🚫 A negative in the main clause negates the **reason** clause, "something else is the cause", "not because X". Whether or not the verb in the main clause (effect-clause) is also negated depends on the context and cultural interpretation.

NOT NEGATES MAIN VERB AND THE CAUSE CLS VERB

She did **not** buy the phone **because her sister had one**. (*ambiguous)

Her sister having a phone was not the reason for her [buying / not buying] one.

It was for some other reason.

TWO INTERPRETATIONS OF THE EFFECT-CLAUSE

→ **She bought the phone** not because her sister had one.

→ **She didn't buy the phone** not because her sister had one.

LOGIC GAP / CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Sisters may be jealous of each other. One sister usually wants to have what the other sister has.

Most people interpret the effect as: **She bought it.**

***ONLY / JUST* MODIFY THE REASON CLAUSE**

She **only** bought the phone **because her sister had one**.

→ She bought the phone **only because her sister had one.**

I'm **not just** doing it **because you told me to (**do it).   (ambiguous)

→ I'm doing it **not just because you told me to do it.**.

Your telling me to do it **is not the only reason** for my doing it. There are other reasons as well.

BECAUSE AS A SUPPLEMENTAL CLAUSE

, A comma may be used to set off the because-clause from the negation ("not") in the main clause. The comma clarifies meaning by removing the because-clause from the influence (scope) of the negation in the main clause. The because-clause becomes a comment.

***NOT* NEGATES ADJACENT VERB ONLY**

She did **not buy** the phone, because her sister had one.

Her sister having a phone **was the reason for her not buying one.** It mattered that her sister had one. (They didn't need another.)

ONLY / JUST MODIFY THE IMMEDIATE VERB

She **only** bought the (one) phone, **because her sister had a phone**. (She limited her purchase.)

I'm not doing it, just because you told me to (do it) .

Your telling me to do it **is the only reason** that I'm not doing it.

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ambiguous (Adj) — can be understood in more than one way

cell phone (US-Eng); mobile phone (BR-Eng)

An adjunct clause is more closely related to the verb (and the negative) in the main verb. A supplemental clause is loosely related to the verb in the main clause; it is more like a comment.

<u>Common Mistakes</u>

Errors and Solutions

ERROR

*The skier wanted to compete *though* he broke his ankle.

Unclear - How did he compete with a broken ankle?

"Though" means he did. "But" means he didn't.

Since its March, its raining here.

The meaning for "since" is unclear.

Because he felt tired.

Incomplete sentence or thought

The skier wanted to compete, **but** he broke his ankle.

He wasn't able to compete.

Though the skier broke his ankle, he was able to compete.

He was able to compete the event– unexpected, a miracle!)

#1 It has been raining here **since** March.

since – duration; from then until now

#2 **Since** it is March (spring), it's raining here.

since – because, reason; rain is expected in March

Because he felt tired, **he went to bed.**

Add a main clause for the reason clause.

Because he felt tired **was not a reason for skipping class**. Add a predicate (verb phrase).

The reason he missed class was *because he was tired.*   Add a subject and predicate.