LES MOTS DE LIAISON *(LINK WORDS)*
Fiche-outil n°2

Les mots de liaison permettent de **structurer l'expression écrite et orale. Ils clarifient le lien entre les idées**, mettent la **logique** en évidence et sont le **reflet** d'une pensée structurée. Ils sont **nécessaires** à toute forme de **raisonnement, d'argumentation**.

**ORDONNER LES IDÉES**

→ **first (ly), second (ly), finally/lastly** #: premièrement, deuxièmement, finalement

→ **to sum up, to summarise, In short** #: pour résumer, en bref

→ **to conclude, in conclusion** #: pour conclure

**AJOUTER UNE IDÉE**

→ **furthermore, moreover, in addition (to), besides** #: de plus, par ailleurs, qui plus est, en outre

*Victoria is a great actress. moreover, she is a talented writer.*

→ **besides, In addition to (+ N /+V-Ing)** #: en plus de

*I met only three people besides John.*

→ **also, too** #: également

*I met Alison, then I met John too. / I also met John.*

**EXPRIMER LE BUT**

→ **for smb (not) to do smth** #: afin que / pour que qqn fasse (ou ne fasse pas) qqch

*The car stopped for me to cross the road.*

→ **to, in order (not) to, so as (not) to** #: pour (ne pas), afin de (ne pas), de façon à (ne pas)

*I came to see you so as not to stay home.*

→ **so (that):** pour que, de façon que

*We'll modify your Corsa so that it uses less oil.*

**EXPRIMER LA CAUSE**

→ **As** #: comme

*As he was late, he decided to run.*

→ **because**: parce que

*I felt sad because I knew he was there.*

→ **because of, due to** #: à cause de, en raison de, du fait de

*He did not come because of / due to the snow.*

→ **For** #: car

*She was very proud, for she had done well.*
→ for (doing smth / having done smth) : pour faire / d’avoir fait qqch
He was fired for arriving late again.

→ Since : puisque
Since he’s British, I guess he’ll love carrot cake!

ETABLIR UNE COMPARAISON
→ As # comme
The pupil did as his teacher told him.

→ as If, as though: comme si
Live every day as if it were your last.

EXPRIMER UNE CONDITION
→ as long as # tant que
You can copy a CD as long as it’s for personal use.

→ provided that # pourvu que
We’ll go to the seaside provided that it doesn’t rain as it does today!

→ if # si de condition
If you keep trying, you will succeed.

→ or else, otherwise, if + not # sinon
Don’t drink before you drive, or else you might endanger many human lives.

→ unless # à moins que
They won’t do their work unless I threaten them.

EXPRIMER LA CONSÉQUENCE
→ consequently, as a consequence, as a result # par conséquent
Ireland suffered a disastrous famine in the 1840s. Consequently, many people fled abroad.

So # donc, alors
He was ill, so he didn’t come to the meeting.

→ that’s why # c’est pourquoi
She hates driving, that’s why she usually comes by bike.

→ therefore # par conséquent, ce qui fait que
He was away, therefore he just couldn’t see her.

EXPRIMER LE CONTRASTE ET L’OPPOSITION
→ on the contrary # au contraire
He did not pay. On the contrary, he asked for money.

→ unlike # à la différence de
Unlike her colleagues, Gina is hardworking.

→ contrary to : contrairement à
Contrary to popular belief; tomatoes are not vegetables.
while, as # tandis que
While I opt for Italy, my wife insists on going to Ireland…

whereas # alors que
She went to law school, whereas he studied maths.

EMETTRE DES SUPPOSITIONS ET HYPOTHÈSES
if # si (voir aussi l'irréel)
If you help him, he will succeed.
If you helped him, he would succeed.
If you had helped him, he would have succeeded.

whether (.. or) # si alternatif (c’est soit oui soit non)
I’m unsure whether I locked the door (or not).

EXPRIMER LA CONCESSION OU LA RESTRICTION
although, though, while # bien que, quoique
Although / Though she was poor, she refused his money.
even if, even though, in spite of the fact that # même si, bien que, en dépit du fait que
He told her the truth, even though he knew she would be upset.
despite (in spite of) # malgré, en dépit de
The airport stayed open in spite of / despite the snow.
anyway, anyhow # de toute façon
She told me not to call, but I’ll do it anyway.
however, still, (and) yet, nevertheless # pourtant, cependant, néanmoins
We were tired. However, we enjoyed the show.
though # pourtant (souvent en fin de phrase)
He was angry. He did say thank you, though.
whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever # (peu importe) quoi, qui, où, quand; quoi, qui, où (que...)
He still thinks he just can go wherever he wants, whenever he wants to : it’s about time he grew up a bit!

DONNER UN EXEMPLE
for example, for instance # par exemple
My family loves history. My brother, for instance, wants to become a genealogist.

DONNER UNE EXPLICATION, REFORMULER
i.e. (# id est), that is to say # c’est à dire (cad)

SITUER LES CHOSES DANS LE TEMPS
as # alors que, au moment où
As I entered the room, he laughed at me.
→ as soon as: dès que
I'll call you as soon as I receive your letter.

→ for # depuis, pendant
It snowed for two hours yesterday.

→ meanwhile, (in the) meantime # pendant ce temps
The doctor will see you next week. In the meantime, I want you to stay in bed.

Since # depuis
It's been 10 years since I first came here.

→ until, till # jusqu'à (ce que), (nég.) avant
I'll wait till Saturday.
I won't be home until tonight.

→ when # quand
I'll call you when I get there. [noter l'absence de ‘will’ dans la PSC introduite par ‘when’ conjonctif]

→ while # pendant que
Somebody called while you were away.

→ while, as long as # tant que
While / As long as there's life, there's hope.

→ yet # (interrogatif) déjà,
In the car, the kids kept asking: "Mummy, are we there yet?"

→ yet en énoncé négatif # pas encore
My work is not finished yet, but I'm quite happy with it.

NB. Repérez les mots ayant plusieurs sens afin de les utiliser et de les reconnaître plus facilement. Parmi ces mots, notez ceux qui ont à la fois un sens temporel et un sens « logique »:

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