

## 1. CONJUNCTIONS. LINKING WORDS/PHRASES

When translating a scientific text you might encounter difficulties in translating some conjunctions and linking phrases that are used to connect stretches of language, words, groups of words, and sentences or clauses.

Traditional grammars label these linking devices as conjunctions, connective adverbs, conjunctive pronouns, conjunctive adverbials, prepositional phrases, etc. In modern grammars these may be referred to as conjunctions and conjuncts, sentence connectors and clause connectors, adverbial linkers or simply as linkers.

Whatever the term, they are basically used either to join clauses within a single sentence or to link ideas across two separate sentences. Most frequently used are the following:

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>and</i> <i>also, too</i> <i>both...and</i> <i>as well as, as well, in addition (to), besides, apart from</i> <i>not only...but also</i> <i>nor, neither</i> <i>neither...nor</i>	<p>The conjunctions/linking phrases are used:</p> <p>a) to denote addition linking two main ideas, clauses or sentences.</p> <p>b) to join two negative ideas.</p>	<p>ir, o  taip pat  ir...ir  taip pat ir..., bei, be to (ir) dar</p> <p>ne tik...bet ir  taip pat ne  nei...nei</p>
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Changing regional climate could alter forests, crop yields, <b>and</b> (ir) water supplies. It could <b>also</b> affect human health.</li> <li>❖ Governments need money to service their debts, <b>and</b> (o) settlers need money to feed their families.</li> <li>❖ Hail can do a lot of damage to agriculture. Snow can cause damage <b>too</b>.</li> <li>❖ Other resources <b>as well as</b> food are limited.</li> <li>❖ <b>In addition to</b> heat and light, the Sun also emits a low-density stream of charged particles.</li> <li>❖ This prevents the valley from becoming dry and dusty in the months without rain. <b>In addition</b>, vegetation also prevents erosion by holding the particles of soil together.</li> <li>❖ This junk is not only ugly; <b>both</b> animals <b>and</b> ships can become entangled in the debris.</li> <li>❖ They have the potential <b>both</b> to make the companies in the business a great deal richer, <b>and</b> to sweep them away.</li> <li>❖ <b>Besides (apart from) being</b> an important source of raw materials for many different industries, the rainforests supply us with important medicinal plants.</li> <li>❖ Collaboration such as this, <b>not only</b> between organizations <b>but also</b> countries, is necessary.</li> <li>❖ Employment laws do not exist <b>nor</b> do contract laws.</li> <li>❖ The water and sewage services cannot grow fast enough. <b>Neither</b> can health services, transportation systems or waste disposal services.</li> <li>❖ The cycle is broken. There are <b>neither</b> dead leaves <b>nor</b> other parts of the plants that provide nutrients for living plants.</li> </ul>		

## NOTE:

1. **Neither .... nor** takes an affirmative singular verb. For example:

There **was neither** water **nor** food. *Nebuvo nei vandens nei maisto.*

2. **Neither ..... nor** can be replaced by **either ..... or** + negative singular verb.

For example:

There **wasn't either** water **or** food.

3. **Nor** can follow **not**. It is more emphatic than **or**. For example:

*Employment laws **do not** exist **nor** do contract laws.*

4. **Neither** and **nor** at the beginning of a clause are followed by inverted word order; **auxiliary verb** (pagalbinis veiksmazodis) + **subject** (veiksnys). For example:

*The water and sewage services cannot grow fast enough. **Neither can health services, transportation systems or waste disposal services.***

5. **Also, too** have similar meanings, but they are used in a slightly different way in sentences. **Too** normally goes at the end of a clause. **Also** is more formal. It is very common in written English. It does not come at the end of the clause, but is normally put with the verb. For example:

*Hail can do a lot of damage to agriculture. Snow can cause damage **too**.*

*A small amount of water is lost high in the atmosphere, but new water is **also** emitted from the inner part of the Earth.*

*Floods may **also** occur when a man-made dam breaks.*

6. **Also** can be used at the beginning of a clause to refer to the whole clause (see Discourse Markers/Transitional Signals).

7. It is important to note that the phrase **as well as** usually introduces information which is already known to the listener/ reader, the rest of the sentence gives new information. In this respect **as well as** differs from **and**. It has a similar meaning to **not only.....but also**. For example:

*Other resources **as well as** food are limited.* (Everybody knows that food is limited, so this information is introduced by **as well as**). Compare:

***Not only** food **but also** other resources are limited.*

***As well as** the fish and seagulls that we can see, oil kills millions of tiny plants and animals in deeper layers of the oceans.*

8. **In addition** and **as well** go with complete sentences (they are across-sentence linkers). However, **in addition** usually comes at the beginning of a sentence, whereas **as well** nearly always comes at the end.

**In addition to** and **as well as** go with phrases and -ing forms

Compare:

*Republicans will hold the majority of votes. **In addition**, they will head the relevant committees and control their agenda.*

*Republicans will hold the majority of votes. They will head the relevant committees and control their agenda **as well**.*

***In addition to (as well as)** holding a majority of votes, Republicans will head the relevant committees and control their agenda.*

9. **Besides, in addition to, apart from, as well as** are used to introduce an additional idea or an explanation. For example:

***Apart from (besides, in addition to)** analysing both tangible and intangible assets of the business, its future potential needs to be assessed, **as well as** the risks inherent in those future earnings.*

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>or</i>  <i>either...or</i>	The conjunctions bring equally important ideas together, but the ideas are <i>alternatives</i> . There is a choice between the second idea and the first.	arba, kitu atveju  arba...arba
<b>EXAMPLES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Actions should be taken <b>or</b> the last remaining forests will be consumed in less than 40 years.</li> <li>❖ They do not ask themselves if their journey is really necessary, <b>or</b> if two people could travel in one car when commuting to work.</li> <li>❖ Most of the clearing is done for agricultural purposes <b>either</b> for grazing cattle <b>or</b> planting crops.</li> <li>❖ The path taken by water particle from the time it is evaporated from the sea until it is again returned to this great reservoir may be <b>either</b> extremely short <b>or</b> incredibly long.</li> </ul>		

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>still, yet</i> <i>nevertheless</i> <i>nonetheless</i> <i>but, however</i> <i>while, whereas</i>	The conjunctions/linkers can either introduce an opposite idea or compare two facts and emphasize the difference between them.	vis dėlto, vis tiktai  bet, tačiau tuo tarpu, o

## EXAMPLES

- ❖ Unlike the forces from within, the external forces lend themselves to direct observational study. **Yet**, even with this advantage, we still have much to learn about these geological agents.
- ❖ Today rainforests occupy only 2% of the entire earth's surface, **yet** these remaining lush rainforests support over half of our wild plants and trees.
- ❖ Although natural gas appears abundant and relatively clean when compared to coal and oil as a primary energy source, it **still** produces dangerous emissions.
- ❖ Projecting the change in particular regions is difficult. **Nevertheless**, there is a general consensus that temperature will warm throughout the United States.
- ❖ Their advertising campaigns are very unimaginative. **Nevertheless**, they keep attracting new customers.
- ❖ There are, **nevertheless**, some famous people who are against the new approach.
- ❖ While resisting these measures, the government **nonetheless/nevertheless** moved to adopt a system of vouchers for those seeking asylum, in place of welfare benefits.
- ❖ The trade appears to have diminished slightly, with fewer turtles in the market. **But** the prognosis for some turtles and tortoises is pretty bleak.
- ❖ The rocky crust of the earth is not stable **but** undergoes complex movements.
- ❖ Thanks to greenhouse effect, the earth's average temperature is more hospitable. **However**, problems may arise when the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases increases.
- ❖ A brand can be defined as a name given to a product by a company so that the product can easily be recognised by its name or its design. The name, **however**, is not everything.
- ❖ In the Northern Hemisphere southern slopes receive more direct rays **while** northern slopes may be entirely in the shade.
- ❖ Alternative medicines treat the symptoms of a disease, **while** conventional medicines treat the underlying cause of a disorder.
- ❖ The amateurs provide enthusiasm and talent, **while** the professionals provide guidance so that anything they discover will be taken seriously.
- ❖ Present-day cars run on petrol, **whereas** future vehicles may use hydrogen.
- ❖ Alternative treatments cause few or no side-effects, **whereas** conventional treatments can cause severe side-effects.

### NOTE:

1. Expressing contrasting facts about the same thing we can use both **however** and **nevertheless**. **Nevertheless** is stronger and suggests opposing facts.  
We can use **nevertheless** after **but**; we cannot use **however** after **but**. For example:  
*We worked hard, **but nevertheless** (~~however~~) we were unable to finish the job in time.*
2. **However** is rather formal. It usually begins a sentence and has a comma after it, but it can also come later. You can find it before the main verb, for example:  
*Thanks to the greenhouse effect, the earth's average temperature is more hospitable.*  
a) **However**, problems may arise when the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases increases.  
b) Problems, **however**, may arise when the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases increases.  
Sometimes **however** can be put at the end of a sentence. For example:  
*Both tornadoes and hurricanes are spinning columns of air capable of causing great damages. There are important differences between these two powerful storms, **however**.*

3. **Yet, still** can be used to suggest that something is surprising, in view of what was said before.
4. We can use **while** or **whereas** to say that something contrasts with something in the main clause. The **while/whereas** clause may come before or after the main clause. For example:  
*Alternative medicines treat the symptoms of a disease, **while** conventional medicines treat the underlying cause of a disorder.*  
**While** conventional medicines treat the underlying cause of a disorder, alternative medicines treat the symptoms of a disease.

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>so, therefore thus, hence consequently thereby</i>	The conjunctions/ linkers denote a result /consequence, or a conclusion. They show that what is said follows logically from what was said before.	taigi, todèl vadinasi  tuo/tokiu būdu
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is likely to be an overall trend towards increased precipitation and evaporation, <b>so</b> we can expect more intense rainstorms.</li> <li>❖ Carbon dioxide is also produced when living things burn, <b>so</b> it is a by-product of industrial processes which use fossil fuels (coal, gas or oil), and motor vehicles which burn gasoline or diesel fuel.</li> <li>❖ Tropical heat kills micro-organisms. Tropical soil <b>therefore</b> has a lower organic content.</li> <li>❖ The mechanical problem in recording an earthquake and measuring the directions and amounts of the earth motions involved is that the instrument itself must be resting on the ground and will <b>therefore</b> also move.</li> <li>❖ The rainforest tribes have an intimate knowledge of the many thousands of plants and animals that live there. <b>Thus</b>, they are the key to the living resources of the rainforests.</li> <li>❖ Sandstone is composed of grains of sand cemented together. Sandstone as a rule contains little if any cement and <b>thus</b> shows little tenacity.</li> <li>❖ Once broken down, the now free oxygen molecules can link up with the oxygen in the air (O<sub>2</sub>) and create ozone, which is a variation of oxygen, with one additional oxygen molecule attached to it. <b>Hence</b>, the chemical name of ozone is O<sub>3</sub>.</li> <li>❖ Atmospheric motion and <b>hence</b> wind reports derived from successive geostationary satellite images provide data similar to an aircraft wind report.</li> <li>❖ Overall, wind currents in the atmosphere are fairly consistent. At any particular time of year, currents tend to move in certain way across the globe. <b>Consequently</b>, specific locations generally experience the same sort of weather conditions year to year.</li> <li>❖ During the transition from winter to summer, days lengthen and insolation increases; <b>thereby</b> warming the ground.</li> <li>❖ They sent some seeds to farmers in the U.S. and <b>thereby</b> prevented a complete failure of the harvest.</li> </ul>		

## NOTE:

1. **Thus** (with a comma after it) is a general-purpose linker when one sentence explains another. **Thus = so**, “for this reason”. However **thus** is more formal than **so**. It is mainly used in formal writing and speech. For example:

*There is likely to be an overall trend toward increased precipitation and evaporation.*

**Thus** (*vadinasi*), *we can expect more intense rainstorms, and drier soils.*

**Thus** also means “by this method, by doing this”. There is no comma after it. For example:

*The government should impose higher taxes on import of hardwood **thus** (*tokiu būdu*) reducing the demand for hardwood products.*

*The water vapour condenses into droplets as it reaches the cooler layers above and **thus** forms clouds.*

2. **Therefore** (usually without a comma) can be used instead of **thus** to state a result. It tends to appear in medial positions: a) after the subject of the sentence, before the main verb, b) after the verb “to be” or any modal verb. For example:

*Tropical heat kills micro-organisms. Tropical soil **therefore** has a lower organic content.*

*Tropical heat kills micro-organisms. Tropical soil is **therefore** poor in organic content.*

*Changes in the population of micro-organisms may **therefore** cause major changes in the composition of the earth and its atmosphere.*

3. **Therefore** (with a comma after it) can also begin a sentence. Standing in initial position **therefore** explicitly marks the connection between two clauses. For example:

*All the information stored in the RAM is temporary, so it is lost when the machine is turned off. **Therefore**, if we want to use this information later on, we have to save it.*

4. It is also possible to use a semicolon before **therefore**. A semicolon is used when two independent clauses are closely connected in idea. For example:

*Freedom of expression is one of man’s basic inalienable rights; **therefore**, people should be allowed to publish books containing all their beliefs and ideas.*

5. **Hence** is like **thus**, but more formal, used mainly for conclusions that a person could arrive at using logic or reasoning. (**Hence = it follows logically that**).

**Hence** usually begins a sentence and has a comma after it, but it can also appear in mid-position. Then there is no comma after it. For example:

*Once broken down, the now free oxygen molecules can link up with the oxygen in the air (O<sub>2</sub>) and create ozone, which is a variation of oxygen, with one additional oxygen molecule attached to it. **Hence**, the chemical name of ozone is O<sub>3</sub>.*

*The primary rainbow results from a single internal reflection of refracted light inside a raindrop, and the secondary rainbow results from a double internal reflection. But the additional rainbows are not explainable by geometric optics, and **hence** had been termed “supernumerary”.*

*Atmospheric motion and **hence** wind reports derived from successive geostationary satellite images provide data similar to an aircraft wind report.*

6. **Consequently** is also formal. It is mainly used to indicate direct results when describing actions or events. For example:

*Poachers shoot black rhinoceros for their horns. The rhino horn is said to have magical properties. **Consequently**, the number of these rare animals is decreasing.*

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>that</i>	The conjunction is used to introduce subject (veiksnio), predicative (tarinio vardinės dalies), object (papildinio) clauses. A <b>that</b> -clause can be placed after a large number of abstract nouns.	kad
<i>if, whether</i>	The conjunctions are used to introduce interrogative clauses expressing indirect yes/no questions.	ar
<b>EXAMPLES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Meteorologists tell us <b>that</b> during fair weather the air usually contains very little moisture.</li> <li>❖ The other, more interesting theory is <b>that</b> they are migrating towards ancient breeding-grounds.</li> <li>❖ It is really amazing <b>that</b> every year millions of creatures feel the need to move for one reason or another.</li> <li>❖ In all human cultures, there exists the belief <b>that</b> we are connected somehow to spiritual powers beyond our existence.,</li> <li>❖ The article does not say <b>whether (if)</b> Indian government officials are involved in animal trafficking.</li> <li>❖ We don't usually think about how the maps were made or <b>whether</b> they are accurate.</li> <li>❖ Thus by studying the widely separated rocks we can ascertain <b>whether or</b> not they were formed at the same time.</li> </ul>		

## NOTE:

1. We can generally use both **whether** and **if** to introduce indirect yes/no questions, as in a majority of cases it is possible to substitute **if** for **whether** or vice versa without changing the meaning of the sentence. However, while **if**- clauses are more frequent in conversations, **whether**-clauses seem to be more common in a formal style. What is more, whether, but not **if**, can be used after prepositions, and before *to*-infinitives. We also prefer **whether** rather than **if** after the verbs *advise, choose, consider, depend on, discuss, talk about, think about*.

For example:

*It depends on whether these genetic resources within the rainforests will be saved. They discussed whether to introduce strict controls on industrial carbon dioxide emission. (Not: They discussed if....)*

2. In a formal style, **whether** is usually preferred in a two-part questions with **or**. For example: *They discussed **whether** to introduce strict controls on industrial carbon dioxide emission **or** to invest in the most efficient technologies.*

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>which, who, whose, that what</i>	These relative/connective pronouns introduce relative clauses.	kuris, kuri, kurių, kurie kas
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ These conditions occasionally cause the formation of a hurricane which dumps a large quantity of rain wherever it goes.</li> <li>❖ The private car symbolizes freedom and independence, <b>which</b> are important values of our society.</li> <li>❖ Many of the rain forest plants and animals require a special habitat to live, <b>which</b> makes them very vulnerable to deforestation.</li> <li>❖ Lead pollution from car exhaust probably reduces the intelligence of children <b>who</b> live in crowded cities.</li> <li>❖ Students of ancient life (palaeontologists) <b>whose</b> task is to trace the development of plant and animal life from most ancient very simple forms to present types insist that the Earth must be very old.</li> <li>❖ Animals and plants <b>that</b> lived in the sea died and were buried under the sea bed.</li> <li>❖ It is a calculating machine <b>that</b> speeds up financial calculations. It is an electronic filing cabinet which manages large collections of data such as customers' lists, accounts and inventories.</li> <li>❖ What is the name of the man <b>who</b> studied earthquakes and <b>whose</b> name is used to measure them?</li> <li>❖ Nobody knows <b>what</b> makes them do it, but there are two theories.</li> </ul>		

## NOTE:

1. **What** cannot be used as an ordinary relative pronoun after a noun or a pronoun, for example:

*We haven't got everything **that** you ordered. (**Not** .....everything **what** you ordered.)*

2. **Which** can refer not only to a noun, but also to the whole of a previous clause. Compare:

*When rain falls it collects together forming little streams which join up to form rivers. (here **which** refers to the noun streams and there is no comma before it).*

*At night it gets very cold and the water in the cracks freezes and expands, **which** causes the cracks to widen. (**which** refers to the whole clause and has a comma before it. **Which** here can be paraphrased "and that").*

Smaller earthquakes, on the other hand, have higher-frequency energy (or oscillate more rapidly), **which** (and that) can be particularly harmful to residential homes.

Remember that **what** and **that** cannot be used in this way.

3. Be careful not to confuse **what** with **which**, since **what** is usually the object of a verb, while the connective **which** is usually the subject. For example:

*Nobody knows **what** makes them do it, but there are two theories. (Niekas nežino (ko?) kas juos verčia tai daryti).*

*Some of the roads were flooded, **which** (~~what~~) made the journey more difficult. (Kai kurie keliai buvo apsemti, kas apsunkino kelionę).*

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>when</i> <i>while, as</i>  <i>after</i> <i>before</i> <i>till, until</i> <i>as soon as, once</i>	The conjunctions are used to mark time and to introduce the adverbial clauses of time (laiko aplinkybės sakiniai)	kai, kada kol, tuo metu, kai..., tuo tarpu, kai... po to, kai.... anksčiau, negu... tol, kol... , iki... kai tiktai...
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>When</b> the natural environment changes, culture can help human societies survive.</li> <li>❖ <b>When</b> the flood is over, the water level drops and everything eventually dries out, but the mud and the debris stick around.</li> <li>❖ <b>As</b> the light passes through the minerals in the rocks, it is altered, producing beautiful colours.</li> <li>❖ Meteors, or shooting stars, are fragmentary solid bodies that become heated and visible <b>as</b> they pass through the earth's atmosphere.</li> <li>❖ <b>While</b> burning brown coal produces sulphur dioxide which combines with water vapour to form sulphuric acid.</li> <li>❖ <b>While</b> these questions remain unanswered, the developing nations will remain trapped in the downward spiral in which they cause ever more environmental destruction <b>as</b> they get poorer.</li> <li>❖ One whale was euthanized by the response team <b>after</b> it began showing signs of severe stress.</li> <li>❖ Wetland ecotypes have economic value and they remove pollutants from overland flows <b>before</b> they reach our lakes, rivers and bays.</li> <li>❖ No further trade in ivory will be allowed <b>until</b> an acceptable monitoring system is in place.</li> <li>❖ Little was known of ionosphere <b>until</b> after the invention of the radio.</li> <li>❖ We will post additional updates on this site <b>as soon as</b> it becomes available.</li> <li>❖ <b>Once</b> in the water the hatchlings swim directly out to sea, facing a perilous struggle to survive to adulthood.</li> </ul>		

#### NOTE:

1. **While, when** and **as** can be used when we talk about something that happens when something else takes place. However, we prefer **when** to emphasise that one event happens immediately after another, particularly if one event causes the other. For example: ***When** the flood is over, the water level drops and everything eventually dries out, but the mud and the debris stick around.*
2. We prefer **as** (rather than **when**) to say that when one thing changes, another thing changes at the same time. For example: *Water changes from state to state **as** it is moved around the planet by wind currents.*
3. We prefer **while** or **as** (rather than **when**) to talk about two longer actions that go on at the same time.
4. **Before** simply shows that one event comes before another event, whereas **until** is used when Event 2 is joined to Event 1, and marks the end of Event 1.
3. Both **until** and **before** can be used to say how far away a future event is.
4. **Until** and **till** mean exactly the same. However **till** is more frequently used in informal British English.

5. **After, before, as soon as, until, when** are not usually followed by *will* (future) or *would* (conditional). Use a *present or past tense* instead. For example:

*We will post additional updates on this site **as soon as** it **becomes** available.*

However, **when** can be followed by *will* or *would* if it introduces an object clause. For example:

*It is not always easy to predict when a volcano eruption **will** start.*

*They wanted to know when this disastrous process **would** end.*

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>as, because, since, for</i>  <i>due/owing to the fact that...</i> <i>on the grounds that...</i>  <i>as a result</i> <i>as a result (of), owing to</i> <i>due to, because of</i> <i>for this reason</i>	The conjunctions/linking phrases are used to express cause. They refer to the reason for something.	kadangi, nes  remiantis (kuo)  remiantis (kuo), (ko) pagrindu todėl dėl  dėl šios priežasties
EXAMPLES		

- ❖ Estimating future emission is difficult, **as** it depends on demographic, economic, technological developments.
- ❖ **As** the energy consumption of newly-industrializing countries rises, the effect on world carbon dioxide levels will be immense.
- ❖ But these things are not the cause of the food shortage, **since** they cause famine when food reserves are already at a critically low level.
- ❖ **Since** there is a great deal of water collected in one area, flash-flood waters tend to move with a great deal of force, knocking people, cars and even houses out of the way.
- ❖ They get many times more energy **because** they are closer to the sun.
- ❖ Fishing is now big business, **for** the world's fishing industry is controlled by large corporations who compete fiercely with one another.
- ❖ They had drawbacks, however, **for**, although they worked well in a dry climate, in humid climates they stopped functioning.
- ❖ Perhaps the problem can be solved by improving facilities for the psychological guidance of these difficult children or by better Cupertino between the schools and the parents, **for** the parents may be mainly responsible for the aggressive behaviour of their offspring.
- ❖ **Owing to the fact that** tropical heat kills micro-organisms, tropical soil has a lower organic content.
- ❖ Einstein was a solitary, somewhat slow child who had affection at home but whose phenomenal intelligence emerged without any obvious parental input. This may have been partly **due to the fact that** at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century a lot of the Newtonian laws of physics were being questioned.
- ❖ Sharks are described as swimming computers **on the grounds that** they are so successful in adapting to their environment.
- ❖ Police arrested Azad, his father and brother in their photocopying shop in Kirkuk, northern Iraq, **on the grounds that** they were suspected of printing pamphlets for rebel Kurds.
- ❖ **Owing to** production problems the introduction of our new model was delayed.
- ❖ The international timber trade has received a lot of bad publicity **because of** its role in the destruction of the rainforests.
- ❖ The slow rise in profit figures is **due to** our large investments in new machinery.
- ❖ On average, each Florida resident uses about 103 gallons of water per day. **As a result**, water from Florida's underground aquifer is withdrawn faster than it can be replenished.
- ❖ Sinkholes may form over many years or may form suddenly **as a result of** too much water being drawn from aquifer and from natural causes.
- ❖ Over time, these waterways expand, shift their path dramatically and may even change the direction of flow. **For this reason**, the land around the banks of a river is highly susceptible to flooding.

## NOTE:

1. **Because** and **for** have nearly the same meaning. They both emphasize the reason. However, **because** puts more emphasis on the reason, and most often introduces new information which is not known to the reader. A **for**-clause merely presents a piece of additional information which usually helps to explain the reason.
2. **As** and **since** suggest that the reason is obvious, or can be taken for granted. **Since** can sound more formal than **as**.

3. **Since** has two meanings. One is “because.” It introduces a clause to indicate cause and effect and is translated **kadangi/nes**. **Since** is also used in time clauses to indicate the starting point of actions and situations that continue to the moment of speaking and is translated **nuo**. Compare:

*He has been working on the project **since**(**nuo tada kai**) he became the head of the department.*

*The time element is an important factor, **since** (**kadangi/nes**) transformation from loose material into solid rock is usually a slow process.*

***Since** (**kadangi/nes**) most rocks contain minerals, some knowledge of minerals is necessary to identify rocks.*

***Since** the earth is nearly a sphere in shape, all parts of the earth’s surface are about the same distance from the earth’s center.*

***Since** the soil in the rainforest is so poor, the garden areas must be moved after a few years, and another part of the forest is cleared.*

4. **As** can mean **when/while** (**kai**) or **because** (**kadangi**). Compare:

*Evaporation will increase **as** (**kai**) the climate warms.*

*It is very difficult to properly control the ivory trade **as** (**nes, kadangi**) law enforcement is poor.*

***As** the greenhouse gases that warm the earth stay in the atmosphere longer than the aerosols that cool the earth, the earth’s average temperature is likely to continue to warm.*

5. **For** can be used to say how long an action or a situation lasts. **For** can also introduce a clause and is translated **kadangi/nes**. Compare:

*He has been working on the project **for** two years. (Prie šio projekto jis dirba jau dvejus metus.)*

Petrology is a difficult science, **for** (**nes/kadangi**) most rocks are harder to identify than birds, flowers or trees. But the study of rocks is important, **for** (**nes, kadangi**) rocks and minerals yield the materials that make modern civilization possible.

**For** and **because** have nearly the same meaning and very often either can be used. It is, however, safer to use **because**, as a clause introduced by **for** has a more restricted use than a clause introduced by **because**. The reason for the restrictions is that a **for-clause** does not tell us why a certain action was performed, but merely presents a piece of additional information which helps to explain it. **For**-clauses never come at the beginning of sentences.

6. Mind the difference between **because** (**nes, kadangi**) and **because of** (**dėl**). **Because of** is a phrase linker and comes before a noun phrase which expresses a reason for something. **Because** is a clause linker, which comes before a clause.

Compare:

*The rainforests are to be saved **because** (**nes, kadangi**) they supply different industries with important raw materials.*

*The rainforests are to be saved **because of** (**dėl**) important raw materials that they supply different industries with.*

7. **Owing to** means the same as **because of**. However, **owing to** sounds rather formal or official and it often occurs in writing.

8. **Owing to**, **due to**, and **because of** can be used before a noun or a noun phrase to give a reason for something. However, **due to** in official statements introduces the reason for a difficulty or failure and means “as a result of” whereas **owing to** in official statements introduces an explanation of why something happened and means “because of”.

Compare:

LA has nine million cars, and 40 per cent of the population suffer from respiratory problems **due to** (as a result of) vehicle emissions.

The cause is an obstruction to breathing in the nose and throat, sometimes **due to** (as a result of) large tonsils or a deviated septum, and often aggravated by obesity.

**Owing to** (because of) the noise a drill makes, ear protection is necessary.

**Due to** is usually preceded by subject + verb and it often appears after the verb to be.

We cannot use **owing to** after the verb to be. For example:

The staff's high morale is due to (~~owing to~~) the manager's empowering style.

Exploitation is due to both individual poverty and to poor government finances.

9. There is a difference between **as a result of** and **because of**. **As a result of** suggests that one event is the direct cause of another. **Because of** implies a less direct connection. We can use **as a result of** but not **because of** before the -ing form of a verb. For example:

Intensive farming methods tend to deplete the soil of nitrogen. The earth is losing 24 billion metric tons of topsoil every year **as a result of** overgrazing and repeated cropping.

About 20 million hectares of productive land become barren every year **because of** soil erosion.

Sea levels may rise **as a result of** global warming.

The governments of the Great Powers of the world decided to take measures to limit CO2 emissions **because of** the dangers of global warming.

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>if, provided</i> <i>in case</i> <i>unless</i> <i>supposing (that)</i> <i>as long as</i>	These conjunctions denote condition and are used to introduce the adverbial clauses of condition (sąlygos aplinkybės sakiniai)	jei (gu) tokiu atveju, jei jeigu (ne)/nebent jeigu/ tarkim, kad jeigu tik
EXAMPLES		

- ❖ Plants and animals cannot survive **if** their water contains toxic chemicals or harmful micro-organisms.
- ❖ **If** everyone travelled by public transport, the bus and train networks would be more economical and could provide a more extensive service.
- ❖ The bus and train networks could offer a more extensive service **provided** everyone travelled by public transportation.
- ❖ Children's books are surprisingly relevant to contemporary life. **Provided** they are handled with care, few topics are considered off-limits for children.
- ❖ The black rhino will be extinct within a few years **unless** the trade stops.
- ❖ **Unless** the area is left unirrigated for a season, the land will become permanently salinized and unable to support plant life.
- ❖ Supposing that **you take a few bacteria and put them on a plate of agar, the number of bacteria will increase exponentially.**
- ❖ The residents have been warned to leave the town **in case** the hurricane winds change direction and make a landfall on the coast.
- ❖ Perhaps it is ethically acceptable to sacrifice animals for the sake of medical research, **as long as** the animals do not suffer.

## NOTE:

1. In most cases **provided** and **if** can be used interchangeably, however, **provided** is more formal. It suggests condition standing in the way of something you want to happen.

2. **Provided** can also occur as **provided that**. For example:

*Farmers expect to have good crops **provided (that)** there is rain during the next month.*

3. **Unless** can be used in conditional sentences with the meaning "except if".

In British English **in case** and **if** are normally used in quite different ways. An **in case**-clause gives a reason for the action in the main clause (pagrindinis sakiny). The action in the main clause happens first because the action in the subordinate clause (šalutinis sakiny) might happen. Whereas in an **if**-clause the action in the subordinate clause happens first followed by the action in the main clause. **In case** usually means "as a precaution against some possible trouble or danger". An **in case**-clause is normally placed after the main clause, not before it. For example:

***If** the rainforests disappear, so will the rain.*

*Today scientists are trying to store wild strains of all the staple food crops **in case** the domestic strains develop disease.*

5. **As long as** is often used to express condition. After **as long as**, use a present tense to express a future idea. This is also true for other conjunctions denoting condition. For example:

*Developments including technological, social, economic changes which are sometimes called "progress" will be encouraged **as long as** they do not damage (~~will not damage~~) the environment.*

6. An **if**-clause can come at the beginning or end of a sentence. When an **if**-clause comes first, it is often separated by a comma (this rule applies to all subordinate clauses). Compare:

*If the polar ice caps melt, the sea levels could rise by more than a meter over a few decades.*

*The sea levels could rise by more than a meter over a few decades if the polar ice caps melt.*

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>though, although,</i> <i>while/whilst</i> <i>even though, even so,</i> <i>even if</i> <i>although...yet</i> <i>regardless of</i> <i>despite/ in spite of</i> <i>despite this, in spite of</i> <i>this</i> in contrast (to this), on the contrary, conversely, alternatively on the other hand	The conjunctions/linkers are used to express contradiction or contrast.	nors, nors ir  net jeigu, tačiau, vis tiek  nors.... vis dėlto nepaisant, nors/kad ir  nepaisant to, vis dėlto  priešingai  antraip kita vertus

## EXAMPLES

- ❖ Most of the United States is expected to warm, **although** sulphates may limit warming in some areas.
  - ❖ **Although** nuclear power stations are large and unattractive, they can be built long distances from population centres.
  - ❖ **Although** the carbon tax is unpopular, **yet** most people agree that the price of a fuel should reflect its true cost – which should include the cost of damage to the environment.
  - ❖ **Though** these storms are localized, they can be extremely violent.
  - ❖ The city was severely damaged in a 1985 earthquake, **even though** the epicentre lay in far-away Acapulco.
  - ❖ **Even though** hurricanes don't seem to be getting worse, their damage is increasing.
  - ❖ It is the only railway in Asiatic Russia to have a double track, but **even so**, a passenger journey from Moscow to Vladivostok may take nearly two weeks.
  - ❖ In addition, a lot of people also buy things on the advice of friends or relatives, **even if** they were not planning to buy anything.
  - ❖ **While** a river may appear to us to be a stable, unmovable feature of the landscape, it is really a vibrant, dynamic entity.
  - ❖ **Whilst** people trust conventional treatments because they are tested scientifically, they also admit that conventional treatments can cause severe side - effects.
  - ❖ **Regardless of** the method used to collect the recyclables, the next leg of their journey is usually the same.
  - ❖ The trade continues **despite** a world-wide ban on ivory trading.
  - ❖ Farmland has been taken by the state and the farmers removed from their land. **Despite this**, there is a real love for the gorillas.
  - ❖ **Despite** the efforts of many countries to reduce emission, the situation has hardly improved.
  - ❖ **In spite of** the risks, increased mortality is not an inevitable consequence of global warming.
  - ❖ **Despite the fact** that a world conference has been held on the subject, there is no generally accepted definition of desertification.
  - ❖ Scientists have assumed that the Earth has most of its carbon dioxide locked up in marine carbonates, Venus's carbon dioxide is in the atmosphere. **In contrast**, the eight-meter layer on the south polar cap on Mars means that the planet has only a small fraction of the carbon dioxide found on the Earth and Venus.
  - ❖ Such figures are backward-looking, focusing on tangible assets and realised profits. **In contrast to this**, there is what David Allen, a professor at Loughborough University, calls "pro-active financial management".
- These statistics contain several gaps. Neither nitrous oxide emissions nor carbon dioxide emissions from the soil are included. **Conversely**, the calculation omits any carbon dioxide found in the soil.

- ❖ There are several theories why the nitrogen content decreased. One is that the nitrogen is simply more diluted amongst the larger mass of fruits and seeds. **Alternatively**, it could be that the plants become more efficient at photosynthesis.
  - ❖ In fact, they can go to higher and higher levels of management if they wish. **Alternatively**, they can take their case directly to an executive director.
- Heavy use of chemical fertilizers and advanced techniques increase crop yields, enabling farmers raise two or more crops yearly. **On the other hand**, (kita vertus) intensive farming depletes the soil of micronutrients and accelerate soil erosion.

## NOTE:

1. We can change sentences with **although** into sentences with **but**, and vice versa. However, when **although** appears in initial position, it often sounds more formal, than a sentence with **but**.

Compare:

**Although** natural gas is abundant and relatively clean when compared to coal and oil, it still produces dangerous emissions.

Natural gas is abundant and relatively clean when compared to coal and oil, **but** it still produces dangerous emissions.

2. Don't use conjunction **but** in sentences with **although/though** for example:

**Although** the agreement has not been signed, ~~(but)~~ certain results have been achieved.

Compare: Nors sutartis nebuvo pasirašyta, **tačiau** tam tikrų rezultatų buvo pasiekta.

3. **Although** can be preceded by **but**. However, **although** can never be preceded by **however**. For example:

**But although** (bet nors) the media is a relatively new element in armed conflicts, it is a weapon that terrorists have used from the outset.

~~(However)~~ **although** the media is a relatively new element in armed conflicts, it is a weapon that terrorists have used from the outset.

4. **Though**, but not **although** can be used to link two main clauses and means **but** or **yet** and is placed sometimes at the beginning but more often at the end of its clause. For example:

Most of the US is expected to warm. Sulphates may limit warming in some areas, **though**.

Most of the US is expected to warm, **though** sulphates may limit warming in some areas.

5. In a scientific text **although** is more frequent than **though**. **Although** also seems to have a slightly more formal tone to it.

6. Sometimes **although** is confused with **in spite of / despite** as they have the same meaning. However, **although** comes before a complete clause containing a subject and a verb, whereas **in spite of / despite** are never used before a clause. They come before a noun phrase or –ing form. Compare:

**Despite** restricting the access to the information about the credit status of the customer, the bank has to ensure an adequate credit control.

**Although** the bank restricts an access to the information about the credit status of the customer, it has also to ensure an adequate credit control.

The government has announced that **in spite of / despite** the sharp downturn in economic activity, it will not abandon its anti-inflation policy.

**Although** unemployment increased last month, tight control of government spending is seen as the key to recovery.

6. **Despite** and **in spite of** are both used to make a contrast. However, **despite** sounds more formal.

7. We use **even though** to emphasize a contrast. (**Even although is not possible**).

8. We can use **even though** to mean 'despite the fact that' and **even if** to mean 'whether or not'. Compare:

**Even though** (despite the fact that) hurricanes don't seem to be getting worse, their damage is increasing.

A lot of people buy things on the advice of friends or relatives, **even if** they were not planning to buy anything. (Whether or not they were planning to buy anything).

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
<i>in order to, so as to, so that</i>	These conjunctions are used to introduce the adverbial clauses of purpose (tikslų aplinkybės sakiniai)	kad; tam, kad....
<i>lest</i>		(tam) kad ne....
<b>EXAMPLES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ We have to see a planet go round its orbit at least once <b>in order to</b> actually detect it.</li> <li>❖ <b>In order to</b> stop the greenhouse effect from getting worse, we must reduce the emission of carbon dioxide by industry and motor vehicle.</li> <li>❖ People cut down the trees <b>so as to</b> start farming.</li> <li>❖ This causes the wind current to reverse <b>so that</b> more water from the ocean is picked up and carried over land.</li> <li>❖ Environmentally-conscious governments must give more funds to research scientists <b>so that</b> they can develop more efficient ways of harnessing natural sources.</li> <li>❖ The filter must be carefully checked <b>lest</b> the supply should fail.</li> </ul>		

#### NOTE:

1. **in order to, so as** are followed by the infinitive, for example:

*High taxes should be introduced **in order (so as) to** stop deforestation.*

Conjunctions **in order to/ so as** can be omitted and purpose can be expressed by the infinitive. Compare:

a) **In order to** actually detect a planet, we have to see it go round its orbit at least once. To detect a planet we have to see it go round its orbit at least once.

b) High taxes should be introduced **in order (so as) to** stop deforestation. High taxes should be introduced to stop deforestation.

2. If the subject of the first part of the sentence and the subject of the purpose clause are different, we can't use the infinitive to express purpose. We have to use **so (that)**. For example:

**They** introduced high taxes **to stop** deforestation.

**They** introduced high taxes, **so that the farmers** would stop burning forests.

**So (that)** can be followed by *can or the present simple* in the sentences

about the present, *can/will or the present simple* for a future purpose and *could/would* or the past simple in the sentences about the past. *Might* is possible in a very formal style.

For example:

*Once the data have been collected, the map must be carefully planned with regard to its final uses **so that** all relevant information can be rendered clearly and accurately.*

*But the large scale-use of communal waters for this purpose will require careful planning and international co-operation, **so that** food production is both efficient and sustainable.*

*Capillary interstices are sufficiently small, **so that** surface tension forces will hold water within them.*

*They were so keen to promote the export of cattle that they offered tax concessions **so that** the farmers could/would burn the forests.*

*The large temple buildings were made of stone **so that** they would last forever.*

Sometimes **so that** can be confused with **so**. Remember that **so** is usually used to indicate the *result*, whereas **so that** to indicate the *purpose*. What is more, we usually use a comma before **so**. Compare:

We have to see a planet go round its orbit at least once **so that** we can detect it.

We wanted to detect the planet, **so** we watched it go round its orbit.

In informal style **that** can be dropped after **so**. This is very common in American English. For example:

*Let's look for the key places where an abrupt climate change might happen.*

*Let's get good observing systems **so** we can see one coming. Let's try to understand them better **so** we can understand how long they can be, how big they can be, how destructive they can be.*

3. **Lest** has a similar meaning to **in case** or **so that....not**. It is followed by **should**, and is found in formal written English. For example:

*The filter must be carefully checked **lest** the supply should fail.*

CONJUNCTIONS/ LINKERS	MEANING	TRANSLATION
as as....as as if, as though not so(as) .....as than rather than the ...the	These conjunctions denote similarity, comparison,  preference, proportion	kaip taip/toks /tiek pat,.....kaip tarytum, lyg būtų ne toks (taip) .....kaip negu kad verčiau/greičiau negu ... kuo.....tuo
EXAMPLES		

- ❖ These devices are now found in new cars in the developed countries **as** they are in many developing countries.
- ❖ **As** with many natural phenomena, the most sensible reaction to flooding may be to get out of the way.
- ❖ Just picking up a telephone and dialling a number involves the use of a sophisticated computer system, **as** does making a flight reservation or bank transaction.
- ❖ Each time a Rainforest medicine man dies, it is **as if/though** a library has burned down.
- ❖ Riyadh is continuing to grow as the commercial capital of Saudi Arabia, and it looks **as if** \$350m Kingdom Centre will be yet another profitable investment.
- ❖ In Montana, Glacier National Park's largest remaining glaciers are now only a third **as** large **as** they were in 1850.
- ❖ A snowflake is **as** individual **as** someone's handwriting or fingerprint.
- ❖ It is **not as** healthy to eat fish **as** most people believe.
- ❖ Land in tropical rain forests is **not so** rich **as** it seems to be.
- ❖ The rainforest has more economic value **than** if they were cut down to make grazing land for cattle or for timber.
- ❖ When we think about animals, we usually consider them in relation to human beings, **rather than** in their own right.
- ❖ The dam collects the water in a large reservoir so that we can decide when to increase or decrease the river's flow, **rather than** letting nature decide.
- ❖ But in the days when books were copied by hand **rather than** printed, libraries were very rare.
- ❖ **The** longer a person has lived in a city, **the** less he or she will respect the rural environment.
- ❖ Some people think that if you build more roads, the traffic will move faster, but research shows that **the** more there are roads **the** more there will be cars to fill them.
- ❖ **The** stronger the organisms **the** more resistant they are to various diseases.

## NOTE:

1. **As if (though)** can be followed by a past tense to indicate unreality, improbability or doubt. For example:

*The authority responded promptly **as if/ as though** they were aware of the disastrous consequences of the delay.*

*The authority responded promptly **as if/ as though** they had been informed of the disastrous consequences of the delay.*

*They come out of the water and travel overland, gliding through damp grass **as if** they **had** an unaccountable compulsion to return to the Sargasso Sea to breed and die.*

2. **as .... as** is used to say that two things are equal in some way. With the positive form of adjectives, we use **as.....as** in the affirmative and **not so/not as ..... as** in the negative.

3. After comparative adjectives and adverbs **than** is used. **As** and **that** are never used after comparatives. For example:

*Small glaciers will naturally react sooner **than** (~~that, as~~) a large one.*

4. Parallel increase is expressed by **the** + comparative ..... **the** + comparative. For example:

***The** higher the temperature **the** higher the concentration of ozone at ground level.*