

**English Language for Competitive Exams**  
**Prof. Aysha Iqbal**  
**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Madras**

**Week - 11**  
**Lecture – 52**  
**Coordinators and Conjunctions – Part 2**

Good morning. So, we will with coordinators, we have been talking about some of the basic conjunctions and coordinators and linking devices such as and, but and for and because in the previous lecture. Today we are just going to do some extension of it. So, you should know that talking about coordinators and also learn this new word discourse markers, whether in speech or in writing our aim is to help people understand our basic message. We have to do the signal words; we have to use the signal words how one idea leads to another. So, there should be a kind of transition, and these words are like sign pose, one idea leading to another. Word such as well really now the signal a new start in thought.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:21)

Read the following

- While vaudeville usually featured 9 variety acts centered on a headliner, burlesque borrowed heavily from the structure of the minstrel shows. In fact, both minstrel shows and burlesque used a three-act structure, and the second and third acts were identical, the “olio,” followed by a one-act parody (or “burlesque”) of a popular play.

I will show you this particular slide take a look at it read it, while vaudeville, vaudeville is a kind of an enacted theatrical act usually featured 9 variety acts centered on a headliner, burlesque and burlesque is another kind of an act, borrowed heavily from the structure of the minstrel shows. In fact, both minstrel shows and burlesque used a three-

act structure and second and third acts were identical, the “olio”, followed by a one-act parody or burlesque of a popular play.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:55)

### Read the following

- So who was the first stand-up? Another incredible artist whose name has eluded history, just like the first painter, or the first poet; however he is an artist whose legacy lives every time a stand-up steps on stage.

Source:

<http://historyofcomedy.blogspot.in/2004/12/first-stand-up.html>

So, look at this continuing. So, who was the first stand up another incredible whose name has eluded history, just like the first painter or the first poet; however, he is an artist whose legacy lives every time a stand-up steps on stage.

Let us go, on go back to it. Read the same passage while. So, while is a discourse or coordinator is it, marks it sign pose a shift in thought from whatever has been said about vaudeville, in the previous paragraph, we do not what the previous paragraph is. See in exams and all situations like that you are not going to get complete texts. You are going to get it somewhere in the middle or somewhere in the from the conclusion. So, you have to be very alert to these things. So, this passage is not about vaudeville per say it use. So, while is one word, usually is another, look at in one sentence, you have all these sign posters we have conjunctions coordinators centered on a headliner burlesque borrowed heavily from the structure of the minstrel show.

In fact, is another, now it is adding it is continuing the same idea, yeah it is expanding the same idea which has been stated earlier that talking about minstrel shows. In fact, minstrel show shows minstrel shows, an burlesque used 3 act structural and, and is another coordinator conjunction and the second and third acts were identical the olio followed by a one act parade of a popular play. So, so is another who was. So, is another

example of a conjunction. Who was the first stand up, another incredible artist whose name has eluded history, just like the first painter or the first poet. So, or is another it joins and; however, is a contrast marker this also is an example of coordinator, another as well.

So, many coordinators linking words, linking devices, we talk marking the shift from one sentence to another. So, look at the way sentences have coordination between sentences and between paragraphs. So, this is the way good writing should they now, since I have ma identified and since I have drawn your attention to all these words, we are looking that looking at the coordinators, but see how will written the entire passage is it does not really scream like, here is a conjunction or a coordinator. That is the quality of a well written passage. There should be linking words, there should be discourse devices, but they should be in an in obtrusive way they should not be. So, instead of saying and, and, and, and, but, but, but, but, but, or therefore, and, since, and because use a variety; however, or, so, another. So, those are the expressions those are the words that give variety to your writing.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:56)

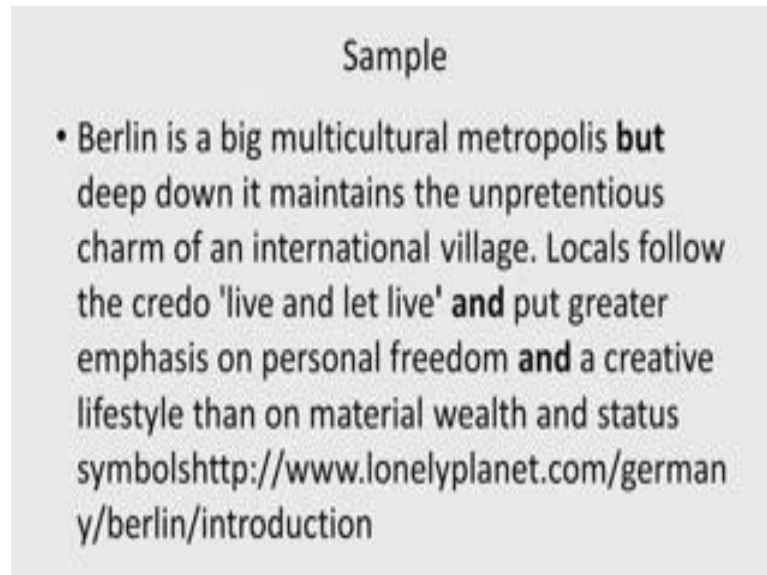
Read the following

- **Elsewhere**, the mountainous terrain of Norway's interior resembles the ramparts of so many natural fortresses, **and** yields to rocky coastal islands that rise improbably from the waters like apparitions. **And then, of course**, there's the primeval appeal of the Arctic.

Now, look at this another sample, sample text, look at the slide. Elsewhere all the coordinators have been highlighted for you. The mountainous terrain of Norway's interior resembles the ramparts of so many natural fortresses and yields to rocky coastal

islands that rise improbably from the waters like apparitions, and then of course, So, this entire this is a coordinate there is the primeval appeal of the arctic.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:30)



And look at another sample berlin is a big multicultural metropolis, but deep down it maintains the unpretentious charm of an international village. Locals follow the credo live and let live and put greater emphasis on personal freedom and a creative lifestyle than on material wealth and status and should also have been highlighted. So, look at only, but an and.

In the previous passage you have and then of course, and elsewhere. So, a variety of coordinators. Remember linking adverbs is that what you are talking about now. So, a linking adverb relates to the previous clause or sentence. For example, you can say size wise berlin is pretty big, but it is key areas are wonderful compact and easily navigated on foot by bike or by using public transport. So, how berlin pretty big, but key areas are wonderfully compact and easily navigated on foot by bike or by using public transport. So, so many linking devices and they are all relating to the previous clause of sentence. We use linking adverbs for ordering arranging and listing also. For example, using. Firstly, Secondly, and in conclusion. So, for example, we can say there are 2 reasons. Firstly, I am not interested, and Secondly, and I am not in town during the time. Look at the slide here.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:20)

#### Ordering, arranging, listing

1. There are two reasons. **Firstly**, I am not interested, and **secondly**, I'm not in town during that time.
2. **In August of that year**, the privileged bureaucratic elite of the 'Soviet Union' deployed 200,000 Warsaw Pact troops to put an end to the 'Prague Spring'. **A few days later**, students were battered by Mayor Daley's 'Democrat' police in Chicago as they cried: "The whole world is watching."

So, I have given you a list of examples, how linking devices can be used in adverbial settings. So, for ordering arranging and listing please read the slides look at the sentences here. Second one in August of that year now this is another linking device, in August of that year it is an adverbial denoting time. The privileged bureaucratic elite of the Soviet Union deployed 200,000 Warsaw pact troops to put an end to the Prague Spring. A few days later again a linking device and adverbial link students were battered by Mayor Daley's Democrat police in Chicago as they cried the world is watching.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:13)

#### Summing up

1. **In conclusion**, I'd like to say that it has been a wonderful experiences.
2. **To summarise**, the future prospects look very good.

Next slide please, please look at it summing up, when you want to sum up when you want to conclude when you want to end. So, you use in conclusion I would like to say that it has been a wonderful experience, not it should not be a experiences it has been a wonderful experience. To summarize the future prospects, look very good.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:32)

- More words that signal summary and generalization are: in all, overall, altogether, in short, generally, etc.

Next slide please; these are more words that signal summary and generalization. For example, over all in all altogether in short generally etcetera.

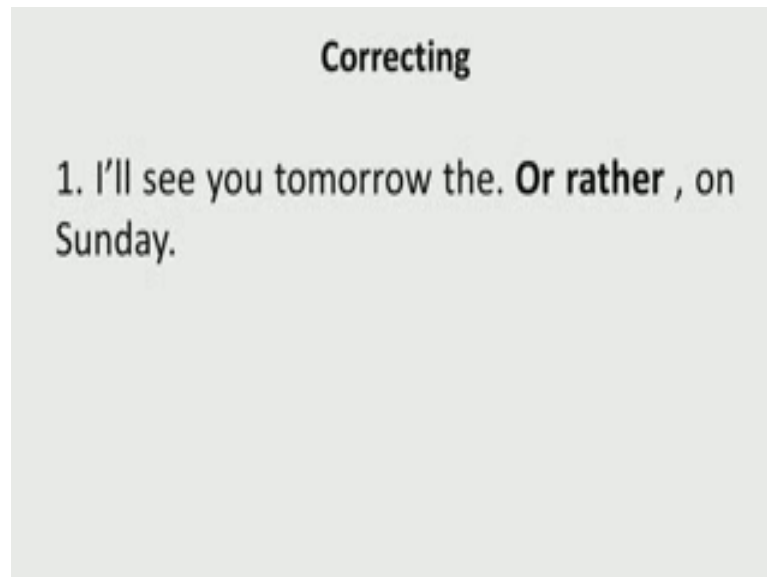
(Refer Slide Time: 09:46)

#### Rephrasing

1. We are not sure about this. **In other words**, we have to hear from the president till the results are out.
2. To put it in **another way**, rather, **better**

Look at this slide. Linking words can also help in rephrasing, we are not sure about this. In other words, we have to hear from the president till the results are out. Next one to put it in other way rather better. So, these are another kinds of rephrasing that devices that we can be, that we can use to put it in another way rather better.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:17)

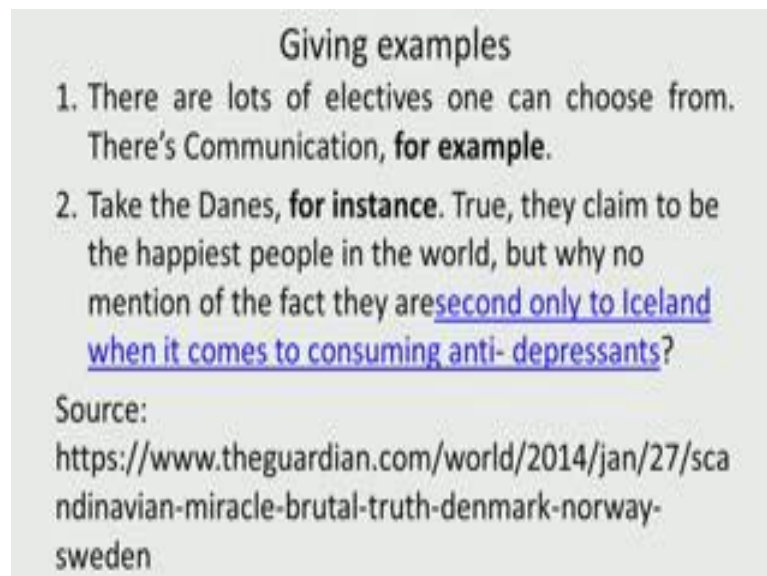


**Correcting**

1. I'll see you tomorrow the. **Or rather** , on Sunday.

Look at this one, correcting I will see you tomorrow then or rather on Sunday. You are correcting yourself. You are changing your mind; I will see you then it is not the then or rather on Sunday.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:31)



**Giving examples**

1. There are lots of electives one can choose from. There's Communication, **for example**.
2. Take the Danes, **for instance**. True, they claim to be the happiest people in the world, but why no mention of the fact they are second only to Iceland when it comes to consuming anti-depressants?

Source:  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jan/27/scandinavian-miracle-brutal-truth-denmark-norway-sweden>



Let us look at this example. So, giving examples when we want to give examples, there are a lot of examples one can choose from, there is communication, for example, take the Danes for instance true they claim to be the happiest people in the world, but why no mention of the fact they are second only to Iceland when it comes to consuming antidepressants. Examples and explanations can also be used by giving, a big by using the term such as that is namely, like v i z you know the abbreviation that is. So, all these are you know permissible and allowed.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:21)

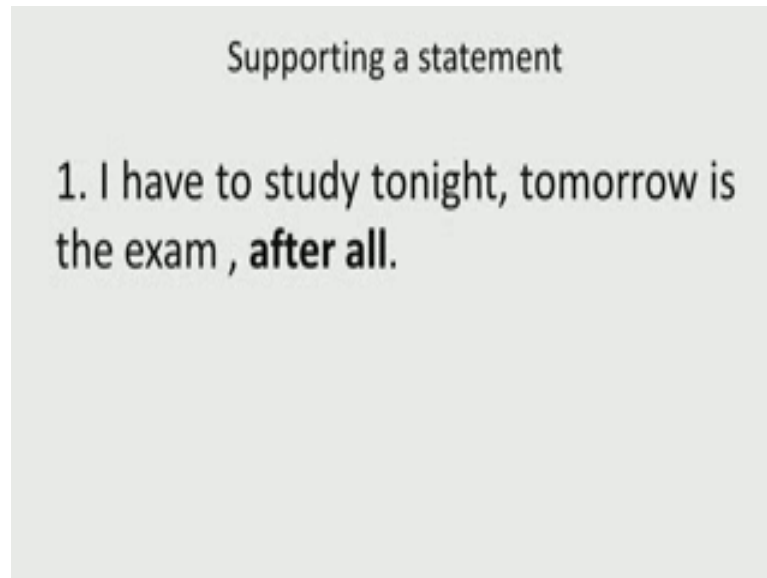
Picking up a topic

- 1. *Talking of rains*, do you think it's going to rain more than last year in our city?**
- 2. *Well*, what more can you say about that?**

Let us look at this slide. When you want to pick up or start a topic, talking of rains do you think it is going to rain more than last year in our city, talking of rains you are picking up a topic well what more can say about that. So, these are also linking adverbs.



(Refer Slide Time: 11:38)

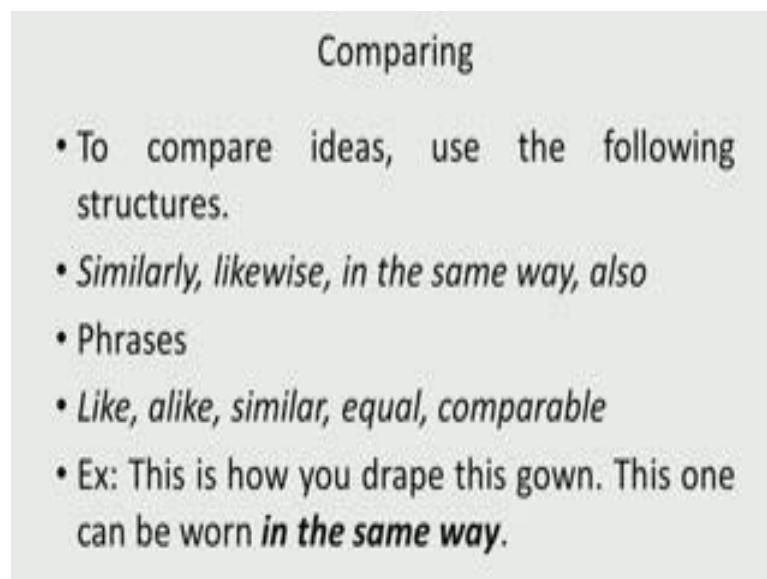


Supporting a statement

1. I have to study tonight, tomorrow is the exam, **after all**.

And let us look at this slide. I have to study tonight tomorrow is the exam after all, they are supporting your statement, why should you study tonight, after all tomorrow is my exam. So, supporting statement.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:52)



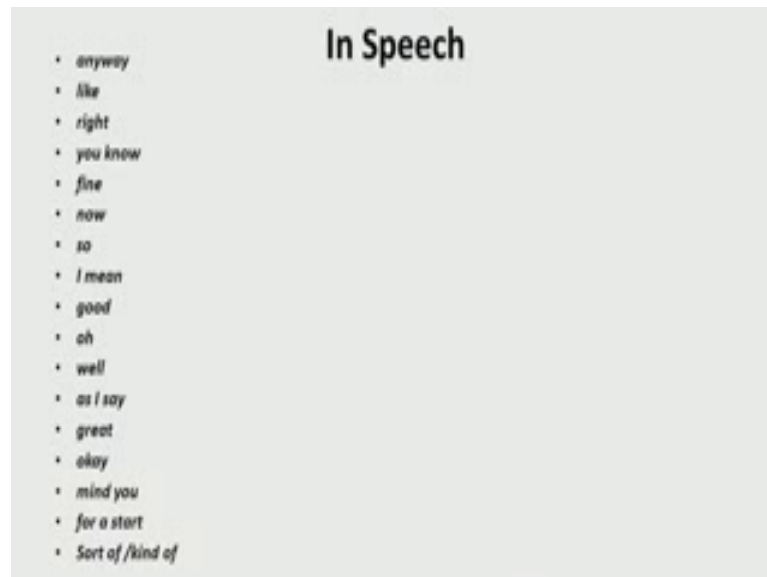
Comparing

- To compare ideas, use the following structures.
- *Similarly, likewise, in the same way, also*
- Phrases
- *Like, alike, similar, equal, comparable*
- Ex: This is how you drape this gown. This one can be worn *in the same way*.

Look at this slide. Comparing to compare ideas use the following structures, similarly likewise, in the same way, also. And then you can use phrases like alike similar equal comparable, this is how you drape this gown. This can be worn in the same way. So, is comparison.

Now, coming to discourse markers. Discourse markers are words or phrases like anyway right as I say to begin with etcetera. We use them to connect organize and manage what we say or write or just to express attitude, attitude emotions like saying really all right yuk. So, they are expressing attitudes and emotions.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:44)



Look at this slide. How use discourse markers in speech. We often come across these words in the spoken everyday spoken language. Anyway, like, right, you know, fine, now so, I mean, good, oh, well, as I say, great, mind you, for a, sort of, kind of. Now what is so, unique about these expressions. They are best used in spoken English, and I repeat term such as you know, fine, like, sort of, kind of, mind you, okay, well. So, they are best used in spoken English, not written communication. It is okay to write to use these phrases and expressions when you are sending emails to your friends or in a very informal situation, but not when you are appearing for a competitive exam. In spoken English these are examples of good communicative devices, but not for writing.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:00)

**In Writing**

- *firstly*
- *in addition*
- *moreover*
- *on the other hand*
- *secondly*
- *in conclusion*
- *on one hand*
- *to begin with*

Let us look at this slide, and look at some of the well accepted this coordinator. Firstly, in addition, moreover, on the other hand, Secondly, in conclusion, on one hand, to begin with, So, those are kinds of things or expressions that you can use without any hesitation.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:23)

**Exercise: Identify the discourse markers**

Why do the Danes score so highly on international happiness surveys? Well, they do have high levels of trust and social cohesion, and do very nicely from industrial pork products, but according to the OECD they also work fewer hours per year than most of the rest of the world. As a result, productivity is worryingly sluggish. How can they afford all those expensively foraged meals and hand-knitted woollens? Simple, the Danes also have the highest level of private debt in the world (four times as much as the Italians, to put it into context; enough to warrant a warning from the IMF), while more than half of them admit to using the black market to obtain goods and services.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jan/27/scandinavian-miracle-brutal-truth-denmark-norway-sweden>

Now, let us look at this exercise. And then we will solve it together your expected to identify the discourse markers here. Why do the Danes scores? So, highly on international happiness surveys, well they do have high levels of trust and social cohesion and do very nicely from industrial pork products, but according to the OECD.

They also work fewer hours per year than most of the rest of the world, as a result productivity is worryingly sluggish. How can they afford all those expensively foraged meals and hand knitted woollens, simple, the Danes also have the highest level of private debt in the world 4 times as much as the Italians to put it into context, enough to warrant a warning from the IMF while more than half of them admit to using the black market to obtain goods and services?

Look at the key idea also, see we are often told that is Scandinavian countries Norway Denmark they are the happiest. So, they also always rank very high on all these surveys which are taken to measure happiness. Personal happiness, individual happiest place is to live in or happiest where can you find happy people and also why are they so high, why are the Danes. So, high on international happiness surveys, that is the central idea and the article is out there to contradict this statement. It is not surveys may one thing, but facts points towards another direction.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:13)

**Solved sample**

- Why do the Danes score **so** highly on international happiness surveys? **Well**, they do have high levels of trust and social cohesion, **and** do very nicely from industrial pork products, **but** according to the OECD they **also work fewer hours per year than most of the rest of the world**. **As a result**, productivity is worryingly sluggish. How can they afford all those expensively foraged meals and hand-knitted woollens? **Simple**, the Danes **also have the highest level of private debt in the world** (four times **as much as** the Italians, to put it into context; enough to warrant a warning from the IMF), **while** more than half of them admit to using the black market to obtain goods and services.

Let us look at solved sample of the same passage why do the Danes scores. So, highly. So, on international happiness surveys well they do have high levels of trust and social cohesion. Please note the ah very elegant way the expression well has been used here. It is not giving an impression of being very informal. It is a formal piece of writing it is a journalistic piece of writing, still it has a very formal quality to it, and well is quite suitable. And do very nicely from industrial pork products, but according to the OECD

they also work fewer hours per year, as a result productivity is worryingly sluggish, simple, the Danes also have the highest level of private debt in the world, 4 times as much as the Italians to put it into context enough to warrant, a warning while more than half of them admit to and services. So, and should also be in the goods and services and should also be there are as an example of coordinator.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:21)



**Exercise: Identify the discourse markers**

In the Scandinavian countries, like all other developed nations, the means of production are primarily owned by private individuals, not the community or the government, and resources are allocated to their respective uses by the market, not government or community planning.

While it is true that the Scandinavian countries provide things like a generous social safety net and universal healthcare, an extensive welfare state is not the same thing as socialism.

Source: <https://fee.org/articles/the-myth-of-scandinavian-socialism/>

Now, let us look at second exercise we have to do the same thing identify the discourse markers. In the Scandinavian countries like all other developed nations the means of production are primarily owned by private individuals not the community or the government and resources are allocated to their respective uses by the market, not government or community planning. While it is true that this Scandinavian country provide things like a generous social safety net and universal healthcare an extensive welfare state is not the same thing as socialism.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:03)

### Solved exercise

In the Scandinavian countries, *like* all other developed nations, the means of production are primarily owned by private individuals, not the community or the government, *and* resources are allocated to their respective uses by the market, not government or community planning.

*While* it is true that the Scandinavian countries provide things *like* a generous social safety net *and* universal healthcare, an extensive welfare state is not the same thing as socialism.

And here is a solved sample for you. In the Scandinavian countries like all other developed nations the means of production are primarily owned by private individuals not the community or the government and resources are allocated to their respective uses by the market, not government or community planning. While it is true that this Scandinavian country provide things like a generous safe social safety net and universal healthcare, an extensive welfare state is not the same thing as socialism.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:40)

### Identify the linking signals

- 1968 also signified the renaissance of culture – particularly affecting artists, musicians, students and the middle layers in society – but more importantly, the re-emergence of the working class after the seeming torpor and social stability associated with the ‘rebirth’ of capitalism in the post-1945 period. It should never be forgotten that the revolutionary events of 1968 developed despite the 1950-75 world economic boom not having exhausted itself. Indeed, Paul Krugman, in his recent book ‘The Conscience of a Liberal’, quotes the author Tom Wolfe writing of the US economy in 1968 as a “magic economy”.



Let us move on to do another exercise, identify the linking signals. 1968 also signified the renaissance of culture particularly affecting artist's musician's students and the middle layers in society, but more importantly the reemergence of the working class after the seeming torpor, what is torpor? Torpor is like a status, and social stability associated with the rebirth of capitalism in the post 1945 period. It should never be forgotten that the revolutionary events of 1968 developed, despite the 1915 to 75 world economic boom not having exhausted it itself, indeed Paul Krugman in his recent book, the conscience of a liberal quotes the author Tom Wolfe writing of the US economy in 1968 as a magic economy. Go through the passage and then we will look at the solved exercise.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:52)

**Solved sample**

- 1968 **also** signified the renaissance of culture – particularly affecting artists, musicians, students **and** the middle layers in society – **but** more importantly, the re-emergence of the working class after the seeming torpor **and** social stability associated with the 'rebirth' of capitalism in the post-1945 period. It should never be forgotten that the revolutionary events of 1968 developed **despite** the 1950-75 world economic boom not having exhausted itself. **Indeed**, Paul Krugman, in his recent book 'The Conscience of a Liberal', quotes the author Tom Wolfe writing of the US economy in 1968 as a "magic economy".

Now, this is what we get look at the slide please. 1968 also which means the passage begins from some there in between. Do not panic when you get an example like this in your exams. The renaissance of culture, renaissance you should know it is a rebirth, rebirth of culture particularly affecting artists musicians students and the middle layers in society, but more importantly the re-emergence of the working class after the seeming torpor, and social stability associated with the rebirth of capitalism in the post 1945 period it should never be forgotten that the revolutionary events of 1968 developed despite the 1915 to 75 world economic boom not having exhausted it itself indeed Paul Krugman in his recent book the conscience of a liberal quotes the author Tom Wolfe



writing of the US economy in 1968 as a magic economy. So, look at the variety also and, but despite indeed.

Drink coffee nor tea. So, how do you link subordinate clauses? You already know what are clauses, what are subordinate clauses, what are coordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses are those where there is dependent and independent clause. Now remember that and words like and conjunctions like and or can link subordinate clauses. For example, if you say I wonder whether you should speak to her personally or whether it is better to call her. These are 2 subordinate clause linked by or. Such linking is not possible with most conjunctions. If you just, but as a conjunction, but is always restricted to linking a maximum of 2 clauses and can link only certain types of subordinate clauses.

Remember when we talk about linking more than 2 clauses, you should know that unlike, but and or, can link more than 2 clauses, but is very restrictive. For example, Hari might take them by car, Anu might go with them by bus, or her brother might order a taxi for them. That is the sentence, if you look at the sentence like this, this can be interpreted that Hari might take them by car or Anu might go with them by bus or her brother might order a cab or a taxi, or is very handy here, useful. You also have the type either or neither nor correlatives. So, either or when you look at either or either or anticipate the alternative introduced by or she either bored or terribly tired. You also have both and type of coordinators. In such structures both anticipate the addition introduced by and, and in neither, nor neither negates the first clause and anticipates additional negation introduced by nor. And I neither like or

So, this is the way. This is the common way that you have to use coordinators. We have just given you introduction in the first lecture for this week and also today. So, keep revising your coordinators, and try to use them as much as possible in your everyday writing, and particularly revise them thoroughly for your exam purposes. I also wanted to draw your attention to that interesting sentence, where in I was reading showing you the passage. Where we were we came across the sentence, why do the Danes scores highly on the international survey or index. Now who are these Danes? Danes are nationalities, nationalities of people of Denmark. So, the Danes are like this community of people several. When we say Danish, Danish is anything related to Denmark, but when we talk about nationality you use the word Danes, a Dane, the Danes. So, let us practice adjectives related to nationalities.

For example, and also be very careful that you say the Danes, the Indians, the Russians, the Asians. People of this from this part of the world the Europeans, but if I say something like I teach American literature. It is American literature, we can cannot say the American literature. I cannot say I liking I like the English, we have to say I like English when you talk about English as a language.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:11)



Here is an exercise, a very simple exercise please take a look at the slide here. These are the countries and make nationalities. Identify the nationalities on these countries. You have turkey, japan, Germany, Greece, Finland, Brazil, Netherlands, Israel, Iraq, Slovakia, Switzerland Sweden, take a moment.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:40)



And here are the answers please take a look at the slide. Turkey from turkey we get Turk, the Turks, japan, the Japanese, a Japanese, Germany, a German, the German, Greece, a Greek, the Greeks, Finland, the finish, Brazil, Brazilian, the Netherlands, or Holland, the peoples are called the Dutch, Israel, the Israelis, Iraq, Iraqis, the Iraqis, Slovakia, you have Slovak, you do not have Slovaks, and from Switzerland, we get the Swiss, and Sweden give us swedes, the swedes. Please look at the slide here for grammar and for coordination. These are the websites that I have consulted. You may also find them useful.

Thank you very much.