

Comunicazione Interlinguistica Applicata Alle Professioni Giuridiche

Modulo di Lingua Inglese 1 2018-19

Lesson 3: 18 February 2019

Sentence Structure - Connectors

Clauses

Independent clause: can stand alone.

- The cat sat on the mat.

Dependent (subordinate) clause: cannot stand alone.

- As it was raining, the cat sat on the mat. (Adverb)
- The cat sat on the mat that is in the kitchen (Adjective, restrictive)
- The cat, whose name is Tabby, sat on the mat. (Adjective, non-restrictive)
- What the cat enjoys most is sitting on the mat. (Noun phrase)

Sentences/1

A simple sentence is one independent clause:

- The cat sat on the mat.

A compound sentence is two independent clauses joined by:

- The cat sat on the mat, while the dog lay on the table.
(Coordinator)
- The cat sat on the mat, so the dog lay on the table. (Conjunctive
adverb)
- The cat sat on the mat; the dog lay on the table.

Sentences/2

A complex sentence is one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses:

- As the cat was sitting on the mat, the dog lay on the table.
- The dog lay on the table, because the cat was sitting on the mat.

A compound-complex sentence has two independent clauses and one or more dependent clause:

- The cat sat on the mat, while the dog lay on the table, but the dog was not happy.

Sentence Problems/1

Incomplete:

- As the cat was sitting on the mat, the dog lay.
- The dog lay on the table, because the cat.

Comma splice:

- The cat is on the mat, the dog is on the table.
- The cat is on the mat; the dog is on the table.

Sentence Problems/2

Stringy sentences:

- The cat sat on the mat, and the dog lay on the table, and the children were talking in the garden.
- While the children were talking in the garden, the cat sat on the mat and the dog lay on the table.

Choppy sentences:

- The cat sat on the mat. The dog lay on the table. The children were talking in the garden.
- While the children were talking in the garden, the cat sat on the mat and the dog lay on the table.

Connectors/1

Addition

and, in addition

- It is painted in red, green and blue.
- In addition to your suggestion, there is also another plan.

furthermore, moreover

- We need to finish the job soon. Furthermore, I think we should say that it was more difficult than expected.
- This is not a very nice hotel. Moreover, it is very expensive.

also, not only ... but also, along with, as well as

- Along with the budget, they have also sent a project description.
- Not only is it expensive, it is also not very nice.

Connectors/2

Cause and Effect

for, because (of), since

- Since it is raining, we had better stay at home. We will have to stay at home because of the weather.

therefore, consequently, as a result (of), due to

- As a result of this new problem, we will have to put off the meeting. It is far too expensive, therefore I do not agree.

Connectors/3

Comparison

(just) as, like

- You look very much like your uncle.
- He agrees with you, as does everybody else.

similar to, similarly

- Your idea is similar to mine.
- Similarly, we need to be sure that we are on time.

Connectors/4

Condition

if, unless

- If it works, we will be successful.
- If it worked, we would be successful.
- If it had worked, we would have been successful.
- Unless it works, we will not be successful.

Otherwise

- Please finish by the end of the week, otherwise there will be problems.

Connectors/5

Contrast/Opposition

but, however, nevertheless

- It is a good idea, but it is too expensive.
- The news is not good. Nevertheless, I think we can continue.

whereas, while

- While you were talking, the telephone rang.
- Your suggestion is better, whereas his is cheaper.

Connectors/6

Contrast/Opposition

in contrast, on the other hand, contrary

- Your presentation was very good. In contrast, his was not so convincing.
- On the one hand, we have made good progress, on the other, there is still a lot to do.
- Contrary to expectations, they finished ahead of schedule.

although, despite, in spite of

- While you were talking, the telephone rang.
- Your suggestion is better, whereas his is cheaper.

Paragraphs

Characteristics of paragraphs:

- A topic sentence
- Other sentences relate to the topic sentence (unity)
- A clear, logical flow
- Cohesive devices: e.g. linking, sequencing, emphasising

Linking

Give examples: for instance ... in particular ...

Give reasons: the reason for this is ...,

Give result: therefore ... as a result ...

Explain: In other words ... this means that ...

Contrasting: However ... on the one hand, on the other hand

Sequencing

- Firstly, secondly, finally
- After that ... Having said that ...
- Before going on ...
- In addition ... Next ... Then ...
- Furthermore ... Moreover ...

Emphasising

- It should be noted that
- I would stress that
- We should underline/highlight
- It must be remembered/It must not be forgotten

Lambarth: Chapter 3 – Criminal and Civil Law

Criminal Law:

- Crime – Police – Evidence – Suspect
 - Grave crimes: murder, assault
 - Less serious: theft, burglary
 - More trivial: traffic offences
- Crown Prosecution Service
 - Suspect taken to court
 - Put on trial
- Trial
 - Suspect found guilty or not guilty by jury
 - Sentenced by judge (Community Sentence, Fine, Imprisonment)

Lambarth: Chapter 3 – Criminal and Civil Law

Civil Law:

- Property Law
 - Ownership of land and property
 - Rights of tenants and landlords
- Commercial Law
 - Relationships between parties in business
 - Insurance, Company, Taxation Law
 - Copyright, Trademark, Patent Law
- Family Law
 - Marriage/divorce, child protection, adoption
- Traffic Law

Lambarth: Chapter 3 – Criminal and Civil Law

Civil Law:

- One party generally sues the other, i.e. takes legal action (e.g. for negligence or breach of contract)
- Case is Subject A v Subject B
- Police and Crown Prosecution Service not involved
- Winner may receive compensation and/or damages (redress)
- There may be an 'out-of-court' settlement
- If a criminal element is involved, there might be a criminal prosecution as a criminal case (Crown v Subject)

Lambarth: Chapter 3 – Criminal and Civil Law

- Both Solicitors and Barristers can be involved in Criminal or Civil Cases
- Legal work involving courts: Litigation, litigious, contentious
- Non-contentious law
 - Drafting a will and testament (this could become contentious if disputed)
 - Buying, selling, renting property (conveyancing)
 - Commercial and corporate contracts
 - Taxation
 - Conditions of employment
 - Winner may receive compensation and/or damages
 - There may be an 'out-of-court' settlement
 - If a criminal element is involved, there might be a criminal prosecution as a criminal case (Crown v Subject)

Next Lesson

Monday 25 February (13.30-16.00)

Preparation:

- Read Lambarth Chapter 4: Legislation