



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

PROSTŘEDKY TEXTOVÉ NÁVAZNOSTI (PTN)

Prostředky textové návaznosti (PTN) jsou konkrétní realizací koherence textu. Často si pod pojmem prostředky textové návaznosti představujeme pouze spojky a spojovací výrazy, ale jejich škála je mnohem větší. Může se jednat o prostředky jak lexikální, gramatické, tak i syntaktické.

Mezi prostředky textové návaznosti patří zejména:

- **konektory vyjadřující významové vztahy, tzv. transition words and phrases** – jedná se o slova nebo fráze, které napomáhají propojení myšlenek v rámci věty, odstavce nebo celého textu a které mohou vyjadřovat např.:

čas/časovou souslednost	<i>afterwards, as soon as, before, then, until, meanwhile, next, eventually atd.</i>
místo	<i>at the left, where, in the middle, between, opposite, in the background atd.</i>
doplnění	<i>and, in addition, furthermore, besides, too, also atd.</i>
kontrast	<i>but, however, in spite of, on one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary atd.</i>
srovnání/podobnost	<i>also, similarly, in comparison, likewise atd.</i>
příklad	<i>for example, namely, to illustrate, in other words, such as atd.</i>
přípustku	<i>although, though, even though, in spite of atd.</i>
důraz	<i>above all, of course, certainly, in fact atd.</i>
upřesnění	<i>actually, as a matter of fact atd.</i>
důsledek, výsledek	<i>so that, consequently, for this reason, so, because, since, due to atd.</i>
shrnutí	<i>therefore, finally, so, in conclusion, as a result, all in all, to sum up atd.</i>

- **reference** – členy, ukazovací zájmena, determinátory substantiv a jmenných frází (noun phrases)
např.: *I saw John yesterday. He was wearing a blue coat.*
He was standing at the back of the corridor. I decided to go there and have a look ...
We are moving to a new house. The house is so big ...
- **spojky** – např. *and, as, but, or, since, though, therefore atd.*
- **lexikální PTN (např. použití synonym, hypo-/hyperonym atd.)**
 - synonyma
My father has a car. The vehicle is rather old.
 - hyponyma (slova podřazená) a jsou nahrazena hyperonymy (slovy nadřazenými)
My friend has got a dog. The animal is really playful and lively.
Oaks are the most typical trees for this region. These trees are sometimes hundreds of years old ...

Transitions & Linking Words

Transitions and linking words perform an important function in writing. They signal to the reader the direction the writer is taking. They do this by connecting or linking ideas within a paragraph and providing a bridge between paragraphs. Remember to proofread the writing assignment to make sure transitions are used effectively.

To show addition:

additionally	finally	lastly	along with
again	first, second, etc.	likewise	as well
also	further	moreover	equally important
and	furthermore	next	for example
another	incidentally	nor	for instance
besides		too	in addition
			what's more

To show time:

about	first, etc.	previously	after a few hours
after	following	soon	as soon as
afterward	formerly	subsequently	in the future
at	immediately	then	soon after
before	later	thereafter	
currently	meanwhile	till	
during	next	today, etc.	
eventually	next week	until	
finally		when	

To show location:

above	behind	here	away from
across	below	near	at the side
adjacent	beneath	nearby	in the back
against	beside	off	in back of
along	between	onto	in the background
among	beyond	outside	in the distance
along	by *	over	in the front
among	down	there	in the foreground
around	inside	throughout	on top of
	into	under	to the right

To show comparison:

also	meanwhile	after all	in the same way
as	similarly	at the same time	in the same manner
like	simultaneously	by and large	in the same way
likewise		in comparison	

Language Focus: Linking Words and Phrases

Linking words and phrases can help a writer maintain flow and establish clear relationships between ideas. Table 1 lists some of the more common linking words and phrases, arranged according to their function and grammatical use. Sentence connectors raise a small, but important issue, namely punctuation. The flowchart in figure 2 can help you choose appropriate punctuation.

TABLE 1. Linking Words and Phrases

	Subordinators	Sentence Connectors	Phrase Linkers
Addition		furthermore in addition moreover	in addition to
Adversative	although even though despite the fact that	however nevertheless	despite in spite of
Cause and Effect	because since	therefore as a result consequently hence thus*	because of due to as a result of
Clarification		in other words that is i.e.	
Contrast	while whereas	in contrast however on the other hand	unlike
Illustration		conversely for example for instance	
Intensification		on the contrary as a matter of fact in fact	

*Note that *thus* may also be used in nonfinite clauses of result. *The scandal deepened, thus causing the Minister to resign.*

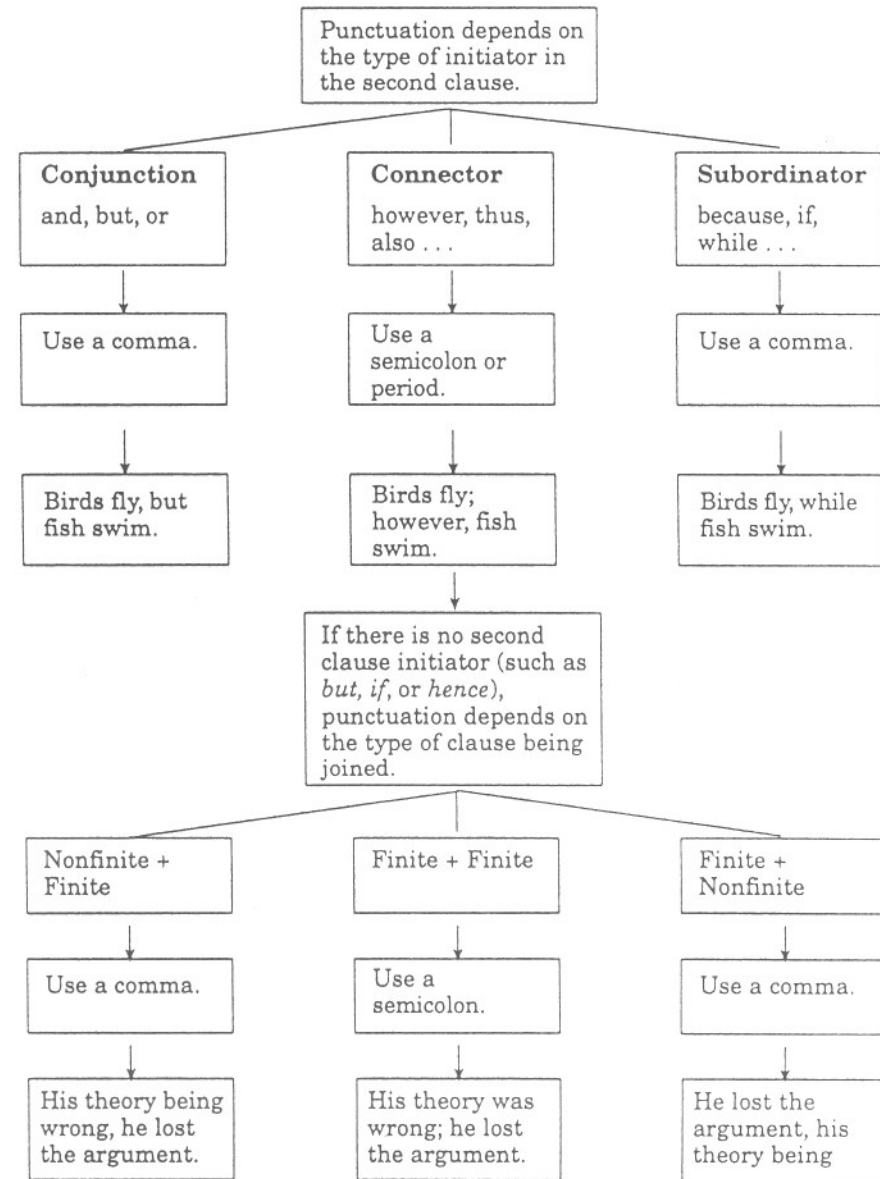


Fig. 2. Punctuation

Connectives

The main connectives are grouped below according to the similarity of their meaning with the three basic connectives

and, or, but. For information about their use in sentences, you should look in a good dictionary.

1 and	A listing	1 enumeration
		2 addition { a reinforcement b equation
	B transition C summation D apposition E result F inference	
2 or	G reformulation H replacement	
3 but	I contrast J concession	

1 and

A Listing:

- 1 Enumeration indicates a cataloguing of what is being said.
Most enumerations belong to clearly defined sets:

first, ... furthermore ... finally, ...

one, ... two, ... three, ...

first(ly), ... second(ly), ... third(ly), ...

above all
last but not least } mark the end of an ascending order

first and foremost
first and most important(ly) } mark the beginning of a descending order

to begin/start with, ... in the second place, ... moreover, ... and to conclude, ...

next, ... then, ... afterward, ... lastly/finally, ...

2 Addition, to what has been previously indicated.

a *Reinforcement* (includes confirmation):

also
again
furthermore
further
moreover
what is more
then
in addition
besides
above all
too
as well (as)

b *Equation* (similarity with what has preceded):

equally
likewise
similarly
correspondingly
in the same way

Note: 1. From the point of view of meaning the following are often the negative equivalents of *and*; *either*; *neither*; *nor*; *not only* (*but*) *also*...; *neither*...*nor*.
Neither leaves the series open for further additions, whereas *nor* concludes it.
2. The truth of a previous assertion may be confirmed or contradicted by: *indeed*; *actually*; *in (actual) fact*; *really*; *in reality*.

B Transition can lead to a new stage in the sequence of thought:

now
with reference/respect/regard to
regarding
let us (now) turn to . . .

as for
as to

often used when discussing something briefly

spoken
language

incidentally
by the way
come to think of it

indicates a digression
and an afterthought

talking/speaking of . . . (informal)
apropos . . . (formal)
that reminds me . . .

to introduce
a digression

C **Summation** indicates a generalisation or summing-up of what has preceded:

in conclusion
to conclude
to sum up briefly
in brief
to summarise
altogether
overall
then
therefore
thus

D **Apposition** is used to refer back to previous sentences or to parallel or related references:

i.e., that is, that's to say

viz. namely

in other words

or, or rather, or better

and

as follows

e.g. for example, for instance, say, such as, including, included, especially, particularly, in particular, notably, chiefly, mainly, mostly (of)

The relationships that these phrases can express include: reformulation (see 2A below), exemplification and particularisation.

E **Result** expresses the consequence or result of what was said before:

so
therefore
as a result/consequence
the result/consequence is/was . . .
accordingly
consequently
now
then
because of this/that
thus
hence
for this/that reason

F **Inference** indicates a deduction from what is implicit in the preceding sentence(s):

then
in other words
in that case

else
otherwise

equivalent to a negative condition

if so/not . . .
that implies
my conclusion is

2 or

A **Reformulation**, to express something in another way:

better
rather
in other words
in that case
to put it (more) simply

B **Replacement**, to express an alternative to what has preceded:

again
alternatively
rather
better/worse (still) . . .
on the other hand
the alternative is . . .
another possibility would be

3 but

A **Contrast**, with what has preceded:

instead
conversely
then
on the contrary
by (way of) contrast
in comparison
(on the one hand) . . . on the other hand . . .