



Al Mustafa
Open
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
دانشگاه مجازی المصطفی

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Word Articles, Word Connectors, Word Conjunction

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What are articles?

Articles are words that appear before nouns to indicate whether the noun is specific or general.

Definite articles (the) are used to identify a specific noun or group of nouns.

Indefinite articles (a, an) are used to identify a general noun or a noun whose identity is unknown.

Use a when the noun or adjective that comes next begins with a consonant sound.

Use an when the noun or adjective that comes next begins with a vowel sound.

Don't use indefinite articles with uncountable nouns or before pronouns.

When to Use A, An, or The

Articles in English are modifiers. They are used in front of a noun (person, place, or thing). They are used to let us know if the noun is specific or general.

indefinite	A	<p>It is used in front of a singular, not specific noun.</p> <p>It is used in front of nouns that begin with a consonant sound.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>a bear (any bear)</p> <p>a tree (any tree)</p>
	An	<p>It is used in front of a singular, not specific noun.</p> <p>It is used in front of nouns that begin with a vowel sound.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>an elephant (any elephant)</p> <p>an apple (any apple)</p>
definite	The	<p>It is used in front of singular or plural nouns.</p> <p>It is used to show the specificity of an item or items.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>the telephone (a specific telephone)</p> <p>the man (a specific man)</p>

Types of Determiners

Use this mat to help you to identify different types of determiners and to use them in your writing.

Definite and Indefinite Articles	Possessive Determiners	Interrogative Determiners	Demonstrative Determiners	Quantifiers	
the a an	her his our my your their	which what whose	this those these that	more less any few lots of some many	one, two, three, etc. all several enough
The boy sat on a chair.	Their house is in London.	Which street is it on?	Those books over there.	Many people celebrate at Christmas.	



What Are Conjunctions?

Conjunctions are words that join phrases, clauses, or words within a sentence.

Helping us to communicate interconnected and complex things coherently.

There are three main types of conjunctions: coordinating, correlative, and subordinating.

Coordinating conjunctions, often represented by the acronym FANBOYS (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so*).

Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, or independent clauses of equal grammatical importance in a sentence.

Correlative conjunctions operate in pairs—such as *either/or* and *neither/nor*—framing grammatically equivalent elements in order to connect clauses that together form a complete thought.

Subordinating conjunctions, including *although, because, that, and while*, connect a dependent clause to the independent clause of a sentence, indicating a specific logical relationship between the two.

FANBOYS

The English language has 7 co-ordinating conjunctions, which are easy to remember if you use the acronym: FANBOYS.

For

Explains reason or purpose (just like "because"):
e.g. I always save my pocket money, for I love to buy new things.

And

Used for addition:
e.g. My favourite things to buy are new clothes and chocolates.

Nor

Presents an alternative negative idea to an already mentioned negative idea:
e.g. To be honest, neither the shops nor the chocolates interest me the most. I really just like the clothes.

But

Used to show contrast:
e.g. The shops are fantastic any day, but it's better when the sales are on!

Or

Presents a choice or alternative:
e.g. I would rather shop on a Saturday or a Sunday.

Yet

Presents a contrasting idea, that logically follows the preceding idea (similar to "but"):
e.g. I seem to save my money for weeks, yet I never seem to have enough.

So

Used to indicate a consequence or result:
e.g. Running out of money has become a real problem for me, so I've decided to start doing some extra jobs!

Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinate conjunction is a word or phrase that links a dependent clause to an independent clause. Here are ten of the most common subordinating conjunctions. They are used at the beginning of a subordinating clause, which is a clause that doesn't make sense on its own. An easy way to remember is to use the acronym, I SAW A WABUB.

If

If gives rules or conditions for the main clause.
If you finish all your homework, you can play on the computer.

Since

Since is a clause conjunction. This means it helps to explain the reason something is happening.
We cannot go to the park, since it is raining outside.

As

As is used to give a reason for something happening.
As it is cold outside today, I am wearing a warm coat.

When

When helps give a sense of time for the main clause.
When I woke up, I made my family breakfast.

Although

Although gives more information to the sentence, that may change the meaning of the main clause.
Alice wanted to go to outer space, although she was only four years old.

While

While a time-related word gives an idea of when the action in the sentence is occurring, it usually does this by comparing two different situations.
While we waited for the movie to start, we bought popcorn.

After

After is also a conjunction related to time. It is used to give a sequence of events.
After I finished running a race, I drank an entire bottle of water.

Before

Before is used to explain the sequence of events and is another time-related word.
Before she went to school, Shannon ate her breakfast.

Until

Until, like the previous conjunctions, is also a time-related word. It usually indicates a change from one situation to another
Until he tried, Sam didn't know he could whistle.

Because

Because gives reasons for an event or situation happening in the sentence.
Mitchell was sad because his team lost in football.



What Are Word Connectors?

Word connectors can also be called as linking words.

also known as transition words, are words and phrases like *however* or *on the other hand* that connect clauses, sentences, paragraphs, or other words

The purpose of linking words (which are different from linking *verbs*) is to make communication smoother and more logical when moving from one idea to another.

Linking words are an essential part of writing to “link” all your ideas in a way that flows without interruption.

Linking words generally come before a new idea as a way to introduce it.

You can use linking words for a variety of reasons: adding new information, contradicting a previous idea, emphasizing, organizing points sequentially, showing cause and effect, introducing examples, or summarizing.

Opposition

- » however
- » nevertheless
- » on the other hand
- » but
- » instead
- » in contrast
- » looking at it another way
- » although
- » the main reasons against
- » some people do not believe
- » for instance
- » the evidence for this suggests
- » disagree
- » whereas
- » as long as

but...

Reinforcing / in addition

- » besides
- » anyway
- » after all
- » many people believe this is an important issue because
- » one reason is
- » furthermore
- » also
- » moreover
- » in addition
- » a further point
- » claim that...

and...

Explaining / listing

- » for example
- » in other words
- » for instance
- » first of all
- » finally
- » in conclusion
- » after much thought
- » the main reason for this
- » in the end we decided
- » I believe that

so...

Cause and effect

- » therefore
- » consequently
- » as a result
- » thanks to this
- » because of this
- » this causes
- » so
- » the reason that
- » this results in
- » when

because...

Time

Prior (at the beginning)

- » at first
- » before
- » in the beginning
- » until then
- » up to that time
- » firstly

Following (afterwards)

- » just then
- » next
- » in due course
- » in the end
- » after that
- » later
- » finally
- » eventually
- » a month later

Parallel (at the same time)

- » in the meantime
- » simultaneously
- » concurrently
- » meanwhile

then...

Mari kita lihat contohnya 🙌 👍

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ 1:1

In the name of Allah, the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful.

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ 1:6

Guide us to the straight path.

ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ 2:2

This is the Book about which there is no doubt, a guidance for those conscious of Allah.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي ۚ أَن يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا بَعُوضَةً فَمَا فَوْقَهَا 2:26

Indeed, Allah is not timid to present an example – that of a mosquito or what is smaller than it.

Mari kita lihat contohnya 🖐️ 👍

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قَالُوا أَدْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ يُبَيِّنْ لَنَا مَا هِيَ ۚ قَالَ إِنَّهُ يَقُولُ إِنَّهَا بَقَرَةٌ لَّا
فَارِضٌ وَلَا بِكْرٌ عَوَانٌ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ ۖ فَافْعَلُوا مَا تُؤْمَرُونَ

English - Sahih International

They said, "Call upon your Lord to make clear to us what it is." [Moses] said, "[Allah] says, 'It is a cow which is neither old nor virgin, but median between that,' so do what you are commanded."

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قَالَ إِنَّهُ يَقُولُ إِنَّهَا بَقَرَةٌ لَّا ذُلُولٌ تُثِيرُ الْأَرْضَ وَلَا تَسْقِي
الْحَرْثَ مُسَلَّمَةٌ لَّا شِيءَ فِيهَا قَالُوا أَلَّيْنِ جِئْتَ بِالْحَقِّ ۚ فَذَبَحُوهَا
وَمَا كَادُوا يَفْعَلُونَ

English - Sahih International

He said, "He says, 'It is a cow neither trained to plow the earth nor to irrigate the field, one free from fault with no spot upon her.'" They said, "Now you have come with the truth." So they slaughtered her, but they could hardly do it.

Mari kita lihat contohnya 🖐️ 👍

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فَبَدَّلَ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا قَوْلًا غَيْرَ الَّذِي قِيلَ لَهُمْ فَأَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى
الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ بِمَا كَانُوا يَفْسُقُونَ

English - Sahih International

But those who wronged changed [those words] to a statement other than that which had been said to them, so We sent down upon those who wronged a punishment [i.e., plague] from the sky because they were defiantly disobeying.

100

...

قُلْ لَا يَسْتَوِي الْخَبِيثُ وَالطَّيِّبُ وَلَوْ أَعْجَبَكَ كَثْرَةُ الْخَبِيثِ
فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ يَا أُولِيَ الْأَلْبَابِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

English - Sahih International

Say, "Not equal are the evil and the good, although the abundance of evil might impress you." So fear Allah, O you of understanding, that you may be successful.

Unit
72

a/an and the

A Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.

The sandwich wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.



JOE

Joe says 'a sandwich', 'an apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.

Joe now says 'the sandwich', 'the apple' because we know which sandwich and which apple he means – the sandwich and the apple he had for lunch.

Compare **a** and **the** in these examples:

- ☐ **A man** and **a woman** were sitting opposite me. **The man** was American, but I think **the woman** was British.
- ☐ When we were on holiday, we stayed at **a hotel**. Sometimes we ate at **the hotel** and sometimes we went to **a restaurant**.

B

We use **the** when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare **a/an** and **the**:

- ☐ Tim sat down on **a chair**. (maybe one of many chairs in the room)
- ☐ Tim sat down on **the chair nearest the door**. (a specific chair)
- ☐ Do you have **a car**? (not a specific car)
- ☐ I cleaned **the car** yesterday. (= my car)

We use **a/an** when we say what kind of thing or person we mean. Compare:

- ☐ We stayed at **a very cheap hotel**. (a type of hotel)
- ☐ **The hotel where we stayed** was very cheap. (a specific hotel)

C

We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about **the light / the floor / the ceiling / the door / the carpet** etc.:

- ☐ Can you turn off **the light**, please? (= the light in this room)
- ☐ I took a taxi to **the station**. (= the station in that town)
- ☐ (in a shop) I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please. (= the manager of this shop)

We also say '(go to) **the bank / the post office**':

- ☐ I have to go to **the bank** and then I'm going to **the post office**. (The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

and '(go to) **the doctor / the dentist**':

- ☐ Clare isn't well. She's gone to **the doctor**.
- ☐ I don't like going to **the dentist**.

Compare **the** and **a**:

- ☐ I have to go to **the bank** today.
- ☐ Is there **a bank** near here?
- ☐ I don't like going to **the dentist**.
- ☐ My sister is **a dentist**.

D

We say 'once **a week** / three times **a day** / £1.50 **a kilo**' etc.:

- ☐ I go to the cinema about once **a month**.
- ☐ 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 **a kilo**.'
- ☐ Helen works eight hours **a day**, six days **a week**.

Unit
89both / both of neither / neither of
either / either of

A

We use **both/neither/either** for two things.You can use these words with a *noun* (**both books, neither book** etc.).

For example, you are going out to eat. There are two possible restaurants. You say:

- ☐ **Both restaurants** are good. (not the both restaurants)
- ☐ **Neither restaurant** is expensive.
- ☐ We can go to **either restaurant**. I don't mind. (= one or the other, it doesn't matter which)
- ☐ I haven't been to **either restaurant** before. (= not one or the other)

You can also use **both/neither/either** without a noun:

- ☐ 'Which do you prefer, basketball or tennis?' 'It's hard to say. I like **both**.'
- ☐ 'Is your friend British or American?' '**Neither**. She's Australian.'
- ☐ 'Do you want tea or coffee?' '**Either**. I don't mind.'

B

both of ... / neither of ... / either of ...We use **both of / neither of / either of + the/these/my/Tom's ...** etc. So we say 'both of the restaurants', 'both of **those** restaurants' etc. (but *not* both of restaurants):

- ☐ **Both of these** restaurants are good.
- ☐ **Neither of the** restaurants we went to was expensive.
- ☐ I haven't been to **either of those** restaurants.

You don't need **of** after **both**. So you can say:

- ☐ **Both of these** restaurants are good. or **Both these** restaurants are good.

We also use **both of / neither of / either of + us/you/them**:

- ☐ (talking to two people) Can **either of you** speak Russian?
- ☐ I asked two people how to get to the station, but **neither of them** knew.

We say 'both **of**' before **us/you/them** (you need to use **of**):

- ☐ **Both of us** were tired. (not Both us were ...)

After **neither of ...** a verb can be singular or plural:

- ☐ Neither of them **is** at home. or Neither of them **are** at home.

C

You can say:

both ... and ...

- ☐ **Both Chris and** Paul were late.
- ☐ I was **both** tired **and** hungry when I arrived home.

neither ... nor ...

- ☐ **Neither Chris nor** Paul came to the party.
- ☐ There was an accident outside our house, but we **neither** saw **nor** heard anything.

either ... or ...

- ☐ I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's **either** Spanish **or** Italian.
- ☐ **Either** you apologise, **or** I'll never speak to you again.

D

Compare **either/neither/both** (two things) and **any/none/all** (more than two):

- ☐ There are **two** good hotels here. You could stay at **either** of them.

- ☐ We tried **two** hotels.
[**Neither** of them had a room.
[**Both** of them were full.

- ☐ There are **many** good hotels here. You could stay at **any** of them.

- ☐ We tried **a lot of** hotels.
[**None** of them had a room.
[**All** of them were full.

Unit
119

during for while

A

during**during** = at a time between the start and end of something:

- ☐ I fell asleep **during the movie**. (= at a time between the start and end of the movie)
- ☐ We met some really nice people **during our holiday**.
- ☐ The ground is wet. It must have rained **during the night**.

With 'time words' (**the morning, the night, the summer** etc.), you can usually say **in** or **during**:

- ☐ It rained **in the night** or ... **during the night**.
- ☐ It's lovely here **during the summer** or ... **in the summer**.



I fell asleep during the movie.

B

for and duringWe use **for** (+ a period of time) to say how long something goes on:

- ☐ We watched TV **for two hours** last night.
- ☐ Jess is going away **for a week** in September.
- ☐ How are you? I haven't seen you **for ages**.
- ☐ Are you going away **for the weekend**?

We do not use **during** to say *how long* something goes on. We do not say 'during two hours', 'during five years' etc.:

- ☐ It rained **for** three days without stopping. (not during three days)

We use **during** to say *when* something happens (not how long). Compare **during** and **for**:

- ☐ 'When did you fall asleep?' '**During the movie**.'
- ☐ 'How long were you asleep?' '**For half an hour**.'

C

during and while

Compare:

We use **during** + *noun*:

- ☐ I fell asleep **during the movie**.
noun
- ☐ We met a lot of interesting people **during our holiday**.
- ☐ Robert suddenly began to feel ill **during the exam**.

We use **while** + *subject + verb*:

- ☐ I fell asleep **while I was watching TV**.
subject + verb
- ☐ We met a lot of interesting people **while we were on holiday**.
- ☐ Robert suddenly began to feel ill **while he was doing the exam**.

Some more examples of **while**:

- ☐ We saw Clare **while we were waiting** for the bus.
- ☐ **While you were out**, there was a phone call for you.
- ☐ Alex read a book **while Amy watched TV**.

When we are talking about the future, we use the *present* after **while**. Do not use 'will' (see Unit 25):

- ☐ I'm going to Moscow next week. I hope the weather will be good **while I'm** there. (not while I will be)
- ☐ What are you going to do **while you're** waiting? (not while you'll be waiting)



Alex read a book while Amy watched TV.