



Chapter 8: Connecting Ideas

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Connecting ideas with "and":

- "And" is a coordinating conjunction used to link similar or related ideas. It signifies addition and continuity, showing that two thoughts are connected.
 - Ex., "I love both pizza and pasta."



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Connecting ideas with "but" and "or":

- "But" is a contrasting conjunction used to show a contradiction or difference between ideas. "Or" is used to present alternatives.
 - Ex., "I wanted to go out, but it started raining," or "You can have tea or coffee."



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Connecting ideas with "so":

- "So" is a coordinating conjunction that indicates a consequence or result. It's used to connect a cause and its effect.
 - Ex., "It was raining, so I stayed indoors."



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Using auxiliary verbs after "but" and "and":

- After "but" and "and," auxiliary verbs are often used to create complex verb forms.
 - Ex., "She can sing, but he cannot," or "They are swimming, and I have already swum."

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Using "and" + "too," "so," "either," "neither":

- These combinations are used to emphasize agreement or similarity.
 - Ex., "I like chocolate, and she does too,"
 - "He's smart, and so is his sister,"
 - "Either you come with us, or you stay here is fine."
 - "Neither of them wants to go."

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Connecting ideas with "because":

- "Because" is a subordinating conjunction used to explain the reason or cause behind an action or situation.
 - Ex., "I stayed at home because it was raining."

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Connecting ideas with "even though" and "although":

- These subordinating conjunctions are used to introduce a contrast or concession. They are often used to show that something unexpected or contrary to the main idea is true.
 - Ex., "Even though it was hot, he wore a jacket," or "Although she was tired, she continued working."

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