

Les mots de liaison servent à lier deux clauses ou deux phrases tout en exprimant une relation précise entre les deux entités.  
Les mots suivis d'une astérisque ont plusieurs sens. Faites attention!

IDEE EXPRIMEE	MOT DE LIAISON	TRADUCTION	EXEMPLE
OPPOSITION : les deux termes sont des contraires	WHEREAS WHILE* BUT	alors <u>que</u> /tandis <u>que</u>	The English drive on the left <u>whereas</u> the French drive on the right.
	UNLIKE	contrairement à	<u>Unlike</u> the English, the French drive on the right
	ON THE CONTRARY	au contraire	You're wrong. The English don't drive on the right. <u>On the contrary</u> , they drive on the left.
	CONTRARY TO (what ...)	contrairement à (ce que...)	<u>Contrary to</u> what I thought, the English drive on the left.
CONCESSION : les deux termes ne sont pas des contraires mais il y a contraste ou restriction	BUT	mais	John had promised to come early <u>but</u> he was 2 hours late.
	HOWEVER NEVERTHELESS NONETHELESS YET*	cependant/pourtant/néanmoins/ malgré tout	John had promised to come early. <u>However</u> , he was 2 hours late.
	THOUGH ALTHOUGH EVEN THOUGH*	bien <u>que</u>	<u>Although</u> John had promised to come early, he was 2 hours late.
	DESPITE IN SPITE OF	malgré/ en dépit de	<u>Despite</u> his promise, he was 2 hours late. <u>Despite having</u> promised to come early, he was 2 hours late.
	EVEN IF* EVEN THOUGH*	même si	<u>Even if</u> he promised to come early, I'm sure he will be late.
	EXCEPT APART FROM BUT FOR	sauf/excepté	Everybody was early <u>except</u> John.
CAUSE	BECAUSE	parce que	He had an accident <u>because</u> he was driving recklessly.
	AS* SINCE*	vu <u>que</u> /étant donné <u>que</u> /puisque	<u>As</u> he was driving recklessly, he had an accident.
	BECAUSE OF DUE TO OWING TO ON ACCOUNT OF AS A RESULT OF	à cause <u>de</u> /en raison <u>de</u>	He had an accident <u>because of</u> his reckless driving. He had an accident <u>because of</u> his driving recklessly.
	THANKS TO	grâce à	He avoided the accident <u>thanks to</u> his quick reflexes.
	FOR* (archaïque)	car	He was <u>angry for</u> he had had an accident.
	FOR* THROUGH	pour/à cause de	He lost his licence <u>for</u> reckless driving.
CONSEQUENCE	SO* THEREFORE CONSEQUENTLY AS A RESULT THUS	donc/par conséquent/ en conséquence	The football pitch was flooded, <u>so</u> the match was postponed.
	THIS IS (THE REASON) WHY THAT IS (THE REASON) WHY	c'est pourquoi	The football pitch was flooded. <u>That's why</u> the match was postponed.
FINALITE	TO* IN ORDER TO SO AS TO	pour, afin de	She went to the show early <u>in order to</u> get a good seat
	SO THAT* IN ORDER THAT  => + <i>could, should</i> ou <i>would</i>	pour <u>que</u>	She went to the show early <u>so that</u> her family would get good seats.

ADDITION	AND	et	She speaks English <u>and</u> Danish.
	IN ADDITION TO AS WELL AS BESIDES*	en plus <u>de</u>	She speaks English <u>in addition to</u> (speaking) Danish.
	BOTH*	à la fois	She speaks <u>both</u> English and Danish.
	NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO	non seulement...mais aussi	She speaks <u>not only</u> English <u>but also</u> Danish. <u>Not only</u> does she speak English, <u>but</u> she <u>also</u> speaks Danish.
	MOREOVER FURTHERMORE BESIDES* WHAT IS MORE IN ADDITION	de plus/en outre	She speaks English and Danish. <u>Moreover</u> , she speaks Swedish.
	TOO ALSO AS WELL	aussi/également	She speaks Swedish <u>too</u> . She <u>also</u> speaks Swedish. She speaks Swedish <u>as well</u> .
	NEITHER...NOR	ni...ni	She speaks <u>neither</u> Spanish <u>nor</u> Italian.
SUBSTITUTION	INSTEAD OF RATHER THAN	au lieu de/plutôt que	She took the train <u>instead of</u> (taking) the plane.
ALTERNATIVE	OR (ELSE) EITHER...OR	ou/soit...soit	Students can <u>either</u> learn German <u>or</u> Japanese.
ILLUSTRATION	FOR EXAMPLE / e.g. FOR INSTANCE LIKE* SUCH AS SUCH...AS	par exemple/comme/tel que	There are many great Irish writers, <u>for example</u> Joyce and Yeats.  He's read <u>such</u> writers <u>as</u> Joyce and Yeats.
	IN OTHER WORDS THAT IS TO SAY / i.e.	autrement dit/en d'autres termes	He's studied Irish literature. <u>In other words</u> , he's read Joyce, Yeats and Beckett.
	SAY	disons	Take any Irish writer, <u>say</u> Joyce, and you'll understand.
	NAMELY	à savoir	The greatest modern Irish writer, <u>namely</u> Joyce, is very versatile.
CONDITION	IF	si	<u>If</u> your report is good enough, we'll publish it.
	PROVIDED (THAT) PROVIDING (THAT) AS LONG AS*	à condition <u>que</u>	We'll publish your report <u>provided</u> it's good enough.
	OTHERWISE*	sinon, autrement	You must improve your report. <u>Otherwise</u> , it will not be published.
	UNLESS	si...ne pas/à moins <u>que</u> /à moins <u>de</u>	Your report will <i>not</i> be published <u>unless</u> you improve it.
	EVEN IF*	même si	Your report will be published <u>even if</u> there are mistakes in it.
	SUPPOSING	à supposer <u>que</u>	Supposing we publish your report, you will not be paid.
MANIERE	BY*	en	The solution was found <u>by</u> feeding the data to a computer.
	USING WITH	à l'aide de/avec	The solution was found <u>using</u> a computer.
CHRONOLOGIE	WHEN	quand	They will present their results <u>when</u> they complete the tests.
	ONCE	une fois <u>que</u>	They will present their results <u>once</u> they have completed the tests.
	AS SOON AS	dès <u>que</u>	They will present their results <u>as soon as</u> they complete the tests.
	AFTER	après ( <u>que</u> )	They will present their results <u>after</u> the tests are completed /completing the tests.
	BEFORE	avant ( <u>que</u> )	They will <i>not</i> present their results <u>before</u> the tests are completed/completing the tests.
	TILL UNTIL	jusqu'à ( <u>ce que</u> )	They will <i>not</i> present their results <u>till</u> the tests are completed.
	AS LONG AS	tant <u>que</u>	They will <i>not</i> present their results <u>as long as</u> the tests are <i>not</i> completed.
	WHILE *	pendant <u>que</u> , tout <u>en</u>	There was a power cut <u>while</u> they were completing their tests.