What are conjunctions

- 連接詞係乜嘢？

- 簡單嚟講，就係用嚟「連接兩個有關連的句子」嘅詞語。

- 3 種關係：
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    - 因果關係
    - 相反 / 轉折
    - 時間連接

因果關係

👉 because / since / as 全部都可以解釋為「因為」

不過語氣會有少少唔同：because 比較直接；since 同 as 比較書面。

例子：

- I stayed home because it was raining.

（我留喺屋企，因為出面落雨。）

- Since you're here, let's start the meeting.

（既然你到咗，我哋開始開會啦。）

- I was absent yesterday, as I was sick.

（因為我生病了，所以我你法出席。）

因果關係

👉 so

帶出結果；用於句子中間，要跟 comma

例子：

    - He was tired, so he went to bed.

    （佢攰，所以佢去瞓覺。）

    - You're right, so I'm going to change that.

    (你啱呀，所以我馬上去修改。)

相反/轉折關係

👉 but 但是

例子：

- I like football, but I don't play it often.

（我鍾意足球，但係唔係成日踢。）

相反/轉折關係

👉 although / even though（雖然 ／ 即使)

例子：

    - Although it was cold, she didn't wear a jacket.

    （雖然好凍，但佢冇著褸。）

    - Even though he studied, he failed the test.

    （即使佢有讀書，佢都唔合格。）

📌 although 同 even though 都解「雖然」，但 even though 語氣更強。

Common Mistakes with Although / Even though

📌 although 同 even though 是不會跟 but 一同使用

例子：

    - Although it's cold, but I don't want to wear a jacket. ❌

    - Although it's cold, I don't want to wear a jacket. ✅

    雖然天氣凍，但我不想穿外套

時間關係

👉 When 當

例子：

    - When I was young, I played video games every day.

    （當我細個嘅時候，我每日打機。）

When 可以放前面或者中間都得：

- I played video games every day when I was young.