

## LINKING WORDS AND PHRASES



When you are writing it is important that the connections between your ideas are made very clear. If you do not make clear links between your ideas then you cannot be certain that the reader will make the connections that you have intended. You can make your thoughts clear by using linking words and phrases to connect your ideas. For this reason linking words and phrases are often called **connectives**.

Connectives act like a road map for the reader to indicate the flow and order of your writing and ideas. The use of linking words and phrases makes it easier for the reader to follow your ideas between parts of a sentence, from one sentence to another, and from one paragraph to another. Selecting the right connectives also forces you to think about how you are linking your ideas and whether the connections make sense or not.

Particular words and phrases serve different functions when connecting ideas. For example, they can signal or signpost the use of additional information, opposition or contrast, cause and effect, emphasis, clarification, or a relationship in time or sequence.

The following linking words and phrases can be used to provide your reader with indications about how your ideas are connected in your writing.

TYPE OF LINK	HOW IT IS USED	EXAMPLES			
Addition	to add to what has been previously stated:	additionally, and also, apart from this, furthermore, in addition, moreover, further, what is more			
CONDITION	to provide a condition to what has been stated:	if, in that case, provided that, unless			
COMPARISON	to show how things are similar:	similarly, equally, in the same way, likewise, correspondingly			
CONTRAST	to show how things are different:	alternatively, conversely, even so, on the other hand, unlike, differing from, contrary to, rather, whereas, instead			
EMPHASIS	to put forward a point or idea more forcefully:	indeed, it should be noted, most importantly, to repeat, unquestionably, in particular, notably, particularly, especially, above all			
ILLUSTRATION	to provide examples:	for example, for instance, to illustrate, to demonstrate			
RESTATEMENT	to express an alternative to what has been previously stated:	in other words, simply put, to put it differently, that is			
CAUSE	to provide reasons for what has been stated or has occurred:	because, due to			
EFFECT	to provide the effect of what has been stated or has occurred:	as a result, consequently, for this reason, hence, therefore, thus, as a consequence			
Concession	to accept a point or idea with reservations:	admittedly, although, however, all the same, up to a point, even so, in spite of, even though			
GENERALISATION	to make a general statement:	as a rule, for the most part, generally, in general, on the whole, usually, in most cases			
SUMMARY	to sum up what has been previously stated:	altogether, therefore, in conclusion, in short, to sum up, in summary, to conclude			
	to indicate the order of what is being said:	first, second, third, next, before, earlier, finally, subsequently, previously, and then, meanwhile			
ORDER	to mark the end of an ascending order:	above all, lastly and most importantly, last but not least			
	to mark the beginning of a descending	first and foremost, first and most importantly			

order:



(e) Conclusion:

:noitibbA (b)

:noitibbA (d)

(a) Example:

(c) Effect:

A 1x9T

Answers:

и гроц

In addition

As a result

Furthermore

For one thing

What is more

Consequently

Moreover

Frequently

(example), high officials increase their personal

## CAN YOU INSERT APPROPRIATE CONNECTIVE WORDS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES?

Text A: In this exercise the category of connective word is given	Text A:	In this	exercise th	he cate	gory c	of conn	ective	word is	given
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Our state's correctional system is plagued with problems. (a)\_

(b) (20011100) promotions within the system at	•	panies in retu		(-)	(-#4)
(b)(addition), promotions within the system as the system is filled with people at the top who know little security measures, allowing trusted inmates to control ce problem. But one increasing tendency in particular is doing tendency of officials who are charged with important task (e)(conclusion), one would think that amid all the but a seemingly dogged determination to resist change of	about what the ertain operation ng harm to the sand who mal he strife some of	y are doing. s of the institu system's ima ke faulty decis effort would be	(d) ution, are part ge and efficie sions to cover	_(addition), care of the growing ncy. This is the up their mista	l e kes.
Text B: In this exercise you will have to decide which	າ category is n	nost appropr	iate.		
Genetic screening in business, or testing the genes of endiseases, may present problems for the tested. (a)	the gen, the gen, and health produced and always be access to ther access. (e), many cite formation from	etic screening ofessionals do e kept secret. m. (d), some similarities be	y tests and tec bubt their relial Even though , if they a e argue that s etween genetic	chnology in genobility. (c)employers are are entered into uch screening and scree	neral are , assured a a d drug
	t some employe	ees with the p	otential for wo	orkplace diseas	
adversely. Opponents of genetic screening point out that would rather run the risk than lose their jobs.  (taken from Parks, AF, Levernier, JA and Hollowell, IM 2000, Structuring par		İ			ses

STUDENT LEARNING CENTRE REGISTRY BUILDING ANNEXE

In addition

For instance

What is more

For example

Tel: 61-8-8201 2518 E-MAIL: <u>slc@flinders.edu.au</u>

INTERNET: <a href="http://www.flinders.edu.au/SLC">http://www.flinders.edu.au/SLC</a>
POSTAL: PO Box 2100, ADELAIDE, SA 5001