



دستیار پژوهش

@Researchassist

آموزش مقاله نویسی از جستجو تا پذیرش

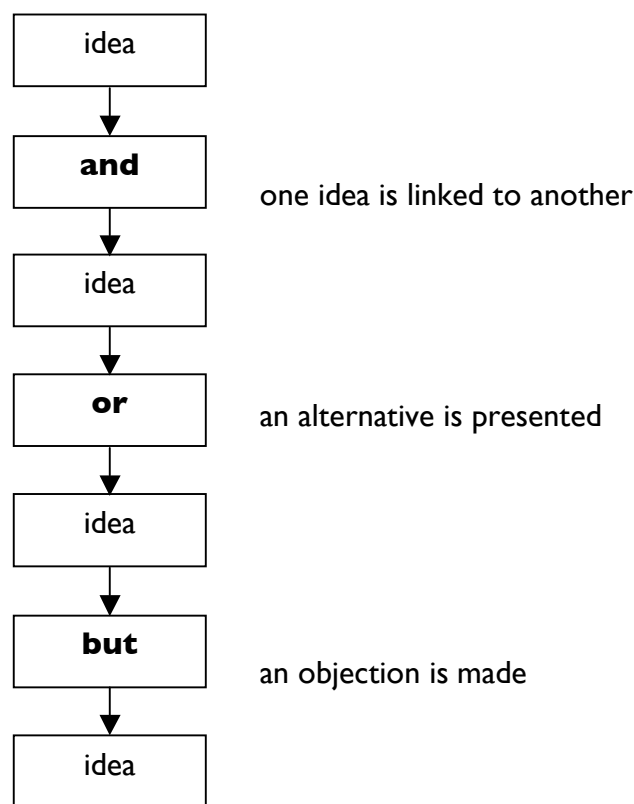
با ویدئوهای کوتاه و کاربردی

به جمع ما در تلگرام بپیوندید

LINKING WORDS AND PHRASES

Most pieces of formal writing are organised in a similar way: introduction; development of main ideas or arguments; conclusion. Linking words and phrases join clauses, sentences and paragraphs together.

A piece of writing or text may include the following:



Connectives

The main linking words and phrases are grouped below according to the similarity of their meaning to the three basic connectives *and*, *or*, *but*. Some can be used to link paragraphs and others can only be used to link ideas within a paragraph.

1 and	{	a listing	1 enumeration (points in order)	
		b transition (leads to a new stage)	2 addition	i reinforcement
		c summary (gives a summary or conclusion)		ii comparison
		d reference (refers to what was said before)		
		e example		
		f result (the consequence of what was said before)		
		g place (refers to things in or outside the document)		
		h time (refers to other studies)		
2 or	{	i reformulation (expresses something in another way)		
		j replacement (expresses an alternative)		
3 but	{	k contrast (presents a different view)		
		l concession (agrees that something is good, with limitations)		

1. and

a) Listing

1. **Enumeration** indicates a *cataloguing* of what is being said.
Most lists use clearly defined groups of words:

first,	furthermore,	finally,	
one	a second	a third	etc.
first(ly),	second(ly),	third(ly), ...	etc.
to begin/start with,	in the second place,	moreover,	to conclude,

above all
last but not least } mark the end of an *ascending* order

first and foremost
first and most importantly } mark the beginning of a *descending* order

2. **Addition** to what has been previously indicated.i. **Reinforcement** (includes confirmation):

above all	indeed
actually	in addition
additionally	moreover
again	not only . . . but also . . .
also	notably
as well (as)	obviously
besides	particularly
especially	specifically
further	then
furthermore	too
what is more	

ii. **Comparison** (similarity to what has preceded):

also	in the same way
both . . . and . . .	likewise
correspondingly	similarly
equally	too

b) **Transition** (can lead to a new stage in the sequence of thought):

now
regarding
turning to
with respect/regard to

as for
as to

often used when discussing something briefly

c) **Summary** (a generalisation or summing up of what has preceded):

altogether	then
hence	therefore
in brief	thus
in conclusion	to conclude
in short	to sum up
overall	to summarise

d) Reference (refers back to previous sentences):

and	mainly
as follows	mostly
chiefly	namely
for instance	notably
for example	or
in other words	particularly
in particular	such as
including	that is

e) Example:

for example
for instance
such as
to illustrate
as an illustration
to demonstrate

f) Result

(expresses the consequence or result from what is implicit in the preceding sentence or sentences):

accordingly	now
as a result	so
as a consequence	so that
because of	the consequence is
consequently	the result is
for this/that reason	then
hence	therefore
in order that	thus

g) Place:

above	in front
adjacent	in the background
at the side	in the foreground
behind	there
below	to the left
elsewhere	to the right
here	

h) **Time:**

after a while	now
afterwards	once
at last	presently
at that time	previously
at the same time	shortly
before	simultaneously
currently	since
earlier	soon
eventually	subsequently
finally	then
formerly	thereafter
in the meantime	until
in the past	until now
initially	whenever
later	while
meanwhile	

2. **or**i) **Reformulation** (expresses something in another way):

better
in other words
in that case
rather
that is
that is to say
to put it (more) simply

j) **Replacement** (expresses an alternative to what has preceded):

again
alternatively
another possibility would be
better/worse still
on the other hand
rather
the alternative is

3. **but**k) **Contrast**

by (way of) contrast
 conversely
 in comparison
 in fact
 in reality
 instead
 on the contrary
 (on the one hand) . . . on the other hand . . .
 then

l) **Concession** (indicates that the previous view is accepted with reservations):

admittedly	in spite of
after all	naturally
all the same	nevertheless
although	no doubt
although this may be true	nonetheless
at the same time	notwithstanding
besides	only
despite	still
doubtless	under certain circumstances
even if/though	up to a point
even so	while
however	yet

The information in this leaflet is based on Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik, 'Sentence Connection' in *A Grammar of Contemporary English* from Jordan R R. 1990 *Academic Writing Course*, 2nd ed., Collins ELT, London; and Parks, A.F., Levernier, J.A. and Hollowell, I. M. 1996, *Structuring Paragraphs: A Guide to Effective Writing*, Bedford/St. Martin's, Boston, pp. 117 – 118.