## Including linking words in your sentences

One way in which you can make your writing 'flow' (i.e. write sentences that are clearly and smoothly connected) is to use linking words or phrases. These highlight the logical relationships between ideas in a sentence, or between ideas in adjoining sentences or paragraphs. This resource shows you how to correctly fit these words into your sentences. \*

| Type of relationship between ideas   | To connect two sentences  (Join with a full stop or semicolon)                          |            | To connect a dependent clause to an independent clause (i.e. using a sub- ordinating conjunction) | Other ways of connecting ideas   |
|--|---|------------|---|--|
| 1. To add an idea  | in addition also too besides moreover furthermore further                               | and<br>nor |   | another an additional in addition to as well as along with nor not only but also |
| 2. To compare ideas (show similarity)  | similarly<br>likewise<br>also<br>too  | and        | just as   | similar<br>like<br>the same as<br>both and                                       |
| 3. To contrast ideas  • to show difference   | however<br>in contrast<br>on the other hand   | but        | whereas<br>while  | unlike   |
| to introduce     an opposite     idea, a contra-     diction, an     unexpected     finding, or a     concession | nevertheless nonetheless conversely still instead however on the other hand in contrast | but<br>yet | although<br>though<br>even though<br>whereas<br>while   | despite<br>in spite of   |

<sup>\*</sup> Use linking words sparingly! They are useful, but there are often better ways to make your writing flow. See our resource 'Connecting Ideas' for more tips..



| Type of relationship   | To connect two   | To connect two clauses into one sentence |   | Other ways of  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| between ideas  | sentences  | 2 independent clauses                    | dependent + independent                       | connecting ideas   |
| <ul> <li>4. To add further "depth" (detail or emphasis) to an idea</li> <li>To reinforce or emphasise</li> </ul> | in fact<br>indeed<br>of course<br>clearly                                  |  |   |  |
| To explain or rephrase   | in other words<br>that is  |  |   | l.e.   |
| To introduce an example  | for example<br>for instance  |  |   | an example of such as namely to illustrate e.g.                          |
| To introduce a     more specific point   | in particular<br>specifically  |  |   |  |
| 5. To show cause & effect  | therefore thus as a result as a consequence consequently accordingly hence | for<br>so                                | because<br>since<br>as                        | because of<br>due to<br>as a result of<br>the cause of<br>the reason for |
| 6. To show sequence<br>or a time link be-<br>tween ideas   | first, second , next, then last, finally since then meanwhile              |  | before, after<br>while<br>until<br>as soon as | following since the  |
| 7. To show an alternative  | alternatively<br>otherwise   | or                                       |   |  |

## More resources

If you would like to know more about how to make your writing flow smoothly and logically, or to brush up on some of the terminology in this handout (e.g. dependent & independent clauses, co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions)

- check out our resources on Writing clearly and logically and Polishing your writing.
- or talk to one of the Learning Advisors in Academic Success (academicsuccess@lincoln.ac.nz)