## LINKING WORDS OR CONNECTORS

What may be a definition of the terms: Linking words or connetors? Include examples



Linking words, also known as connectors, are essential for connecting ideas within sentences and across passages. When sentences or ideas are linked effectively, they establish relationships that help readers or listeners understand the message clearly. These linking words are chosen based on their specific function in conveying meaning. They can be categorized by their purpose, including addition, cause and effect, contrast, comparison, definition, example, sequence, summary, order, emphasis, illustration, concession, generalization, consequence, result, condition, and reason.

Linking words chart						
Addition	Cause and effect	Contrast	Comparison	Choice		
<ul> <li>Additionally,</li> <li>Also,</li> <li>Moreover,</li> <li>Furthermore,</li> <li>Again,</li> <li>Further,</li> <li>In addition to this,</li> <li>Apart from this,</li> <li>An additional,</li> <li>As well as that</li> <li>Along with</li> <li>Besides,</li> <li>In addition,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Because</li> <li>Since,</li> <li>Thus,</li> <li>Hence,</li> <li>Consequently,</li> <li>Therefore,</li> <li>Accordingly,</li> <li>As a result,</li> <li>As,</li> <li>So,</li> <li>Due to</li> <li>Because of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>By contrast,</li> <li>Although,</li> <li>Compared with,</li> <li>Conversely,</li> <li>Despite,</li> <li>In spite of</li> <li>However,</li> <li>Nevertheless,</li> <li>Yet,</li> <li>Unlike,</li> <li>On the other hand,</li> <li>Nonetheless.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Compared with,</li> <li>In the same way,</li> <li>Likewise,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Eitheror</li> <li>Whetheror</li> <li>Alternatively</li> <li>Or</li> <li>Rather</li> <li>Choose either</li> <li>Preferablyor</li> <li>In either case</li> </ul>		

<ul> <li>Not onlybut also</li> <li>Then,</li> <li>Besides</li> <li>Too.</li> <li>Similarly,</li> <li>Correspondingly,</li> <li>Indeed,</li> <li>Regarding,</li> </ul> Example or illustration <ul> <li>For example,</li> <li>For instance,</li> <li>Namely,</li> <li>Such as</li> <li>As follows</li> <li>As exemplified by</li> <li>Including</li> <li>Especially,</li> <li>Particularly,</li> <li>In particular,</li> <li>Notably,</li> <li>Mainly,</li> <li>To demonstrate</li> <li>To clarify</li> <li>Proof of this</li> <li>Like</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>As a consequence (of)</li> <li>Consequently,</li> <li>For this reason,</li> </ul> Reason <ul> <li>Because of</li> <li>With this in mind</li> <li>In fact</li> <li>In order to</li> <li>Due to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Otherwise,</li> <li>Summary or conclusion</li> <li>In conclusion,</li> <li>Finally,</li> <li>In brief,</li> <li>In summary,</li> <li>Indeed,</li> <li>In short,</li> <li>Lastly,</li> <li>Thus,</li> <li>To sum up,</li> <li>Therefore,</li> <li>To conclude,</li> <li>On the whole,</li> <li>Hence,</li> <li>Thus to summarise,</li> <li>Altogether,</li> <li>Overall,</li> <li>Following the research of</li> <li>After analysis,</li> </ul>	Sequence, list or order First / firstly, Second/ Secondly, Third/thirdly, Finally, At this time, Following, Previously, Before, Subsequently, Above all, Last but not least, First and foremost, In the beginning, Then, Later, Meanwhile, At the same time, During	Emphasis Undoubtedly, Indeed, Obviously, Particularly, In particular, Especially, Clearly, Importantly, Absolutely, Definitely, Without a doubt, Never It should be noted
			<ul><li>Before</li><li>After</li></ul>	
Condition	Concession	Generalisation	Re-phrasing	Consequences
<ul> <li>If</li> <li>In that case,</li> <li>In case,</li> <li>Unless,</li> <li>Even if</li> <li>Only if</li> <li>Because of</li> <li>While</li> <li>Except if</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Admittedly,</li> <li>All the same,</li> <li>Up to a point,</li> <li>Even so,</li> <li>In spite of</li> <li>Although/ Even though,</li> <li>Even if</li> <li>However,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>As a rule,</li> <li>For the most part,</li> <li>In general,</li> <li>Generally,</li> <li>On the whole,</li> <li>Overall,</li> <li>In most cases,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>In other terms,</li> <li>Rather</li> <li>Or</li> <li>Better</li> <li>In view of this,</li> <li>In contrast,</li> <li>In short,</li> <li>To rephrase,</li> <li>In a nutshell,</li> <li>In simple terms,</li> <li>I mean,</li> <li>Expressed simply,</li> <li>That is to say</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>So</li> <li>As a result,</li> <li>As a consequence (of)</li> <li>Therefore,</li> <li>Thus,</li> <li>Consequently,</li> <li>Hence,</li> <li>Due to,</li> <li>In brief,</li> <li>On the whole,</li> <li>In conclusion,</li> <li>As I have shown,</li> <li>As it has been shown,</li> </ul>

It is important to mention that the use of a **comma** (,) is necessary *after using a linking word or connector*. For example: moreover, also, consequently, although, and many others. On the other hand, when linking words or connectors operate as conjunctions, a comma is not needed. In other words, when a connector functions as a conjunction, it joins clauses, they might be a dependent and an independent clause, subordinating conjunctions, for instance:

(Independent clause) Many students face difficulties in their academic writing **because** they do not know some academic writing aspects (Dependent clause).

(Subordinating conjuction) You might be a good writer **if** you read more regularly (subordinating conjuction).

Nonetheless, use a comma if the dependent clause is written first

(Dependent clause) **Even though** English is an easy language to learn, it demands a hard work to achieve a language proficiency certificate such as IELTS, TOEFL and so on. (Independent clause).

## 1.1.1 ANALYSE WHAT THE LINKING WORDS MIGHT BE IN THE FOLLOWING TEXT:

To achieve a university degree requires a thesis writing and its defense. The process of writing a thesis begins when a student selects a narrowed research topic that will contribute to the student's field of study. To do so, the student needs to write many drafts to refine their work until their thesis supervisor deems it to be acceptable according to the academic standards of the institution. Essentially, the thesis must include several key sections such as an introduction, a literature review, a methodology, results and a conclusion. The writing procedure ends when the thesis writer presents and defends orally their research findings and answers questions posed by an academic jury, who are most of the cases professors in the field. The oral defense assesses student's ability to conduct independent research, analytical and public speaking skills, time management as well as their proficiency in using digital tools. For example, the speaker needs to prove to the academic jury that they are knowledgeable in detailed about their own research from the beginning to the end. .....*to continue*.....

After analysing the almost finished paragraph from above, these are the linking words and phrases help organize the text, clarify the sequence of actions, and connect ideas to improve coherence and flow.

- 1. **To achieve** introduces the purpose of the sentence and sets up the initial statement.
- 2. **when** indicates the timing for the action, specifying when the process begins.
- To do so serves as a transitional phrase connecting the previous sentence to the steps required.
- 4. **until** indicates the point at which the writing process reaches a specific outcome.
- 5. **Essentially** summarizes or simplifies key elements of the thesis structure.
- 6. such as introduces examples within the list of key sections in a thesis.
- 7. **and** joins multiple items in lists, indicating continuation.
- 8. **The writing procedure ends when** indicates the final stage of the process.
- 9. **and** connects different actions involved in the defense process.
- 10. who are provides additional information about the jury members.
- 11. For example introduces an example to illustrate what is expected in the defense.
- 12. **that** introduces a clause detailing what the speaker must demonstrate.

Write down a topic sentence, and supporting ideas to form a paragraph. To join your topic sentence, and supporting ideas include linking words or connectors.

