

Linking Words

Linking words are an essential part in debates to expand your sentences and to avoid repeating the subject. Here we have compiled a list of common linking phrases and some examples to help you use them.

Linking words and phrases

Addition – to add an idea

additionally, and, also, apart from this, as well (as), in addition, moreover, further, furthermore, too

Examples:

1. It is commonly known that genetically modified food is currently not permitted in Japan, **additionally** other countries take a similarly cautious approach.
2. The use of landmines in war torn countries has created havoc **as well as** leaving a legacy of wounded people.

Condition – to provide a condition

if, in that case, provided
that, unless

Examples:

1. I will concede the point **provided that** my opponent does also.
2. The security council has announced the deployment of troops to West Africa **unless** the nations declare it to be unnecessary.

For comparison – to show how things are similar

correspondingly, equally, for the same reason, in a similar manner, in comparison, in the same way, on the one hand, similarly, too

Examples:

1. Terrorism has become a dominant issue for the our present era, **equally** the rise in awareness surrounding Climate Change has taken over the public conscientiousness.
2. Diplomacy is the cornerstone of a country's influence, **correspondingly** a masterful use and understanding of tactfulness is the key characteristic of successful people.

For contrast – to show how things are different

alternatively, although, but, conversely, despite, even so, even though, however, in contrast, in spite of, instead, on the contrary, contrary to, nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding, on the other hand, rather, still, though, yet, whereas, while.

Examples:

1. President Trump who was furious at attempts to discredit him, was **nonetheless** ever popular.
2. **While** people who are disabled are treated poorly at work, respect for people needing additional needs has somewhat improved.

For emphasis – to put forward an idea more forcefully
again, in fact, interestingly, indeed, it should be noted (that), more important(ly), most importantly, to repeat, (un)fortunately, unquestionably

Examples:

1. More **importantly**, why has the use of plastic increased while knowledge of their destructive capability grown.
2. The weather was set to change and more more foggy, and **indeed**, the next day it was more difficult to see more than 100 feet in front of you.

For illustration – to provide examples
a further instance of this is..., an example of this is..., for example, for instance, such as, thus, as follows

Examples:

1. I deeply oppose the use of taxation to encourage people to have healthier lives, **for example** ...
2. There have been a number of instances where the government has used violence against its own people, **such as** ...

For restatement – for rephrasing statements
in other words, more simply, namely, simply put, to put it differently / another way, such as, that is

Examples:

1. My previous statement in this subject, **namely**, my opinion of how women ought to be treated equally at work ...
2. **Simply put** a nuclear power station is a large factory which draws power from heat created from special rocks.

The cause of things – to attribute the reasons for something occurring

a / the consequence of, because, due to, for, the effect of ..., since, the result of ...

Examples:

1. The opposition does not think of **the effects of** having extra police patrolling the streets ...
2. **Due to** the introduction of the car, the number of deaths caused on the roads fell significantly.

The effect of things – to show the effect of something accordingly, as a result/consequence, consequently, for this reason, hence, so, therefore, thus

Examples:

1. This cannot apparently be done for insects or for birds; Dr Stevenson **accordingly**, and accurately, writes how the two animals can be united into two groups ...
2. **Consequently**, during the summer months and except other times of the year elephants keep to the inner and more dense parts of the forest.

For concession / qualification – conceding something admittedly, although, clearly though, even though, however, indeed, obviously

Examples:

1. This can certainly become a real concern, **although** the chances are rather slim.
2. **Although** he was a king, the son was raised like a commoner and regularly taken out of the palace grounds.

Generalisation – making a general statement
as a rule, for the most part, generally, in general, in most cases,
normally, on the whole, usually

Examples:

1. The internet, **for the most part**, is an enormously useful tool.
2. **Generally speaking**, the need for reform is of urgent need.

Time order – to indicate a chronological sequence
first, second, third (etc), next, before, earlier, finally, following, given the
above, later, meanwhile, subsequently, then, to conclude, while

Examples:

1. The UN sent an envoy to South East Asia and **subsequently** decided more time was needed to come to a decision.
2. **Given the above**, our team fully supports the motion and hopes more will be done to alleviate the suffering of the poor and homeless.