1.33 Cohesion: linking words and phrases

You can use words or short phrases which help to guide your reader through your writing, and to link sentences, paragraphs and sections both forwards and backwards. Good use will make what you have written easy to follow; bad use might mean your style is disjointed, probably with too many short sentences, and consequently difficult to follow. Your mark could be affected either way.

The best way to "get a feel" for these words is through your reading. Most textbooks and articles are well-written and will probably include a lot of these cohesive devices. Note how they are used and try to emulate what you have read. Do make sure though that you fully understand their meaning: incorrect use could change completely what you're trying to say. Try to use a variety of expressions, particularly in longer pieces of writing.

Don't forget "AND"! Two short sentences are often best connected together with this little word.

The link at the top of the top right column will take you to a list of words and phrases that can be used. The list is not exhaustive, and BE CAREFUL: although grouped together, none is totally synonymous. Their position in the sentence can also vary; this is where your reading and dictionary come in.

Here are just a few examples of some of the words in action:

Reinforcement

Desktop computers can be cheaper and more reliable than laptops; furthermore, they can be more flexible.

Result / Consequence

Prices fell by more than 20% last year. As a result, sales increased by 15%.

Generalising

On the whole, his speech was well received, despite some complaints from new members.

Contrast

The South East of the UK often has the coldest weather in the winter. Conversely, the North West of Scotland frequently has the mildest temperatures.

Concession

It was a very expensive holiday, the weather was bad and the people were not very friendly. Nevertheless, we would probably go back to the same place.

On the next page there follows a list of words and phrases that can be used. The list is not exhaustive, and BE CAREFUL: although grouped together, none is totally synonymous. Their position in the sentence can also vary; this is where your reading and dictionary come in.

Listing	Giving examples	Generalising	
first, second, third	for example	in general	
first, furthermore, finally	for instance	generally	
to begin, to conclude	as follows:	on the whole	
next	that is	as a rule	
Reinforcement	in this case	for the most part	
also	namely	in most cases	
furthermore	in other words	usually	
moreover	Result/consequence	Highlighting	
what is more	so	in particular	
in addition	therefore	particularly	
besides	as a result/consequence	especially	
above all	accordingly	mainly	
as well (as)	consequently	Reformulation	
in the same way	because of this/that	in other words	
not only but also	thus	rather	
Similarity	hence	to put it more simply	
equally	for this/that reason	Expressing an alternative	
likewise	so that	alternatively	
similarly	in that case	rather	
correspondingly	under these circumstances	on the other hand	
in the same way	Deduction	the alternative is	
Transition to new point	then	another possibility would be	
Transition to new point now,	then in other words	another possibility would be Contrast	
·			
now,	in other words	Contrast	
now, as far as x is concerned	in other words in that case	Contrast instead	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to	in other words in that case otherwise	Contrast instead conversely	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to as for	in other words in that case otherwise this implies that	Contrast instead conversely on the contrary	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to as for it follows that	in other words in that case otherwise this implies that if so/not	Contrast instead conversely on the contrary in contrast	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to as for it follows that turning to	in other words in that case otherwise this implies that if so/not Stating the obvious	Contrast instead conversely on the contrary in contrast in comparison	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to as for it follows that turning to Summary	in other words in that case otherwise this implies that if so/not Stating the obvious obviously	Contrast instead conversely on the contrary in contrast in comparison Concession (sth unexpected)	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to as for it follows that turning to Summary in conclusion	in other words in that case otherwise this implies that if so/not Stating the obvious obviously clearly	Contrast instead conversely on the contrary in contrast in comparison Concession (sth unexpected) however	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to as for it follows that turning to Summary in conclusion to conclude	in other words in that case otherwise this implies that if so/not Stating the obvious obviously clearly naturally	Contrast instead conversely on the contrary in contrast in comparison Concession (sth unexpected) however even though	
now, as far as x is concerned with regard/reference to as for it follows that turning to Summary in conclusion to conclude in brief	in other words in that case otherwise this implies that if so/not Stating the obvious obviously clearly naturally of course	instead conversely on the contrary in contrast in comparison Concession (sth unexpected) however even though however much	

Transition word exercise

Always ask yourself what the exact relationship is between the sentences or parts of sentences. Are you leading to the result of something? Are you making a deduction? Are you introducing some contradictory evidence or ideas? Your choice of word or phrase obviously depends on this. And always check in a good dictionary if you're not quite sure about a word's use or its position in a sentence. Remember that punctuation will affect what you use.

Insert the best alternative

1.	Polls show th	•	e most popular Prime n members of his owi				
	approach.				•		
		In particular	However	For instance			
2.	There are so should be exp		26 to 27°C				
		consequently	otherwise	As a rule			
3.	The two mair closer to Fran	Jersey and Guernse	y, are much				
		for example	namely	in particular			
4.	It was announced that nurses' working hours would be increased by 25%, even fewer trainee nurses are expected to join the profession.						
		As a result	So that	Likewise			
5.	Sales of CDs have experienced a small but steady fall over the past 12 mor, vinyl records have seen an increase in their share of the matter 1.7%.						
		Above all	Correspondingly	In contrast			
					_		

6.	because	rrent financial climate ssary to peg salary lev , no-one was getting	els at their				
		Nevertheless	In other words	Similarly			
7.	7. It is clear, therefore, that the situation in Brazil will improve only slowly. the economic problems being experienced in Japan, the outlook slightly more optimistic.						
		Furthermore	In comparison	With reference to			
8. In order to try to reduce car use in the inner cities, the government has announced new restrictions on company parking spaces and, a new tax individual car use.							
		as well as	in addition	in the same way			
9.	Essays m marked.	nust be handed in by t	he deadline,	they will not	t be		
		obviously	otherwise	as a result			
10	an occur at even relat	tively low					
		Nevertheless	Because	Even though			

Answers

1. Polls show that Tony Blair is the most popular Prime Minister this century. **However**, there are even members of his own party who are uneasy with his approach.

However indicates that what follows is something of a contradiction or an exception.

2. There are some slight variations in temperature, but **as a rule** 26 to 27°C should be expected.

As a rule shows you are about to make a generalisation.

3. The two main Channel Islands, **namely** Jersey and Guernsey, are much closer to France than to England.

You are actually naming the two islands mentioned, so namely is used.

4. It was announced that nurses' working hours would be increased by 25%. **As a result**, even fewer trainee nurses are expected to join the profession.

The second sentence is a result or consequence of the first. So that must be followed by a verb.

5. Sales of CDs have experienced a small but steady fall over the past 12 months. **In contrast**, vinyl records have seen an increase in their share of the market, up to 1.7%.

The second sentence contrasts vinyl with CDs.

6. The Vice Chancellor explained that in light of the current financial climate and because of unexpected bad debts, it would be necessary to peg salary levels at their current level for all grades of staff. **In other words**, no-one was getting a pay rise.

The second sentence says the same as the first, but in a much simpler way (reformulation).

7. It is clear, therefore, that the situation in Brazil will improve only slowly. **With** reference to the economic problems being experienced in Japan, the outlook is slightly more optimistic.

The second sentence deals with a new aspect/point.

8. In order to try to reduce car use in the inner cities, the government has announced new restrictions on company parking spaces and **in addition**, a new tax on individual car use.

Reinforcement of the idea; an extra point. As well as must be immediately followed by a noun or verb.

9. Essays must be handed in by the deadline, **otherwise** they will not be marked.

The second part is a consequence of the first.

10. **Even though** it has been shown that fractures can occur at even relatively low pressures, the use of the material should not be completely discounted.

The idea of concession again; the second part is somewhat unexpected.