



Position in the text

Some linking words normally form a link between clauses **WITHIN** a sentence. It is bad style to start a sentence with these words:

and but so because then until

Another type of linking device is used to form a link **BETWEEN** sentences. These words usually followed by a comma:

Furthermore, Moreover, However, Nevertheless, Therefore, In conclusion,



The function of linking words

Linking devices are neither nouns, nor verbs. They provide a text with cohesion and illustrate how the parts of the text relate to each other. Here are some of the functions which linking words provide.

- Adding extra information to the main point
- contrasting ideas
- expressing cause and effect
- showing exactly when something happened, expressing purpose (why?) and opinion
- listing examples
- making conclusions and giving emphasis.



Grammatical differences



Some linking words must be followed by a clause

Subject + Verb + Object

while why because although so wherea s when

Other linking words should be followed by a noun

Linking word + (the) + Noun/Pronoun or gerund

because of despite during in spite of

Adding

- as well as
- besides
- Moreover,
- Furthermore,
- What is more,
- In addition,
- not only but also
- another point is that

Contrasting

However, **Although** In spite of Nevertheless, On the contrary, on the one hand on the other hand, whereas While In contrast, Neither...nor

Expressing cause /reason

because as since



This is why because of Due to Owing to For this reason,

Expressing effect /result

so....that such a...th **Therefore Thus** Consequently, As a result, too...for/to not enough...for/to

Narration

First (of all) At first In the beginning then next **Before** After that afterwards When While during Soon

immediately Once Suddenly As soon as on o sooner....than Hardly...when Finally Eventually At the end In the end At last To begin with, until

Expressing purpose

so as to
in order that
so that
for (Non-specific)



Expressing opinion

I would say
that
In my opinion,
I think (that)
I believe (that
Personally
Apparently,

Giving examples

for example, for instance, For one thing, this includes, such as (for example),



All in all overall generally In conclusion, on the whole in the main To sum up,



Emphasis

especially particularly Naturally, exactly because above all Whatever Whenever too / enough The more



Write the sentence again, using the word in brackets. The meaning must stay exactly the same

1. She is a very good English speaker. You would think it was her native language.
(so)
2. There were so many people in the room that we couldn't move.
(such)
3. We missed the film because there was such a lot of traffic.
(so)
4. I can't wear this coat in winter, It's not warm enough.
(too)
5. When he speaks English, I can't understand what he says.
(enough)

6 We lost the match although we we the better team

Использованные источники

- http://odintsovo.biz/img/catalog/yellow/urisconsult.gi
 f
- https://otvet.imgsmail.ru/download/49970690_de6f6 cce363e388e0547d7fadcac206b_800.gif
- http://www.cliparthut.com/clip-arts/1341/animated-h ourglass-clip-art-1341495.gif
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