

Academic Writing

Dr. Selar Othman Ali

Department of Accounting

University of Cihan, Erbil

4th Jan. 2018

Connection Words/Ideas

1. Pronouns: (He, she, they, this, that, those, these)

A pronoun is used to refer to a noun from the previous sentence.

Examples:

- **Lasswell** integrates policy sciences to social sciences. **He** suggests that solving problems can be achieved through designing policy.
- Teachers should **not put grades on essays**. **This** would affect students' performance.

2. Repeated words/ideas:

Use the same word or a synonym in the next sentence.

Example:

- The **higher education reform policy** was initiated in 2010. According to **the policy**, universities have to seek internationalization of their academic performance.

3. Transition words:

These words refer to the relationship between two sentences. These include:

- **To start:** first, first of all, to begin with
- **To add another idea:** in addition, furthermore, also, moreover, what's more
- **To add a more important idea:** more importantly, what's more important
- **To add your last idea:** finally, most of all, most importantly
- **To contrast with a previous idea:** however, nevertheless, on the other hand

- **To show result of the previous idea:** therefore, thus, consequently, as a result
- **To emphasize an idea:** in fact, in particular
- **To give an example of the previous idea:** for instance, for example, to illustrate
- **To show a time relationship between ideas:** first, second, then, next, finally.

BUT!

Too many transition words at the beginning of sentences can be annoying one or two of these words in a paragraph is enough. It is also important to know how to use punctuation with transition words.

How to Use Transition Words?

- Transitions usually connect two sentences. Therefore, they will usually appear at the beginning of a sentence or after a period or semi-colon.
- They must be followed by a comma and a complete sentence.

Examples:

- The university will be closed during Christmas and New Year holidays ***therefore*** you need to visit us on 2nd Jan. 2018.
- The university will be closed during Christmas and New Year holidays, ***therefore*** you need to visit us on 2nd Jan. 2018.
- The university will be closed during Christmas and New Year holidays; ***therefore***, you need to visit us on 2nd Jan. 2018.
- The university will be closed during Christmas and New Year holidays. ***Therefore***, you need to visit us on 2nd Jan. 2018.

Using Adverbs of Frequency

(never, always, usually, sometimes, often)

Adverbs of frequency are used to emphasize the frequency of an action. They are used:

- Before the main verb of the sentence

Example: *He **sometimes** works on Saturdays*

- After the verb to be

Example: *He is **never** late*

For emphasis purpose, they are used either at the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma or the end of the sentence.

Examples:

- *Sometimes, he works on Saturdays.*
- *He works on Saturdays sometimes.*

Thank you