

## TRANSITIONS

Transitions bridge the gap between ideas. They may be words or phrases used in the beginning, middle, and/or end of body paragraphs to lead the reader to a new idea and explain connections between the old and new ideas.

*Transitional words and relationships:*

Words that show the second idea ADD to the previous idea: also, furthermore, first, in addition.

Words that show a TIME or SEQUENCE relationship: first, next, then.

Words that show a DIFFERENCE between ideas: however, nevertheless, on the other hand.

Words that introduce an EXAMPLE: for example, for instance, to illustrate.

Words that show CAUSE and EFFECT: consequently, therefore, thus.

NOTE: In addition to words, sentences can act as transitions. These transitional sentences can also occur in the beginning, middle and/or end of a paragraph. If one body paragraph is, for example, about the writer's experience with overspending on trendy clothes and the next body paragraph is about overspending on credit cards, there might be a transitional sentence at the beginning of the second paragraph. It might read like this, "Not only were my financial problems caused by buying trendy clothes, but also I got into trouble using credit cards." The first part of the sentence sums up the previous paragraph, and the second part of the sentence points forward to the content of the next paragraph. Thus, the sentence is a bridge between ideas—it is a transition. Using transitional words, phrases and sentences strengthens the organization of all writing.

**Transitions may be "Additive," "Adversative," "Causal," or "Sequential."**

**Additive transitions show: Addition, Introduction, Reference, Similarity, Identification, Clarification**

### **Addition:**

Indeed	further	as well (as this)	either (neither)	not only (this) but also (that) as well
also	moreover	what is more	as a matter of fact	in all honesty
and	furthermore	in addition (to this)	besides (this)	to tell the truth
or	in fact	actually	to say nothing of	
too	let alone	much less	additionally	
nor	alternatively	on the other hand	not to mention (this)	

**Introduction:**

such as            as                    particularly    including            as an illustration  
for example    like                    in particular    for one thing        to illustrate  
for instance    especially           notably            by way of example

**Reference:**

speaking about (this)    considering (this)    regarding (this)        with regards to (this)  
as for (this)            concerning (this)        the fact that            on the subject of (this)

**Similarity:**

similarly                    in the same way        by the same token        in a like manner  
equally                    likewise

**Identification:**

that is (to say)            namely                    specifically            thus

**Clarification:**

that is (to say)            I mean                    (to) put (it) another way        in other words

**Adversative Transitions: These transitions are used to signal conflict, emphasis, concession, dismissal, and replacement****Conflict:**

but                    by way of contrast            while                    on the other hand  
however            (and) yet                    whereas                    though (final position)  
in contrast        when in fact                    conversely            still

**Emphasis:**

even more        above all                    indeed                    more importantly        besides

**Concession:**

but even so	nevertheless	even though	on the other hand	admittedly
however	nonetheless	despite (this)	notwithstanding (this)	albeit
(and) still	although	in spite of (this)	regardless (of this)	
(and) yet	though	granted (this)	be that as it may	

**Dismissal:**

either way	whichever happens	in either event	in any case	at any rate
in either case	whatever happens	all the same	in any event	

**Replacement:**

(or) at least	(or) rather	instead
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**Causal Transitions: These transitions signal cause/reason, condition, effect/result, purpose, and consequence****Cause/Reason:**

for the (simple) reason that	being that	for	in view of (the fact)	inasmuch as
because (of the fact)	seeing that	as	owing to (the fact,	
due to (the fact that)	in that	since	forasmuch as	

**Condition:**

on (the) condition (that)	granted (that)	if	provided that	in case
in the event that	as/so long as	unless	given that	
granting (that)	providing that	even if	only if	

**Effect/Result:**

as a result (of this)	consequently	hence	for this reason	thus
because (of this)	in consequence	so that	accordingly	
as a consequence	so much (so) that	so	therefore	

**Purpose:**

for the purpose of	in the hope that	for fear that	so that
with this intention	to the end that	in order to	lest
with this in mind	in order that	so as to	so

**Consequence:**

under those circumstances,	then	in that case	if not
that being the case	if so	otherwise	

**Sequential Transitions:**

**These transitions are used to signal a chronological or logical sequence.**

**Numerical:**

in the (first, second, etc.) place	initially	to start with	first of all	secondly(etc.)
to begin with	at first	for a start		

**Continuation:**

subsequently	previously	eventually	next
before (this)	afterwards	after (this)	then

**Conclusion:**

to conclude (with) lastly	as a final point	eventually	at last	in the end	finally
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**Digression:**

to change the topic	incidentally	by the way
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## Resumption:

to get back to the point      to resume      anyhow      anyway      at any rate to  
return to the subject

## Summation:

as was previously stated	so	consequently	in summary	all in all
	thus	as I have said	to sum up	overall
as has been mentioned	then	to summarize	to be brief	briefly
given these points	in all	on the whole	therefore	
as has been noted	hence	in conclusion	in a word	
to put it briefly	in sum	altogether	in short	

## Punctuations Rules

### Transitional Words and Phrases:

- Put a comma after these if they are at the beginning of a sentence.  
**example:** I like to travel. **Specifically**, I enjoy places with old cathedrals.
- Use a semicolon to connect the two sentences.  
**example:** I like to travel; **specifically**, I enjoy places with old cathedrals.
- Use a comma before and after the transitional word/phrase in the middle of a clause.  
**example:** I like to travel, and, **specifically**, I enjoy places with old cathedrals.

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