TRANSITIONAL WORDS AND PHRASES SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND BETWEEN SENTENCES

Transitional words and phrases connect and relate ideas, sentences, and paragraphs. They assist in the logical flow of ideas as they signal the relationship between sentences and paragraphs. In prose, the material is supported and conditioned not only by the ordering of the material (its position) but by connectives which signal order, relationship and movement.

Some of the more commonly used connectives are listed below. Note especially how these **connections function to develop, relate, connect and move ideas**.

1. To signal <u>addition</u> of ideas	and, also, besides, further, furthermore, too, moreover, in addition,				
	then, of equal importance, equally important, another				
2. To signal <u>time</u>	next, afterward, finally, later, last, lastly, at last, now, subsequently,				
	then, when, soon, thereafter, after a short time, the next week (month,				
	day, etc.), a minute later, in the meantime, meanwhile, on the				
	following day, at length, ultimately, presently				
3. To signal <u>order</u> or s <u>equence</u>	first, second, (etc.), finally, hence, next, then, from here on, to begin				
	with, last of all, after, before, as soon as, in the end, gradually				
4. To signify space and place	above, behind, below, beyond, here, there, to the right (left), nearby,				
	opposite, on the other side, in the background, directly ahead, along				
	the wall, as you turn right, at the tip, across the hall, at this point,				
	adjacent to				
5. To signal an <u>example</u>	for example, to illustrate, for instance, to be specific, such as,				
	moreover, furthermore, just as important, similarly, in the same way				
6. To show <u>results</u>	as a result, hence, so, accordingly, as a consequence, consequently,				
	thus, since, therefore, for this reason, because of this				
7. To signal <u>purpose</u>	to this end, for this purpose, with this in mind, for this reason, for these				
	reasons				
8. To signal <u>comparisons</u>	like, in the same (like) manner or way, similarly				
9. To indicate <i>contrast</i>	but, in contrast, conversely, however, still, nevertheless, nonetheless,				
	yet, and yet, on the other hand, of course, on the contrary, or, in spite				
	of this, actually, a year ago, now, notwithstanding, for all that,				
	strangely enough, ironically				
10. To signal <i>alternatives</i> ,	although, though, while, despite, to be sure, it is true, true, I grant,				
exceptions, and objections	granted, I admit, admittedly, doubtless, I concede, regardless				
11. To dispute	it isn't true that, people are wrong who say that, deny that, be that as it				
	may, by the same token, no doubt, we often hear it said, many people				
	claim, many people suppose, it used to be thought, in any case				
12. To intensify	above all, first and foremost, importantly, again, to be sure, indeed, in				
	fact, as a matter of fact, as I have said, as has been noted				
13. To <u>summarize</u> or <u>repeat</u>	in summary, to sum up, to repeat, briefly, in short, finally, on the				
	whole, therefore, as I have said, in conclusion, as you can see				
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Additionally, **pronouns** act as connectives when they are used to refer to a noun in the preceding sentences. Repetition of key words and phrases and the use of **synonyms** which echo important words both serve to establish connections with previous sentences.

B. Signposting: Commonly used Phrases

To introduce something new	One aspect which illustrates can be identified as The existing scholarship on illustrates/identifies/highlights With regard to/ with respect to Initially/secondly/finally,
Continuing an argument with a related point	Furthermore To further understand the role of In addition Similarly Likewise What is more Moreover Another issue regarding is
To provide more detail on a point or to rephrase	In particular Specifically Concentrating on By focusing on in more detail, it is possible to To be more precise In other words To put simply
Linking to a different point	Having established, it is possible to consider is one key issue; Also of importance is the issue of
Reintroducing a topic	As discussed/explained earlier, The earlier discussion on can be developed further here, As stated previously, As noted above,

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EXERCISE I. Circle the letter that correctly identifies the nature of the <u>underlined</u> transition in each of the following sentences.

- 1. A water main downtown broke this morning, so several businesses had no water for hours.
 - a. addition
 - b. time
 - c. comparison
 - d. cause and effect
- 2. Even though most Americans are primarily concerned about AIDS as it exists in the U.S., it should be remembered that it is now nearly a worldwide disease.
 - a. addition
 - b. time
 - c. contrast
 - d. comparison
- 3. Larry will probably be a late bloomer socially, just like his older brothers.
 - a. time
 - b. contrast
 - c. comparison
 - d cause and effect
- 4. There are ways you can make boring tasks more pleasant. For instance, bring a portable radio and listen to music on the earphones while you work.
 - a. contrast
 - b. comparison
 - c. illustration/example
 - d cause and effect
- 5. The lazy checkout clerk forced the six-pack of cola into the bottom of the bag, tearing it. Then she shrugged her shoulders and said, "I guess you'll have to carry the bag from the bottom."
 - a. time
 - b. contrast
 - c. comparison
 - d. illustration/example

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- 6. Science-fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke correctly predicted that satellites would be used for communication. Moreover, in 1947 he correctly predicted that 1959 would be the year the first rocket to the moon was launched.
 - a. addition
 - b. time
 - c. contrast
 - d. cause and effect
- 7. Some people in New Jersey built their houses very close to the shoreline. Consequently, they have had to spend a lot of money trying to protect their property from the sea.
 - a addition
 - b. contrast
 - c. illustration/example
 - d cause and effect
- 8. Running can make people more aware of their physical surroundings, such as the scent of honeysuckle or the changing moods of the trees.
 - a. addition
 - b. contrast
 - c. illustration/example
 - d. cause and effect
- 9. Residents complain bitterly about potholes in the streets and sloppy trash pick-up, yet these same people resist paying higher taxes for the improvement of these services.
 - a time
 - b. contrast
 - c. comparison
 - d. illustration/example
- 10. Telephone interviewing allows for a large number of responses in a short time and at relatively low cost. Moreover, the method permits interviewers to reach respondents at specific times of the day; this is an important consideration in the study of radio and TV listening habits.
 - a. addition
 - b. time
 - c. contrast
 - d. comparison

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EXER	CISE II.	Circle the letter of the appropriate transition you have u	on word or phr	orrectly identifies the rase. Then <u>underline</u>	the kind of
1.	time readin	ertheless ause	rision, people p	probably spent more	of their leisure
	The trai	nsition word indicates:	addition cau	ise and effect time	
2.				is much done in adva	ance as possible
	The trai	nsition word indicates:	illustration/e	xample comparison	contrast
3.	a. Unti		lowers, my bo	yfriend bought a bou	iquet of roses.
	The trai	nsition word indicates:	time contras	st addition	
4.			ı're as nervous	s a long	-tailed cat in a
	The trai	nsition word indicates:	cause and eff	fect time comparis	on
5.	had no idea a. Mor b. Bec c. Just	ause	as on full blas	st, I could see his lips	s moving, but I
	The trai	nsition word indicates:	comparison	addition cause and	effect