TRANSITIONS

Transitional words and phrases are very important if your writing is to flow smoothly from beginning to end. Transitional elements between paragraphs (normally at the beginning of a new paragraph) are especially important to show your reader how the point you just made and developed is related to the new point that follows.

I. Transitions that signal you are simply adding another point.

A. Pointing forward

   a) Another
      a. Another reason you should consider tutoring, is the good feeling it gives you inside.

   b) Also
      a. Also, tutoring offers you your own learning experience.

   c) As well
      a. Tutoring has other benefits as well.

   d) In addition
      a. In addition, tutoring also requires mental acuity.

   e) furthermore
      a. furthermore, it raises your knowledge of English.

   f) further
      a. There is one further difference between a trained English tutor and just a tutor, a trained English tutor tutors the whole gamut of English while a tutor is just an editor.

B. Pointing backward

   a) However
      a. However, Yosemite offers more than just beautiful scenery for the eyes; it also offers a plethora of odorous wonders for the nose.

   b) But
      b. Marijuana is a primary concern, but this drug is not the only concern at rock concerts.

C. Pointing both ways

   a) In addition
      a. In addition to flexibility, tutoring requires mental toughness.

   b) Along with
      a. Along with a willingness to put in a lot of time, a tutor must have the ability to have lots of patience.

   c) Not only… but also
a. Not only is keyboarding easy to learn, but also it is very useful.
d) **Besides**
  a. Besides being new, if you don’t know keyboarding, it can be very intimidating.

II. Transitions that introduce an opposing point

A. **However**
   a) However, it is useful to know just what an addiction is.

B. **On the other hand**
   a) On the other hand, if you want to keep your head in the sand, maybe you do not want to know about addictions.

III. Transitions that introduce an opposing point

A. **However**
B. **On the other hand**
C. **But**
D. **Yet**
E. **Nevertheless**
F. **In contrast**

IV. Transitions that introduce a result

A. **Consequently**
B. **As a result**
C. **Therefore**

V. Transitions that introduce a concession to an opposing view

A. **Certainly**
B. **Naturally**
C. **Of course**
D. **It is true**
E. **To be sure**
F. **Granted**

VI. Transitions that resume the original line of reasoning after a concession

A. **Nonetheless**
B. **All the same**
C. **Still**
D. **Nevertheless**

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