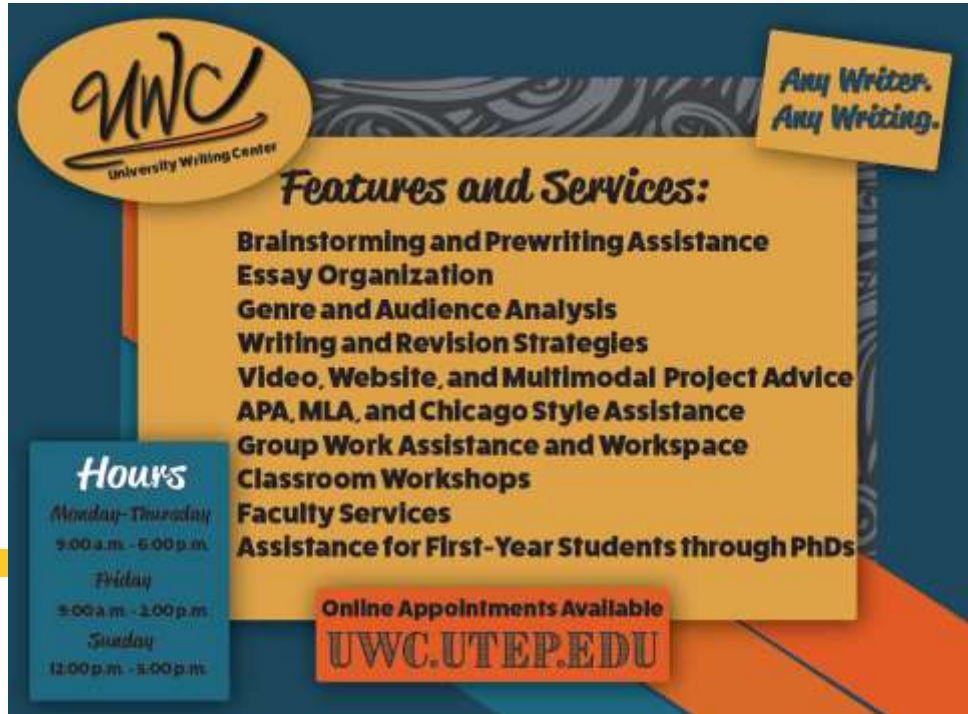


TRANSITIONS

Presented by:
University Writing Center



THE UNIVERSITY WRITING CENTER



The graphic features a central yellow box with a list of services, surrounded by various callouts and logos. The UWC logo is in the top left, and a quote 'Any Writer. Any Writing.' is in the top right. A blue box in the bottom left lists hours, and a red box in the bottom center provides the website URL.

UWC
University Writing Center

*Any Writer.
Any Writing.*

Features and Services:

- Brainstorming and Prewriting Assistance**
- Essay Organization**
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- Writing and Revision Strategies**
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The University Writing Center is a free resource available to students, designed to help any writer with any writing.

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Fridays: 9:00am – 2:00pm

Sundays: 12:00pm – 5:00pm

“

Rise B. Axelrod & Charles R. Cooper (1991) highlight the importance of transition words for cohesive writing: "[a] transition, sometimes called a connective, serves as a bridge, connecting one paragraph, sentence, clause, or word with another. Not only does a transition signal a connection, it also identifies the kind of connection by indicating to readers how the item preceding the transition relates to that which follows it" (p. 413).

– (AXELROD & COOPER, 1991)



01

FUNCTIONS OF TRANSITIONS

We will discuss the definition of transitions and their functions

02

WHEN DO YOU NEED A TRANSITION?

How can we identify that we need a transition?

03

TRANSITIONS

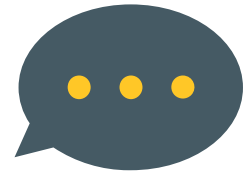
When? What? and How? Do we use transitions?

04

FINAL REMARKS

Some tools that you can use to help with transitions

OBJECTIVES





01.

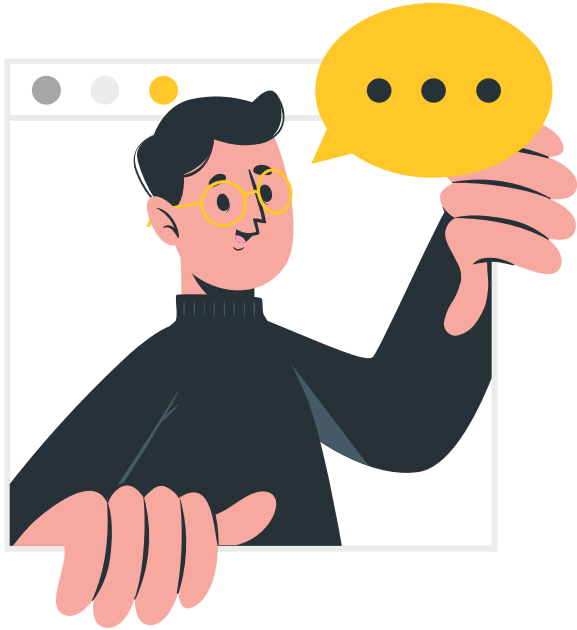
FUNCTIONS OF TRANSITIONS

DEFINITION



A transition is a word or phrase that connects one idea to another. This connection can occur within a paragraph or between paragraphs.

FUNCTIONS OF TRANSITIONS



- In academic and professional writing your goal is to convey your message in a clear and concise
- Transitions help you to achieve these goals by establishing:
 - logical connections between sentences, paragraphs, and sections of your papers.

In other words, transitions tell readers what to do with the information you present to them.



02.

**WHEN DO YOU NEED A
TRANSITION?**

WHEN DO YOU NEED A TRANSITION?



Think of some of the feedback you might be getting from your instructor or peers:

- Comments like **“choppy,” “jumpy,” “abrupt,” “flow,” “need signposts,”** or **“how is this related?”** on your papers.
- Your readers (instructors, friends, or classmates) tell you that **they had trouble following your organization or train of thought.**
- You tend to write the way you think—and **your brain often jumps from one idea to another pretty quickly.**
- You wrote your paper in several discrete **“chunks”** and then **pasted them together.**



03.

TRANSITIONS

TRANSITIONS: WHEN? WHAT? AND HOW?

Keep in mind when you are using transitions you first want to be aware of your organization throughout your paper, this is why transitions can help—since they create a structure for your paper.

An exercise to help organize your essay before working on your transitions is:

- You may want to evaluate your paper's organization before you work on transitions
- In the margins of your draft, summarize in a word or short phrase what each paragraph is about or how it fits into your analysis

KEEP IN MIND WHILE USING TRANSITIONS

The organization of your written work includes two elements:

- (1) the order in which you have chosen to present the different parts of your discussion or argument
- (2) the relationships you construct between these parts.



EXAMPLE USING TRANSITIONS



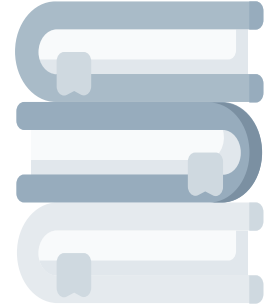
Paragraph A: points that support the view that El Pais's new government is very democratic.

- Transition: **Despite the previous arguments**, there are many reasons to think that El Pais's new government is not as democratic as typically believed.
-
- In this case, the transition words "**Despite the previous arguments**," suggest that the reader should not believe paragraph A and instead should consider the writer's reasons for viewing El Pais's democracy as suspect.
-



04. FINAL REMARKS

TYPES OF TRANSITIONS



The types of transitions available to you are as diverse as the circumstances in which you need to use them. A transition can be a single word, a phrase, a sentence, or an entire paragraph

1) Transitions between sections: Particularly in longer works, it may be necessary to include transitional paragraphs that summarize for the reader the information just covered and specify the relevance of this information to the discussion in the following section

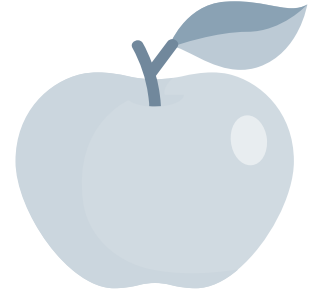
TYPES OF TRANSITIONS



2) Transitions between paragraphs: If you have done a good job of arranging paragraphs so that the content of one leads logically to the next, the transition will highlight a relationship that already exists by summarizing the previous paragraph and suggesting something of the content of the paragraph that follows.

A transition between paragraphs can be a word or two (however, for example, similarly), a phrase, or a sentence. Transitions can be at the end of the first paragraph, at the beginning of the second paragraph, or in both places.

TYPES OF TRANSITIONS



3) Transitions within paragraphs: As with transitions between sections and paragraphs, transitions within paragraphs act as cues by helping readers to anticipate what is coming before they read it. Within paragraphs, transitions tend to be single words or short phrases.

TRANSITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

The table below should make it easier for you to find these words or phrases. Whenever you have trouble finding a word, phrase, or sentence to serve as an effective transition, refer to the information in the table for assistance.

LOGICAL RELATIONSHIP	TRANSITIONAL EXPRESSION
Similarity	also, in the same way, just as ... so too, likewise, similarly
Exception/Contrast	but, however, in spite of, on the one hand ... on the other hand, nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding, in contrast, on the contrary, still, yet
Sequence/Order	first, second, third, ... next, then, finally
Time	after, afterward, at last, before, currently, during, earlier, immediately, later, meanwhile, now, recently, simultaneously, subsequently, then
Example	for example, for instance, namely, specifically, to illustrate
Emphasis	even, indeed, in fact, of course, truly
Place/Position	above, adjacent, below, beyond, here, in front, in back, nearby, there
Cause and Effect	accordingly, consequently, hence, so, therefore, thus
Additional Support or Evidence	additionally, again, also, and, as well, besides, equally important, further, furthermore, in addition, moreover, then
Conclusion/Summary	finally, in a word, in brief, briefly, in conclusion, in the end, in the final analysis, on the whole, thus; to conclude, to summarize, in sum, to sum up, in summary



USE THE UWC WEBSITE TO FIND SOME TOOLS

Located under “Writing Help Online” and after clicking on Writing Process under “Transitions”
<https://www.utep.edu/uwc/writing%20help%20online/transitions.html>



THANK YOU!

Any Questions?

