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Transitional words examples

| see definition» as a result : THEREFORE : CONSEQUENTLY The executive’s flight was delayed and they accordingly arrived late. | see definition» in or by way of addition : FURTHERMORE The mountain has many marked hiking trails; additionally, there are several unmarked trails that lead to the summit. | see definition» at a later or succeeding time : SUBSEQUENTLY, THEREAFTER Afterward, she got a promotion. | see definition» even though : ALTHOUGH She appeared as a guest star on the show, albeit briefly. | see definition» in spite of the fact that : even though —used when making a statement that differs from or contrasts with a statement you have just made They are good friends, although they don't see each other very often. | see definition» in addition to what has been said : MOREOVER, FURTHERMORE I can't go, and besides, I wouldn't go if I could. | see definition» as a result : in view of the foregoing : ACCORDINGLY The words are often confused and are consequently misused. | see definition» in a contrasting or opposite way —used to introduce a statement that contrasts with a previous statement or presents a differing interpretation or possibility Large objects appear to be closer. Conversely, small objects seem farther away. | see definition» used to introduce a statement that is somehow different from what has just been said These problems are not as bad as they were. Even so, there is much more work to be done. | see definition» used as a stronger way to say "though" or "although" I'm planning to go even though it may rain. | see definition» in addition : MOREOVER I had some money to invest, and, further, I realized that the risk was small. | see definition» in addition to what precedes : BESIDES —used to introduce a statement that supports or adds to a previous statement These findings seem plausible. Furthermore, several studies have confirmed them. | see definition» because of a preceding fact or premise : for this reason : THEREFORE He was a newcomer and hence had no close friends here. | see definition» from this point on : starting now She announced that henceforth she would be running the company. | see definition» in spite of that : on the other hand —used when you are saying something that is different from or contrasts with a previous statement I'd like to go; however, I'd better not. | see definition» as something more : BESIDES —used for adding information to a statement The city has the largest population in the country and in addition is a major shipping port. | see definition» all things considered : as a matter of fact —used when making a statement that adds to or strengthens a previous statement He likes to have things his own way; indeed, he can be very stubborn. | see definition» for fear that —often used after an expression denoting fear or apprehension He was concerned lest anyone think that he was guilty. | see definition» in addition : ALSO —often used to introduce a statement that adds to and is related to a previous statement She is an acclaimed painter who is likewise a sculptor. | see definition» at or during the same time : in the meantime You can set the table. Meanwhile, I'll start making dinner. | see definition» BESIDES, FURTHER : in addition to what has been said —used to introduce a statement that supports or adds to a previous statement It probably wouldn't work. Moreover, it would be very expensive to try it. | see definition» in spite of that : HOWEVER It was a predictable, but nevertheless funny, story. | see definition» in spite of what has just been said : NEVERTHELESS The hike was difficult, but fun nonetheless. | see definition» without being prevented by (something) : despite—used to say that something happens or is true even though there is something that might prevent it from happening or being true Notwithstanding their youth and inexperience, the team won the championship. | see definition» if not : or else Finish your dinner. Otherwise, you won't get any dessert. | see definition» more correctly speaking —used to introduce a statement that corrects what you have just said We can take the car, or rather, the van. | see definition» in spite of that —used to say that something happens or is true even though there is something that might prevent it from happening or being true I tried again and still I failed. | see definition» by that : by that means He signed the contract, thereby forfeiting his right to the property. | see definition» for that reason : because of that This tablet is thin and light and therefore very convenient to carry around. | see definition» immediately after that The committee reviewed the documents and thereupon decided to accept the proposal. | see definition» because of this or that : HENCE, CONSEQUENTLY This detergent is highly concentrated and thus you will need to dilute it. | see definition» while on the contrary —used to make a statement that describes how two people, groups, etc., are different Some of these species have flourished, whereas others have struggled. | see definition» NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER —used to introduce a statement that adds something to a previous statement and usually contrasts with it in some way It was pouring rain out, yet his clothes didn’t seem very wet. Transitional words and phrases are important because they help connect ideas, sentences, and paragraphs. They make writing flow smoothly and are like signposts that guide readers through your thoughts.Using transitional words and phrases can make your writing clearer and easier to understand. In this article, we will explain what they are, why they matter, and share examples to show how you can use them to improve your writing.Transitional words, also known as connectors or linking words, are single words that connect ideas and help to create a smooth flow between sentences and paragraphs. Transitional words can signal relationships between ideas, such as time, cause and effect, comparison, contrast, addition, and concession. Using transitional words can help to avoid repetition and make your writing more concise and clear. Instead of repeating the same idea or phrase multiple times, you can use a transitional word to signal the relationship between the ideas and move smoothly from one sentence or paragraph to the next.Examples of Transitional Words:AdditionallySimilarlyHoweverThereforeMeanwhileFor exampleIn conclusionFirstIndeedIn other wordsTransitional phrases are groups of words that function as transitional elements. They are more complex than transitional words because they consist of multiple words, but serve the same purpose of guiding the reader or listener through the text. Transitional phrases serve similar functions to transitional words, such as adding information, contrasting ideas, showing time relationships, indicating cause and effect, emphasizing important points, and providing examples.Examples of Transitional Phrases:On the other handAs a resultIn the same wayIn other wordsSuch asTo sum upNext toWithout a doubtDuring that timeJust asTransitional words help make your writing smoother by connecting ideas clearly. Below are different types of transitional words and how they can be used effectively.Addition words help add new ideas or information that support what you’ve already said. They make your writing flow better and connect similar ideas.Examples:AdditionallyAlsoFurthermoreIn additionMoreoverNot only…but alsoOn top of thatAs well asBesidesCoupled withIn the same wayLikewiseTo add onIn a similar veinEqually importantAlong withIn like mannerPlusAndComparison words show how things are similar. They help the reader understand how different ideas are alike.Examples:SimilarlyLikewiseIn comparisonJust asAs…asComparable toCorrespondinglyIn the same mannerSimilarly toLikewiseContrast words show how things are different. They help explain different points of view or opposing ideas.Examples:HoweverOn the other handNeverthelessNonethelessButYetAlthoughEven thoughIn contrastConverselyWhereasWhileOn the contraryIn spite ofDespiteCause and effect words explain why something happens and what happens because of it. They help make connections clear.Examples:BecauseSinceThereforeAs a resultConsequentlyThusDue toHenceOwing toFor this reasonOn account ofResulting fromTime words show when things happen. They help put events in the right order so the reader can follow along easily.Examples:NowTodayTomorrowYesterdayCurrentlyPresentlyMeanwhileIn the meantimeSoonLaterAfterwardsBeforeAfterThenAt that timeAt the same timeIn the pastIn the futureUltimatelyExample words help give specific examples to make your ideas clearer. They make abstract ideas easier to understand.Examples:For exampleFor instanceSuch asLikeNamelyIn particularSpecificallyTo illustrateAs an illustrationAs a case in pointIn other wordsTo clarifyTo demonstrateTo exemplifyTo elaborateTo put it differentlyFor one thingFor another thingAs revealed byAs shown byConclusion words help wrap up your ideas. They let the reader know you are finishing your thoughts.Examples:In conclusionTo concludeUltimatelyIn summaryTo sum upIn shortFinallyIn a nutshellOverallThereforeSequence words show the order of steps or events. They help guide the reader through a process step by step.Examples:FirstFirstlySecondSecondlyThirdThirdlyNextThenAfterwardSubsequentlyFinallyLastIn the meantimeMeanwhileFollowing thisConcurrentlySimultaneouslyEventuallyUltimatelyIn the endAt lastLastlyEmphasis words highlight important points. They help make sure the reader notices key information.Examples:ImportantlyIndeedNotablyChieflyParticularlyEspecially In particularAbove allSpecificallyEssentiallySignificantlyCruciallyPrimarilyBasically In essenceSubstantiallyUndoubtedlySurelyClearlyClarification words help explain things more clearly or in a different way so the reader understands better.Examples:In other wordsThat is to sayTo clarifySimply putBecauseSinceFor this reasonAsOwing toDue toIn other wordsSeeing thatGiven thatTo put it differentlyIn order toSoCondition words show that something will happen only if certain conditions are met. They are used to set limits or requirements.Examples:IfUnlessProvided thatAs long asAssuming thatOn the condition thatOnly ifIn casePurpose words explain why something is done or the goal behind an action. They show intention or aim.Examples:So thatIn order toFor the purpose ofToWith this in mindWith the aim ofFor this reasonIn an effort toWhat are transitional words?Transitional words are connectors that create flow and coherence in writing. They link ideas, sentences, and paragraphs, helping readers follow the logical progression of a text.What are transitional phrases?Transitional phrases are groups of words that work like transitional words. They typically consist of two or more words, such as “on the other hand,” “as a result,” and “in the same way.” These phrases enhance the clarity and cohesion of your writing by linking ideas effectively.Why are transitional words important in writing?Transitional words improve the readability of your text. They establish connections between ideas, create smooth transitions between sentences and paragraphs, and ensure overall coherence.How do transitional words improve writing?Transitional words make writing more organized and reader-friendly. They help ideas flow logically, reducing confusion and keeping readers engaged with your arguments and points.What are the types of transitional words?Transitional words are categorized by their functions:Addition: furthermore, moreover, in additionContrast: however, on the other hand, yetComparison: similarly, likewiseCause and Effect: therefore, consequently, as a resultTime/Sequence: first, meanwhile, afterwardYou May Also Like Abruptly switching topics in essays can be jarring; however, transition words can smooth the change for the convenience of the reader. Moreover, you can use essay transition words to start a paragraph, sentence, or clause more naturally. Additionally, essay transition words can connect new information to the previous statement so you don’t have to say everything at once. This guide looks at how to use transition words in essays. We’ll explain what they are and how to use them, plus we even share an essay transition word list with the most common and useful transition words examples. Grammarly helps you avoid plagiarism What are essay transition words? In general, transition words and phrases bridge the gap between two topics whose connection isn’t obvious. Transition words and phrases like however, although, likewise, and on the contrary cue the reader that a change is coming so they know to expect it. The type of transition word or phrase signals which type of change is coming. For example, transition words like therefore show a cause-and-effect relationship, while transition words like in conclusion introduce a summary or wrap-up. Often, conjunctive adverbs work well as transition words. Essay transition words are no different from other types of transition words. They are often the same words and phrases used in other pieces of writing, just used for all types of essay, such as an informative essay or a narrative essay. How to use essay transition words Transition words and phrases are used to make transition sentences, which either contain two opposing topics in the same sentence or join together the opposing sentences or paragraphs that come before and after the transition sentence. Essay transition words aren’t necessary for every sentence; you need them only when a shift in topic is so pronounced that it interrupts the writing flow. For example, consider this example, which doesn’t use transition words: The GPS told us to go left. We went right. Although those two sentences are grammatically correct, the abrupt change in topic is a bit jarring to readers. Some may feel like they need to reread the passage because they’re worried they missed something. That’s where transition words come in handy. The GPS told us to go left. However, we went right. The transition word however acts as a signal to the reader to prepare for a change in topic. When the reader sees transition words like this, they know to expect the switch, so it’s not so jarring. You can use transition words to start a paragraph, sentence, clause, or even a brief phrase or individual word. Although tired, we had to continue. Even in situations when the connection between topics is obvious, essay transition words can help keep your writing organized and comprehensible. This is especially true with ordinal numbers and transition words like next, then, and last, all of which keep items from a series or sequence in order. First, you wet your hair, and then you apply the shampoo. Last, you rinse the shampoo with warm water. Keep in mind that transition words aren’t always sentence starters. Sometimes essay transition words and phrases like also, too, or above all can come at the end of a sentence, clause, or phrase. We were happy to get second place, but we wanted first place above all. However, most essay transition words work best at the beginning of a sentence, where they can more effectively bridge the gap between two seemingly unrelated topics. 92 transition words examples Essay transition word list for contradictions above all alternatively anyway as much as conversely despite however instead nevertheless nonetheless notwithstanding on the contrary on the other hand otherwise rather regardless still unlike Essay transition word list for additions accordingly additionally also besides comparatively coupled with equally important explicitly further furthermore in addition in the same way likewise moreover similarly too typically understandably Essay transition word list for introducing examples for example for instance in particular / particularly namely specifically to illustrate Essay transition word list for conditions and cause and effect as a result as long as because of consequently due to for fear of for this reason hence in effect in the event of since subsequently thereby therefore thus under these/those circumstances whenever while Essay transition word list for extra clarification after all by all means certainly especially in fact in general in other words incidentally indeed markedly naturally notably of course predictably significantly to clarify undoubtedly Essay transition word list for summarizing briefly / in brief in conclusion in summary/summation in the end to summarize ultimately Essay transition word list for time relations at the same time in the meantime lately meanwhile now Essay transition word list for series and sequences finally first, second, third, etc. last next then Essay transition words FAQs What are essay transition words? In general, transition words and phrases bridge the gap between two topics whose connection isn’t obvious. Transition words and phrases like however, although, likewise, and on the contrary cue the reader that a change is coming so they know to expect it. Essay transition words have the same function in essays. When should you use essay transition words? Use essay transition words and phrases to either contain two opposing topics in the same sentence or join together the opposing sentences or paragraphs that come before and after them. Essay transition words aren’t necessary for every sentence; you need them only when a shift in topic is so pronounced that it interrupts the writing flow. What are some essay transition words examples? Some of the most common essay transition words examples include however, although, ultimately, in summary, next, last, also, in general, for that reason, as a result, for example, in the meantime, therefore, similarly, and likewise. Transition words are the glue that holds writing together, providing smooth shifts from one idea to the next. These words and phrases enhance readability, flow, and comprehension. With that said, I’ve put together the largest and best list of transition words and phrases for you below. (This post may have affiliate links. Please see my full disclosure) I made this image with AI — Transition Words & Phrases Addition transitions help introduce new ideas that build upon what was previously said. FurthermoreExample: “The project was a success. Furthermore, it opened doors for future collaboration.” MoreoverExample: “He’s an excellent athlete. Moreover, his academic record is outstanding.” In additionExample: “In addition to the rain, the wind was particularly strong today.” AlsoExample: “She enjoys reading. Also, she loves to travel.” AdditionallyExample: “Additionally, the report highlights new market trends.” AndExample: “We visited the museum, and we took a walk in the park.” PlusExample: “She completed the report ahead of time, plus she helped others finish theirs.” Along withExample: “Along with learning new languages, he also mastered coding.” Not only… but alsoExample: “Not only did she ace the test, but she also set a new record.” Alongside thatExample: “She’s working on several projects. Alongside that, she’s taking night classes.” These transitions show a shift in ideas or highlight a difference between two points. HoweverExample: “I wanted to go out. However, the weather was terrible.” On the other handExample: “She’s good at math. On the other hand, her science grades need improvement.” Nevertheless Example: “It was difficult. Nevertheless, we succeeded.” YetExample: “He’s very capable, yet he tends to procrastinate.” DespiteExample: “Despite the challenges, the team persevered.” In contrastExample: “In contrast to her outgoing personality, her brother is shy.” StillExample: “The work is tiring. Still, I find it fulfilling.” Although this may be trueExample: “Although this may be true, there are still some risks involved.” ButExample: “We planned a picnic, but it started raining.” ConverselyExample: “Conversely, the new policy brought unexpected benefits.” These transitions indicate a reason or result. ThereforeExample: “He didn’t study. Therefore, he failed the exam.” As a resultExample: “The marketing strategy was flawed. As a result, sales dropped.” ConsequentlyExample: “The team didn’t prepare. Consequently, they lost the match.” ThusExample: “Thus, we decided to change our approach.” For this reasonExample: “She was unwell. For this reason, she missed the meeting.” HenceExample: “The demand increased. Hence, the prices rose.” BecauseExample: “We stayed indoors because it was raining heavily.” Due toExample: “Due to the heavy snow, flights were canceled.” SinceExample: “Since you’re here, we can start the meeting early.” As a consequence ofExample: “The team did not complete the assignment on time. As a consequence of this, the project was delayed.” Time transitions indicate when something happens or the order in which events occur. MeanwhileExample: “The bread was baking. Meanwhile, I prepared the salad.” Later onExample: “The team worked on the project. Later on, they presented it to the client.” EarlierExample: “She arrived earlier than expected.” LaterExample: “We’ll meet for dinner later.” At the same timeExample: “She was speaking at the same time as the presentation started.” EventuallyExample: “Eventually, the project was completed after several delays.” And ThenExample: “We visited the museum, and then we went for lunch.” BeforeExample: “Before leaving, she checked her emails one last time.” AfterwardExample: “We finished the meeting and went to dinner afterward.” SoonExample: “Soon, the results will be announced.” These transitions emphasize or strengthen an argument or idea. IndeedExample: “She is indeed one of the best in her field.” CertainlyExample: “This is certainly an opportunity not to be missed.” Of courseExample: “Of course, hard work plays a crucial role in success.” In factExample: “In fact, this study proves the theory.” TrulyExample: “He truly understands the essence of leadership.” As a matter of factExample: “As a matter of fact, the data supports this conclusion.” To explain furtherExample: “To explain further, the data suggests that the market will grow.” Without a doubtExample: “Without a doubt, she is the most qualified candidate.” UndoubtedlyExample: “Undoubtedly, this decision will benefit the company.” DefinitelyExample: “This solution will definitely improve our workflow.” These transitions signal the end of a discussion or summarize the key points. In conclusionExample: “In conclusion, the evidence strongly supports the hypothesis.” To sum upExample: “To sum up, we achieved our goals and exceeded expectations.” In summaryExample: “In summary, the results were better than anticipated.” OverallExample: “Overall, it was a successful event.” As the last stepExample: “As the last step, review the document before submission.” To wrap upExample: “To wrap up, let’s review the key points.” UltimatelyExample: “Ultimately, the decision rests with the board.” In briefExample: “In brief, the project was a great success.” As a final pointExample: “As a final point, we should consider future challenges.” In the endExample: “In the end, teamwork led to our success.” Example transitions help introduce clarifying examples to support a point. For exampleExample: “She loves outdoor activities. For example, she often goes hiking on weekends.” To cite an instanceExample: “To cite an instance, we’ve seen this strategy succeed in similar markets.” As an exampleExample: “There are many forms of renewable energy, as an example, solar and wind power.” As a demonstrationExample: “As a demonstration of the process, the team shared their prototype.” SpecificallyExample: “She was concerned with one specific issue, specifically the lack of resources.” NamelyExample: “Several factors contributed to the failure, namely poor planning and execution.” Such examples areExample: “Several products showed promising results. Such examples are electric vehicles and energy-efficient appliances.” Specifically speakingExample: “Specifically speaking, the North American market saw a significant increase.” More preciselyExample: “The policy needs revision. More precisely, it’s not suitable for the current situation.” As an illustrationExample: “As an illustration, here’s how the new system works.” Sequence transitions show the order of steps, instructions, or events. FirstExample: “First, mix all the dry ingredients.” SecondExample: “Second, add the wet ingredients to the mixture.” NextExample: “Next, stir the ingredients together until smooth.” ThenExample: “Then, pour the mixture into the baking tray.” FinallyExample: “Finally, bake for 20 minutes at 180 degrees.” After thatExample: “After that, let the cake cool before serving.” InitiallyExample: “Initially, the project faced some challenges.” At firstExample: “At first, the plan seemed too ambitious, but we succeeded.” SubsequentlyExample: “Subsequently, we saw a significant increase in performance.” LastlyExample: “Lastly, ensure all documents are signed before submission.” Comparison transitions highlight similarities between two or more elements. SimilarlyExample: “Her approach to problem-solving is similarly effective.” LikewiseExample: “Likewise, his presentation was well-received by the audience.” In the same wayExample: “In the same way, the new policy aims to increase efficiency.” Just asExample: “Just as water is essential for life, education is crucial for success.” As well asExample: “He is skilled in design as well as programming.” Equally Example: “The students were equally enthusiastic about the project.” In a similar mannerExample: “In a similar manner, the new system will streamline operations.” CorrespondinglyExample: “The demand for electric cars increased. Correspondingly, the production rate was adjusted.” AnalogouslyExample: “Analogously, the marketing strategy needs a similar revamp.” In like mannerExample: “In like manner, the second phase will follow the same structure.” Condition transitions set up hypothetical or conditional situations. IfExample: “If you work hard, you’ll achieve your goals.” UnlessExample: “We can’t proceed unless the documents are signed.” Provided thatExample: “You can go on the trip, provided that you finish your homework.” As long asExample: “You can stay here as long as you behave responsibly.” In caseExample: “In case of emergency, follow the exit signs.” On the condition thatExample: “I’ll help you, on the condition that you help me later.” SupposingExample: “Supposing it rains tomorrow, we’ll have to cancel the event.” Even ifExample: “Even if it’s difficult, we must continue trying.” Only ifExample: “The refund will be issued only if the product is returned within 30 days.” AssumingExample: “Assuming we have enough time, we can visit both museums.” Clarification transitions help explain or clarify a point that was previously made. In other wordsExample: “He’s not interested in the project. In other words, he won’t be joining the team.” That isExample: “She’s focused on her career, that is, she’s not considering moving.” To clarifyExample: “The terms are non-negotiable. To clarify, you’ll need to agree before proceeding.” Simply putExample: “Simply put, we need to improve our customer service.” To put it another wayExample: “We need to cut costs. To put it another way, we’re overspending.” In simpler termsExample: “The process is complex. In simpler terms, it involves several stages of approval.” Let me explainExample: “We’re facing budget cuts. Let me explain why this is happening.” To be more specificExample: “We’re changing the layout. To be more specific, we’re removing redundant elements.” To rephraseExample: “The plan failed. To rephrase, we didn’t achieve our target.” That is to sayExample: “He’s very talented, that is to say, he has a natural aptitude for art.” These transitions explain the intent or purpose behind an action. In order toExample: “We updated the software in order to improve performance.” For the purpose ofExample: “He studied hard for the purpose of passing the exam.” So thatExample: “She left early so that she could catch the train.” With the intention ofExample: “We designed the app with the intention of making it user-friendly.” ToExample: “They organized the meeting to discuss the project.” With this in mindExample: “With this in mind, we adjusted the timeline for delivery.” For this reasonExample: “For this reason, we decided to postpone the event.” To that endExample: “The company hired more staff. To that end, they could meet demand.” For the sake ofExample: “She made sacrifices for the sake of her children.” In an effort toExample: “In an effort to reduce waste, we implemented recycling initiatives.” Concession transitions acknowledge a counter-argument or alternate view. AlthoughExample: “Although it was raining, we went for a walk.” Even thoughExample: “Even though the odds were against us, we tried our best.” GrantedExample: “Granted, this approach takes more time, but it’s more effective.” While it is true thatExample: “While it is true that the market is competitive, our product stands out.” Even withExample: “Even with the challenges, the team completed the project.” AdmittedlyExample: “Admittedly, the project went over budget, but it was a success.” ThoughExample: “Though the task was difficult, we managed to finish it.” Recognizing your opinion/feelings/reluctanceExample: “Recognizing your opinion on the matter, we need to make a decision.” RegardlessExample: “Regardless of the weather, we’ll have the event outdoors.” NonethelessExample: “The hike was exhausting. Nonetheless, it was worth it for the view.” These transitions help describe where something is located or where an event happens. NearbyExample: “There’s a coffee shop nearby where we can meet.” OppositeExample: “The library is opposite the park.” Adjacent toExample: “The hotel is adjacent to the conference center.” BeyondExample: “Beyond the mountains, there’s a small village.” Next toExample: “The restaurant is next to the bookstore.” In the distanceExample: “In the distance, we could see the city skyline.” AlongsideExample: “The path runs alongside the river.” To the leftExample: “To the left, you’ll find the entrance to the gallery.” UnderneathExample: “We stored the supplies underneath the table.” In front ofExample: “The car is parked in front of the building.” These transition words emphasize similarity between ideas or topics. In the same veinExample: “In the same vein, the second proposal offers cost savings.” Just likeExample: “Just like her brother, she excels at sports.” Comparable toExample: “The new policy is comparable to the one introduced last year.” In a similar wayExample: “In a similar way, the redesign will improve user experience.” Corresponding toExample: “The results are corresponding to our expectations.” In much the same wayExample: “In much the same way, we plan to tackle the next phase.” Equally importantExample: “Customer satisfaction is equally important as product quality.” LikeExample: “Like the first version, this model is user-friendly.” Similarly toExample: “The new process works similarly to the old one.” Comparable withExample: “The outcomes are comparable with last year’s data.” These transitions indicate something that is outside the norm or an exception. ExceptExample: “Everyone was invited except John.” Apart fromExample: “Apart from the weather, the trip was perfect.” BesidesExample: “Besides the main course, we offer several desserts.” Aside fromExample: “Aside from the noise, the neighborhood is peaceful.” Other thanExample: “Other than the cost, there are no downsides to the plan.” ExcludingExample: “Excluding the holidays, I work from home most days.” All butExample: “All but Sarah agreed.” With the exception ofExample: “With the exception of the CEO, all executives were present.” Save forExample: “Save for a few glitches, the software runs smoothly.” ExceptingExample: “Excepting unforeseen delays, the project will be completed on time.” These transition words help emphasize a point by illustrating it with examples. To illustrateExample: “To illustrate, let’s examine this case study.” Such asExample: “The report highlighted several concerns, such as lack of funding.” By way of illustrationExample: “By way of illustration, let’s look at how this principle applies in practice.” In particularExample: “In particular, the north wing requires renovation.” Especially Example: “The summer months are especially busy for the tourism industry.” IncludingExample: “The library offers several services, including free Wi-Fi.” To demonstrateExample: “To demonstrate the issue, here’s a relevant case study.” For instanceExample: “He is proficient in several languages, for instance, French and Spanish.” ParticularlyExample: “Particularly, the lack of affordable housing is a pressing concern.” To give an exampleExample: “To give an example, this tool can automate daily tasks.” These transition words summarize or bring together the main points. In summaryExample: “In summary, the experiment confirmed our hypothesis.” To sum upExample: “To sum up, we achieved our objectives with minimal setbacks.” All in allExample: “All in all, the conference was a great success.” In shortExample: “In short, the project exceeded our expectations.” To concludeExample: “To conclude, the data clearly supports the theory.” On the wholeExample: “On the whole, the report was well-received by the board.” In briefExample: “In brief, the event was a learning experience for everyone.” OverallExample: “Overall, the new policy was well implemented.” In a nutshellExample: “In a nutshell, the solution worked.” In conclusionExample: “In conclusion, we should move forward with the current plan.” Degree transitions show varying degrees or levels of something. To some extentExample: “The plan succeeded, to some extent, but there were unexpected challenges.” More or lessExample: “The project is more or less complete, just a few finishing touches are needed.” AlmostExample: “The launch was almost flawless, except for one minor glitch.” PartiallyExample: “The system is partially operational.” A great dealExample: “This decision will impact the company a great deal.” To a certain degreeExample: “We were successful to a certain degree, but there’s room for improvement.” EntirelyExample: “The system is entirely dependent on external factors.” MarginallyExample: “The results improved marginally after the software update.” To a large extentExample: “To a large extent, the changes were well-received by the team.” ThoroughlyExample: “The product was thoroughly tested before launch.” Amplify your statements with these transitions. They add emphasis or expand on a previous idea. IndeedExample: “The situation is dire. Indeed, we may need to reevaluate our approach.” What’s moreExample: “The project was a success. What’s more, we finished ahead of schedule.” FurthermoreExample: “The product is user-friendly. Furthermore, it is highly affordable.” MoreoverExample: “The company grew its revenue. Moreover, it expanded into new markets.” In factExample: “The results were impressive. In fact, they exceeded our expectations.” Not to mentionExample: “The new design is sleek, not to mention more efficient.” AdditionallyExample: “We added several features. Additionally, the user interface was improved.” Above allExample: “Above all, customer satisfaction remains our priority.” To say the leastExample: “The results were surprising, to say the least.” Beyond thatExample: “We completed the task successfully. Beyond that, we discovered new opportunities.” Show a reversal or opposite direction in ideas with what are called “reversal” transition words and phrases. On the contraryExample: “He wasn’t shy at all. On the contrary, he was very outgoing.” ConverselyExample: “The first method was efficient. Conversely, the second method wasted time.” On the flip sideExample: “The software is easy to use. On the flip side, it lacks advanced features.” In contrastExample: “In contrast to her quiet demeanor, her work speaks volumes.” Quite the oppositeExample: “He wasn’t upset. Quite the opposite, he was thrilled with the news.” On the other handExample: “The project was completed on time. On the other hand, it went over budget.” InsteadExample: “Instead of going to the meeting, he decided to work from home.” ConverselyExample: “Conversely, the product became more popular as the price increased.” RatherExample: “He didn’t reject the offer. Rather, he asked for more time to decide.” AlternativelyExample: “We could hire more staff. Alternatively, we could outsource the work.” These transition words qualify or limit an argument, providing nuance to a statement. With some reservationsExample: “We approve the plan with some reservations regarding the budget.” Under certain circumstancesExample: “Under certain circumstances, we might reconsider our decision.” If applicableExample: “The policy can be extended if applicable to your department.” In certain casesExample: “In certain cases, an extension may be granted.” With this limitationExample: “With this limitation in mind, we proceeded cautiously.” Provided thatExample: “You can borrow the equipment, provided that it’s returned by Friday.” Given these conditionsExample: “Given these conditions, we opted for a conservative approach.” As long asExample: “You may continue using the facility as long as you follow the guidelines.” If necessaryExample: “We can adjust the schedule if necessary.” Assuming thatExample: “Assuming that the weather improves, we’ll proceed with the outdoor event.” Use these transitions to emphasize what you mean by repeating or restating ideas in a new way. As mentioned earlierExample: “As mentioned earlier, the deadline is Friday.” To reiterateExample: “To reiterate, the meeting will be held at 10 a.m.” AgainExample: “Again, we emphasize the importance of submitting the form on time.” As stated previouslyExample: “As stated previously, the product launch is next month.” In other wordsExample: “We need to increase our efficiency. In other words, we need to cut costs.” Let me repeatExample: “Let me repeat, the project must be completed by the end of the week.” To restateExample: “To restate, the goal is to increase customer satisfaction.” Once againExample: “Once again, we’d like to thank everyone for their hard work.” As noted beforeExample: “As noted before, we should proceed with caution.” Let’s go over this againExample: “Let’s go over this again to ensure we’re all on the same page.” These transitions explore possibilities or hypothetical situations. Now we’re getting into the more advanced transition language. In the event thatExample: “In the event that the meeting is postponed, we will notify you immediately.” If this happensExample: “If this happens, we’ll need to adjust the timeline accordingly.” Should the need ariseExample: “Should the need arise, we’ll schedule additional meetings.” AssumingExample: “Assuming the data is accurate, we can move forward with the proposal.” In case ofExample: “In case of any delays, please contact the project manager.” In a scenario whereExample: “In a scenario where demand exceeds supply, we’ll increase production.” If we were toExample: “If we were to expand into new markets, we’d need additional funding.” Hypothetically speakingExample: “Hypothetically speaking, if we doubled our output, what would be the cost?” Suppose thatExample: “Suppose that the deal goes through, what’s our next step?” In the unlikely eventExample: “In the unlikely event that there’s a system failure, we have a backup plan.” These transitions are used to show direct contradictions or highlight conflicting information in a nuanced way. Use them sparingly and always strategically. Be that as it mayExample: “The results were unexpected. Be that as it may, we must move forward.” ParadoxicallyExample: “Paradoxically, more automation led to higher labor costs.” NotwithstandingExample: “The proposal was risky, notwithstanding, it was approved unanimously.” IronicallyExample: “Ironically, the more we cut costs, the lower our profits became.” Nevertheless Example: “The conditions were unfavorable. Nevertheless, the event was a success.” On the contrary Example: “We expected sales to fall. On the contrary, they increased.” ContrarilyExample: “Contrarily, we saw an increase in performance after reducing hours.” Despite the fact thatExample: “Despite the fact that the budget was cut, we delivered on time.” Even soExample: “The plan was flawed. Even so, it yielded positive results.” Oddly enoughExample: “Oddly enough, the simplest solution proved to be the most effective.” If you’re looking for a cheat sheet to the best transition words and phrases, this next chart is for you. In the chart, you’ll find use cases that will come up time and time again. That’s when you need to pull out one of these versatile language bridges, these logic linkages, these meaning mergers. Use CaseBest Transition Words/PhrasesAdditionFurthermore, Moreover, In additionContrastHowever, On the other hand, YetCause & EffectTherefore, As a result, ConsequentlyTimeMeanwhile, Subsequently, EarlierConclusionIn conclusion, To sum up, FinallyExampleFor example, Specifically, Such asSequenceFirst, Next, ThenComparisonSimilarly, Likewise, In the same wayConditionIf, Unless, Provided thatClarificationIn other words, To clarify, Simply putChart: Best Transition Words and Phrases for Common Use Cases Here is a good video about using transition words and phrases in writing: YouTube Video by Scribblr — Transition words and phrases With these transition words and phrases, you can connect your sentences and statements in almost limitless ways. But you still might need other types of words. Up your word game with the blog posts below. Research Gate – Research on Transition Words transition words in a sentence cake/ice cream: hollymolly / iStock / Getty Images Plus , girl: Qvasimodo / iStock / Getty Images Plus Used under Getty Images license Transitional words and phrases help make a piece of writing flow better and connect one idea to the next. Because there's more than one way to connect ideas, there are many types of transitional phrases to show a variety of relationships. View several transition words and examples of phrases used in sentences, paragraphs and essays. So, what are transition words? Well, transition words work to connect thoughts, sentences and paragraphs together. Transition words are important within a sentence or paragraph because they allow your arguments to flow seamlessly from one sentence or thought to another. When introducing transition words, the most basic transition words are conjunctions that join words, phrases or clauses together. For example, words like and, but and or can connect two sentences together. I ran home, and I got there just in time. (and is a transition word that connects the two occurrences equally)I ran home, but I was still late. (but introduces a contrast)I could run home, or I could stay at school and work. (or presents two different options) As you can see in the examples above, even simple conjunctions serve different purposes. Knowing the different categories of transition words, which you'll see below, will help you choose the ones that best get your point across. Other transition words are adverbs that describe the way an action is performed or how it relates to another idea. I went to the mall after he gave me my paycheck.Bowling is a sport in which the player with the highest score wins. Conversely, the goal in golf is to get the lowest score.First, we are going fishing. Then, we will get ready for dinner. Simple transition words don’t just work on a singular sentence level. They can work to bring together an entire paragraph. Read through the paragraph without transition words. Then, look at the same paragraph with transition words added. Do you see how the example without transition words is choppy and abrupt? Transition words help your thoughts flow from one idea to the next and connect sentences for conciseness. Paragraph Without Transition Words: Drawing is all about taking the time to master each step. Mastering the art of drawing doesn’t happen in a day. It’s a skill that takes daily practice. You need dedication to hone your craft. It’s important not to burn yourself out. You need to stick with it.Paragraph With Transition Words: Drawing is all about taking the time to master each step. In other words, mastering the art of drawing doesn’t happen in a day. Furthermore, it’s a skill that takes daily practice as well as dedication to hone your craft. It’s important not to burn yourself out, but you need to stick with it. transition words animation redchocolatte / iStock / Getty Images Plus Used under Getty Images license There are several types of transition words and phrases, and each category helps the reader to make certain connections. Some signal the building of an idea, while others help readers compare ideas or draw conclusions. Here is a list of transition words and common transition sentence examples. TypeDefinitionSentence Examplescompare/contrastpoint out alternatives or differencesThe boy liked birds, but he was afraid of cats.Similarly, he did not like lions and tigers.On the contrary, he liked animals that could fly, such as sparrows and falcons.chronologyhelp define timeBefore you go home, make sure you jot down your assignments.During the evening, you can review your work.You’ll be able to simultaneously eat dinner and review your work.cause/effectshow the consequences of an actionSince you're such a good student, you'll get into a good college.Therefore, you can get a job you like.As a result, you should be a happy person.illustration/examplesadd emphasis or introduce evidenceEllen loves ice cream. Truly, she'd be happy to eat sundaes every day.Specifically, Ellen loves chocolate fudge brownie sundaes.To demonstrate her love of ice cream, Ellen is planning an ice cream social for all her friends.additionadd information or reinforce ideasJonas promised to love, honor and also obey his wife.Moreover, he will do all the cooking and cleaning while he studies at home.Furthermore, he is grateful that his new wife earns enough money to pay the bills.clarificationshow supportI hate school; that is, I dislike it intensely.In other words, I want to drop out.To put it another way, school is the worst place in the world.qualificationpresent conditions or intentionsWith what was possibly the greatest catch of all time, the Patriots won the Super Bowl.They almost always win big games.With this in mind, they could be called the greatest team of all time.summary/conclusionrestate ideasAll the facts have been presented and, as can be seen, the results are clear.Given these points, it's clearly time to consider some changes.In the long run, these recommendations will benefit our company.sequenceshows orderFirst, he will go to school.Then, he might meet up with some friends. Finally, his family will meet him at the park. When it comes to the creation of essays and papers, using transitions becomes more important. You need to use transitions within and between sentences, to connect paragraphs and to connect whole sections of an essay. See how transition words and phrases work to connect sentences, paragraphs and sections through examples. Transition words can be used to connect thoughts within a sentence. This transition highlights chronology or the order in which events occurred. Check out these transition word examples. Original: Susan spoke up, thinking of the right answer.With Transitions: Susan spoke up after thinking of the right answer. Original: Susan wanted cake. She wanted ice cream. With Transitions: Susan wanted cake, but she also wanted ice cream. Original: Drawing takes talent. Drawing takes dedication. Everyone can learn to draw.With Transitions: While it may be true that drawing takes talent and dedication, everyone can learn to draw. When transitions are used between paragraphs, they are often in the form of a phrase or clause that refers to the previous information while introducing a new idea. These transitions often come at the beginning of new paragraphs. See how this works by exploring these transition sentence examples. In conclusion, the thesis is clear.It follows logically that the answer results from the points made earlier in this paper.Lastly, it is important to link all these points together.Next, we will look at the evidence for improving nutrition in schools.Despite the previous argument, it is also important to think about bees when discussing pollution. Examine how this works through a longer paragraph example. Notice how the transition words and phrases make the flow from one paragraph to the next seamless. Lastly, the effect poverty has on education needs to be examined. Many students below the poverty line do not have access to transportation and other resources that allow them to take advantage of school of choice. Additionally, the services available through programs within their area are lacking. It follows logically that these students lack access to quality education and services students in middle class homes have.As you can see, poverty can have an impact on several aspects of an individual’s life. Not only does it impact their work and home life, but their education as well. Therefore, as a community, it’s pivotal to provide advanced services and assistance to individuals in lower-income areas. When writing a longer essay or research paper, it’s important to use transitions to link one section to another. Not only do you use transition words to create this section