

Transition Words and Clause Connectors

What it Means	Sentence Transition Words *	Choices for Connecting Clauses		Others
		Coordinating	Subordinating**	
Add or move to a similar idea	Also, Additionally Furthermore, . . . , too In addition, . . . , as well Moreover, Besides,	. . . , and . . . , nor (<i>does she</i>)		another an additional in addition to besides
Compare	In the same way, Likewise, Similarly, . . . , too	. . . , and not only (<i>is he</i>) . . . , but (<i>he</i>) also . . .	as as if as though just as rather than than whenever whether while	also as . . . as like/alike just like similar to be alike be similar both . . . and neither . . . nor
Conclude	All in all, Thus, In brief, Consequently, In conclusion, Indeed, In short, In summary, Hence, Finally,			It is clear that . . . The evidence suggests that . . . These examples show that . . .
Offer a condition or alternative	Alternatively, Otherwise, Providing that,	. . . , or	if if . . . then even if only if unless	
Contrast or move to an opposite idea	However, Despite this, In contrast, Instead, In/By comparison, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, On the other hand, On the contrary, Still, Conversely,	. . . , but . . . , yet	although even if even though though whereas while	despite + noun even so compared to/with be different (from) be dissimilar be unlike differ (v) (from) instead of
Give an example	For example, Namely, For instance Specifically,			such as like an example of . . . , e.g., . . .
State order of importance	Above all, First and foremost, More/Most importantly/ significantly, Secondly... Thirdly...			a more important the most important the primary . . . primarily . . .
Indicate place	In the front, In the back, Nearby, In the distance,		anywhere everywhere where wherever	
Show purpose			in order that so that that	to + verb
Give reason or cause		. . . , for	because since as in order that so that	result (v) from be the result of due to because of the effect of the consequence of as a result of as a consequence of

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Restate	Indeed, Hence, That is to say, In brief, In sum, To summarize,			. . . , i.e., . . . that is
Provide result or effect	Accordingly, As a result, As a consequence, Consequently, Hence, Thus, Therefore,	. . . , so		result (v) in cause (v) have an effect of affect (v) the cause of the reason for
Signal time order	First/Second/(etc.), First of all, Then, Eventually, Next, Currently, Now, Soon, Last/Finally, Meanwhile, Gradually, After that, Afterward, Since then, Subsequently,		after as as soon as before since until till when while now that as long as once whenever	the first the second the next the last the final before <i>lunch</i> after <i>the war</i> since <i>1999</i> in the year <i>2002</i> (any time expression)

* Notes on Sentence Transition Words

- If the two sentences are closely connected in thought, you can use a semi-colon (;) to connect them.
 - *Costs have increased since the project began; therefore, we need to request more money.*
- Many of these expressions can also come in the middle of the sentence.
 - *Costs have increased since the project began. We, therefore, need to request more money.*

**Notes on Subordinating Clauses

- If the subordinate clause comes at the beginning of the sentence, put a comma after the subordinate clause.
 - *Since the project began, prices have increased.*
- If the subordinate clause comes at the end of the sentence, do not use a comma, unless it expresses a contrast.
 - *Prices have increased since the project began.*
 - *Prices have increased, **although** the value has remained the same.*

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Common Punctuation Structures

<p>a. Simple sentence</p>	<p>Independent clause .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Most people like chocolate.</i></p>
<p>b. Two sentences connected with a comma and a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)</p>	<p>Independent clause , and independent clause .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or but nor yet for so</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Milk chocolate is sweet and creamy, but dark chocolate can be quite bitter.</i></p>
<p>c. Two sentences connected with a semi-colon. NOTE: The two sentences must be closely related in idea.</p>	<p>Independent clause ; independent clause .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The flavour of dark chocolate is more intense; it contains more cocoa.</i></p>
<p>d. Two sentences connected with a semi-colon, a conjunctive adverb, and a comma (see the 2nd column of page 1-1 in the <i>Writing Package</i>)</p>	<p>Independent clause ; therefore, independent clause .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">however moreover consequently <i>etc.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Children usually prefer milk chocolate; however, adults often prefer darker varieties.</i></p>
<p>e. An adverbial clause at the beginning of a sentence connected with a comma (see the 4th column of page 1-1 in the <i>Writing Package</i>)</p>	<p>If + independent clause , independent clause .</p> <p>Since When Although <i>etc.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Since dark chocolate contains more cocoa, it is actually healthier than milk chocolate.</i></p>
<p>f. A sentence with a non-essential phrase or clause in the middle set off with commas</p>	<p>Independent , on the other hand, clause .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in my opinion whom most people respect of course <i>etc.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Milk chocolate, which contains a lot of sugar, tends to be more fattening than dark.</i></p>
<p>g. A sentence followed by a colon and a list of items separated by commas</p>	<p>Independent clause : item 1 , item 1 , and item 3 .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>There are three main chocolate companies: Lindt, Cadbury, and Hershey.</i></p>

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