

## **Transition, Lead-in, Quote (TLQ) Using Quotes in Essays**

When you use quotes, you must first use a transitional phrase (such as “For example,...”, “In addition”, “Furthermore”, etc...). This is called the **transition**. Secondly, you must first provide the context of the quote (who is speaking and in what situation?). This is called the **lead-in**. The lead-in sets up the quote. Lastly, provide the actual **quote** (CD).

The following are three examples of correct TLQ:

1. For example, after Scout hits Walter Cunningham in the schoolyard, she says, “He made me start off on the wrong foot” (27).
2. In addition, while spending Christmas at Finch’s Landing, Francis tells Scout that Atticus is “ruinin’ the family” (87).
3. Furthermore, when Scout and Jem are walking home from the pageant, they hear a man “running toward [them] with no child’s steps” (264).

**\*(Brackets [ ] are used when you alter a word in a quotation.)**

## **Transitions in Paragraphs**

A transition is a word or phrase that helps the writer’s words flow more smoothly. The following are several examples of transitions that you may use in your essay:

### **To Add or Show Sequence**

again  
also  
and  
and then  
besides  
equally important  
finally  
first  
further  
furthermore  
in addition  
in the first place  
last  
moreover  
next  
second  
still  
too

### **To Contrast**

although  
and yet  
but  
but at the same time  
despite  
even so  
even though  
for all that  
however  
in contrast  
in spite of  
nevertheless  
notwithstanding  
on the contrary  
on the other hand  
regardless  
still  
though

### **To Give Examples or Intensify**

after all  
an illustration of  
even  
for example  
for instance  
indeed  
in fact  
it is true  
of course  
specifically  
that is  
to illustrate  
truly

**To Indicate Place**

above	opposite to
adjacent to	there
below	to the east
elsewhere	to the left
farther on	
here	
near	
nearby	
on the other side	

**To Indicate Time**

after a while	immediately	simultaneously
afterward	in the meantime	since
as long as	in the past	so far
at last	lately	soon
at length	later	subsequently
at that time	meanwhile	then
before	now	thereafter
earlier	presently	until (until now)
formerly	shortly	when

**To Repeat Summarize or Conclude**

all in all  
altogether  
as has been said  
in brief  
in other words  
in particular  
in short  
in simpler terms  
on the whole  
that is  
therefore  
to put it differently

**To Show Cause or Effect**

accordingly  
as a result  
because  
consequently  
for this purpose  
hence  
otherwise  
since  
then  
therefore  
thereupon  
thus  
to this end  
with this object

In these examples, circle the transition, put a box around the lead-in, and underline the quote:

On the other hand, Frankie begged his father to “tell...the story about Coo Coo” (21).

Moreover, she defended her son, telling Griffin that “he was at school all day, and he had to go to the doctor for his eyes” (294).

The Occupational Outlook Handbook states that the working conditions for radio and television announcers is not what one would find in the typical 8 to 5 job: “The broadcast day is long for radio and TV stations—some are on the air 24 hours a day—so announcers can expect to work unusual hours” (181-2).

Furthermore, though the broadcast day is long for radio and TV announcers, “the annual salary of \$75,000-85,000” provides adequate compensation (45).