Chapter Eight: “As A Result” Connecting the Parts
They Say/I Say: The Moves That Matter in Academic Writing
Gerald Graff and Cathy Birkenstein

**Connect your sentences:** Establish clear relations between one statement and the next by connecting those statements

**Strategies for making connections:**
1) Using transition terms (like “therefore” and “as a result”)
2) Adding pointing words (like “this” or “such”)
3) Developing a set of key terms and phrases for each text you write
4) Repeating yourself, but with a difference — a move that involved repeating what you’ve said, but with enough variation to avoid being redundant

(1) **Use Transitions**

Transition terms help you mark the connection you make as you cross from one point to another in your text. The following is a list of commonly used transitions, categorized according to their different functions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ADDITION</strong></th>
<th><strong>ELABORATION</strong></th>
<th><strong>EXAMPLE</strong></th>
<th><strong>CAUSE AND EFFECT</strong></th>
<th><strong>COMPARISON</strong></th>
<th><strong>CONTRAST</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>actually</td>
<td>after all</td>
<td>accordingly</td>
<td>along the same lines</td>
<td>although</td>
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<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>by extension</td>
<td>as an illustration</td>
<td>as a result</td>
<td>in the same way</td>
<td>but</td>
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<tr>
<td>besides</td>
<td>in other words</td>
<td>consider</td>
<td>consequently</td>
<td></td>
<td>by contrast</td>
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<tr>
<td>furthermore</td>
<td>in short</td>
<td>for instance</td>
<td>hence</td>
<td></td>
<td>conversely</td>
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<tr>
<td>in addition</td>
<td>that is</td>
<td>specifically</td>
<td>therefore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to put it another way</td>
<td>ultimately</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to put it bluntly</td>
<td>to put it succinctly</td>
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<td>ultimately</td>
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</table>

**ADDITION**
- indeed
- in fact
- moreover
- so too

**ELABORATION**
- to put it another way
- to put it bluntly
- to put it succinctly
- ultimately

**EXAMPLE**
- for instance
- specifically
- to take a case in point

**CAUSE AND EFFECT**
- so
- then
- therefore
- thus

**COMPARISON**
- likewise
- similarly

**CONTRAST**
- nevertheless
- nonetheless
- on the contrary
- on the other hand
(2) Pointing Words

These words point or refer backward to some concept in the previous sentence, allowing the writer to create a better sense of flow as he or she pulls his or her argument along.

The most common of these pointing words include:
- this
- these
- that
- those
- there
- such

and simple pronouns like:
- his
- he
- her
- she
- it
- their

Note: Avoid "free-floating pointers," or pointers that don’t refer to a clearly defined object, by:
1) Making sure that there is one and only one possible object in the vicinity that the pointer could be referring to.
2) Name the object the pointer is referring to at the same time you point to it (for example: instead of simply using "this," use "this ambivalence toward democratic societies").

(3) Repeat Key Terms and Phrases

Develop a constellation of key terms and phrases, including their synonyms and antonyms, that you repeat throughout your text. Key terms should be items that readers could extract from your text in order to get a solid sense of your topic.

Note: Playing with key terms also can be a good way to come up with a title and appropriate section headings or your text.

(4) Repeat Yourself – But With A Difference

This basically means saying the same thing you have just said, but in a slightly different way that avoids sounding monotonous.

Key terms, pointing terms, and even many transitions can be used in a way that not only brings something forward from the previous sentence but in some at alters it. In addition, when you use transition phrases like "in other words" and "to put it another way," you repeat yourself with a difference, since these phrases help you restate earlier claims but in a different register.