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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Add or Show Sequence</th>
<th>To Contrast</th>
<th>To Give Examples or Intensify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>although</td>
<td>after all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>and yet</td>
<td>an illustration of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and then</td>
<td>but at the same time</td>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besides</td>
<td>despite</td>
<td>for instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equally important</td>
<td>even so</td>
<td>indeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finally</td>
<td>even though</td>
<td>in fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>for all that</td>
<td>it is true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>further</td>
<td>however</td>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furthermore</td>
<td>in contrast</td>
<td>specifically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in addition</td>
<td>in spite of</td>
<td>that is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the first place</td>
<td>nevertheless</td>
<td>to illustrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last</td>
<td>notwithstanding</td>
<td>truly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moreover</td>
<td>on the contrary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>on the other hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>regardless</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>still</td>
<td>still</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too</td>
<td>though</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To Indicate Place
above
adjacent to
below
elsewhere
farther on
here
near
nearby
on the other side

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