

News Anchor Fail



TRANSITIONS

From Point A to Point c (without skipping b)

Purpose of Transitions

- ▶ Help establish clear connections between different paragraphs or subtopics

How Transitions Work

- ▶ Primary tool for keeping order in a speech
- ▶ Establish a relationship between ideas

What Transitions Are Not

- ▶ A verbal decoration that makes your speech fancier
- ▶ An exaggeration that makes the speech sound better

Common Mistake

- ▶ Using the last sentence of a paragraph to preview the contents of the next
 - ▶ Awkward: makes the last sentence of that paragraph off-topic
- ▶ Instead: begin new paragraph with a brief reference to the previous one
 - ▶ Smooth transition without going off-topic

Professional Tips

- ▶ Think of the speech as a whole
 - ▶ What is the speech trying to accomplish?
 - ▶ Think about how each topic relates to the overall goal
- ▶ Keep transitions short
 - ▶ Only meant to establish relationships between ideas
- ▶ Use synonyms
 - ▶ Helps establish relationship between words/ideas
- ▶ Repeat ideas
 - ▶ Works well when previous point/paragraph is long
 - ▶ Only recommended if it allows you to segue into the new idea
- ▶ Vary your transitions

Types of transitions

- ▶ **Similarity:** Points out a similarity from the previous paragraph to the next
 - ▶ Examples: likewise, similarly, in the same way, just like
- ▶ **exception:** contrasts an element of the idea in the second paragraph from the first
 - ▶ Examples: however, on the other hand, nevertheless, on the contrary
- ▶ **Order:** shows the sequence of ideas
 - ▶ Examples: first, second, next, initially, finally
- ▶ **time:** establishes chronology
 - ▶ Examples: after, afterwards, currently, at the same time, recently
- ▶ **Additional support:** follows previous idea with additional supporting ideas along the same line
 - ▶ Examples: additionally, furthermore, also, moreover

Types of transitions (continued)

- ▶ **Cause and effect:** When the succeeding paragraph is a direct result of the previous paragraph
 - ▶ Examples: consequently, as a result, hence, thus
- ▶ **position:** establishes place and position, whether physically or in a conceptual form of organization
 - ▶ Examples: behind, adjacent, on top of it
- ▶ **emphasis:** When you want to emphasize the main point in a previous paragraph in the succeeding one
 - ▶ Examples: in fact, of course, indeed
- ▶ **example:** more commonly used in sentence, not paragraph transitions
 - ▶ Examples: for instance, to illustrate, as an example
- ▶ **Summary/conclusion:** used to transition into your conclusion
 - ▶ Examples: as a while, to conclude, to sum up, in the end

Applying Transitions

- ▶ Using your “pick your noun” worksheet, begin writing your first speech.
 - ▶ Your introduction is completed, now develop your thesis into the body of your speech.
 - ▶ Introduction (Hook, link, thesis, Preview)
 - ▶ Body:
 - ▶ Paragraph #1: Main idea (supporting detail)
 - ▶ Paragraph #2: Main idea (supporting detail)
 - ▶ Paragraph #3: Main idea (supporting detail)

CONCLUSIONS

Like concussions, but less painful.

Five types to choose from

- ▶ Re-cap main points
- ▶ Connect back to introduction/thesis
- ▶ Provide the “moral of the story”
 - ▶ Problem/solution, benefit/value, answer question, provide course of action
- ▶ Affirm connection between listeners’ needs/interests and your speech topic
- ▶ Dramatic finish: Emotional appeal, slogan, etc.

Your Task:

Add 3 transitions and a Conclusion to your Persuasive Speech #2

- ▶ Introduction
 - ▶ Hook
 - ▶ Link
 - ▶ Thesis and Preview (supporting details)
- ▶ Body
 - ▶ Supporting Detail 1:
 - ▶ Supporting Detail 2:
 - ▶ Supporting Detail 3:
- ▶ Conclusion!

TRANSITIONS MUST BE INCLUDED!