

2. COHESIVE DEVICES/TRANSITION SIGNALS

There are a lot of words and phrases that we use to show the structure of discourse. Discourse is a term used when we talk about larger pieces of speech and writing than a sentence. A good piece of writing is carefully constructed and all parts are properly linked. Phrases are connected to form sentences; sentences are joined to make paragraphs. There are a number of linking words and linking phrases (in grammars they are usually referred to as transition signals) to show how one idea is related to the next to make this relationship clear. Any morphological classes of words may function as cohesive devices or transition signals. Transition words give your piece of writing coherence, which makes it easier to follow your ideas. Each transition signal has a special meaning. Each one shows how the following sentence or a piece of message relates to the preceding one. Transition words signal the connection between passages of the text, thus creating textual cohesion.

The most common transition signals are the following:

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
Structuring information: a) ordering points	to begin/start with, firstly, first of all, in the first place secondly, in the third place next, also, then besides	visų pirma, pirmiausia, iš pradžių antra, trečia
b) introducing a similar, additional idea	what is more in addition, moreover, furthermore likewise, similarly finally/lastly	po to, tuomet, taip pat be to dar be to, dar (daugiau) ne tik, bet ir / bet taip pat
c) listing advantages	one advantage (of) another advantage (of) an additional advantage (of) the main/greatest advantage (of)	taip pat (ir)/panašiai galu gale, pagaliau vienas pranašumas, kitas pranašumas dar vienas pranašumas
d) listing disadvantages	one/another/an additional disadvantage/negative aspect/drawback (of) the main/greatest/first disadvantage/drawback (of)	didžiausias/pagrindinis pranašumas vienas/kitas/dar vienas trūkumas pagrindinis/didžiausias/ pirmas trūkumas
EXAMPLES		
<p>❖ What can be done to conserve the tropical rainforests? To begin (start) with, measures should be taken to reduce the demand for new hardwood products. First, governments could do this by putting a high tax on these products. Next, sustainable timber extraction in the tropical rainforests should be encouraged. That is, replacing as many trees as a timber company cuts down. In addition (also, what is more), the practice of agro forestry (in which cattle graze within the forests so that farmers do not need to cut down trees) should be promoted. And finally, other causes of deforestation should be also addressed, such as, lack of alternative fuel, the need to create grazing land for cattle and the widespread public ignorance about the ecological importance of rainforests.</p> <p>❖ There are several reasons why intensive farming methods fail in tropical climates. Firstly, tropical countries have poor soil. Secondly, there are more pests there than in temperate areas. Thirdly (besides), livestock in the tropics is heavily infested with</p>		

parasites.

- ❖ There is no easy solution to the world food crisis. But three strategies will help to ease the problem. **First(ly)**, population growth must be controlled. **Second(ly)**, the short-term economic gains of intensive farming must be sacrificed and replaced with conservation-oriented methods that replenish the soil and improve long-term productivity. **Finally/Lastly**, we must encourage the people in developing countries to become self-sufficient in food production.
- ❖ The photovoltaic cell is simple. It has a transparent metallic film at the top. Below this is a layer of silicon. **Besides**, the cell is solid-state. There are no moving parts. Since there are no moving parts to break down, the cell lasts a long time. **In addition**, silicon is one of the commonest elements in the world.
- ❖ Three basic steps are involved in the process. **First**, data is fed into the computer's memory. **Then**, when the program is run, the computer performs a set of instructions and processes the data. **Finally**, we can see the results (the output) on the screen or in printed form.
- ❖ The trend in architecture now favours smaller scale building design that reflects a growing public awareness of environmental issues such as energy efficiency. **Likewise**, people today recognise that a well designed environment improves the quality of life but it is not necessarily achieved by adopting one well defined style of architecture.
- ❖ The increased pace of globalization of economy, politics, culture and society and the rise of information technologies are problematizing the meaning of citizenship. Neither political nor economic systems are now coextensive with boundaries of nation states, and the ability of nation states to regulate economic and social matters is diminishing. **Likewise**, people's lives around the world are being woven together in increasingly complex ways by the global economy.
- ❖ For example, the way you move an image with a mouse is to put the pointer on the object you want to move, press the mouse button and drag the image from one place on the screen to another. **Similarly**, the mouse is used to grab one corner of the image and stretch it into another shape.
- ❖ **One advantage** of the wetlands is that these areas are important for cultivation and agriculture. **An additional advantage** of the wetlands is that they act as giant water purifiers. **The greatest advantage** of the wetlands is that they prevent floods and act as water reservoirs, replenishing underground aquifers needed in drier months.
- ❖ **One advantage** of the photovoltaic cell is that it is very simple. **Another advantage** is that this cell is solid-state. It has no moving parts.
The greatest advantage is that the photovoltaic cell is a clean source of energy.
- ❖ **One disadvantage** of food aid program is that it is, at best, a short-term strategy for dealing with an emergency. **Another disadvantage (drawback, negative aspect)** is that it can stifle initiative of local people and create a culture of dependency. **The greatest disadvantage** is that it does nothing to solve the long-term shortage of food.

NOTE:

1. Don't confuse **at first** with **first(ly)**. We use **at first** to talk about the beginning of a situation, when making a contrast with what happens/happened later. **At first** is often followed by **but**. For example:

At first they refused to consider the issue, **but** then changed their minds.

First(ly) is a transition word. For example:

First(ly), (not **At first**).....**second(ly)**, **third(ly)**, etc.

2. Don't confuse **Lastly** with **At last**. **At last** is not used to introduce the last element in a series.

Lastly = Finally. For example:

Firstly,..... **Secondly**,..... **Thirdly**,..... and **lastly/finally**, (**not** at last).....

3. Both **At last** and **Finally** can suggest the idea of impatience or inconvenience resulting from a long wait or delay. However, **at last** usually stands before the subject of the sentence, whereas **finally** goes with the verb. Compare:

*There is no sharp boundary between the atmosphere and the outer space. Instead, a vague zone of nebulous gases becomes rarer and rarer until **at last** the characteristics of the atmosphere cease.*

*There is no sharp boundary between the atmosphere and the outer space. Instead, a vague zone of nebulous gases becomes rarer and rarer until the characteristics of the atmosphere **finally** cease.*

4. **Firstly, secondly** etc. are more formal than **first, second** etc.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
e) introducing an opposite/contrasting idea marking incompatibility between information in different discourse units	however/but, still, yet nevertheless nonetheless instead, in contrast on the contrary on the other hand in spite of this, despite this alternatively	tačiau, vis dėlto, vis tiktai vieto j to, priešingai iš kitos pusės, kita vertus nepaisant to antraip
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The use of an architectural style cannot be said to start or finish on a specific date. Neither it is possible to say exactly what characterises a particular movement. But the origin of what is now generally known as modern architecture can be traced back to the social and technological changes of the 18th and 19th centuries. ❖ Even high-school students can recite some projected outcomes: the oceans will warm, and glaciers will melt, causing sea levels to rise and salt water to inundate low-lying coasts. Yet, less familiar effects could be equally detrimental. Notably, computer models indicate that global warming will expand the incidence and distribution of many serious medical disorders. ❖ Why do humans, virtually alone among all animal species, display a distinct left or right-handedness? Not even our closest relatives among the apes possess such decided lateral asymmetry, as psychologists call it. Yet, about 90 per cent of every human population that has ever lived appears to have been right-handed. ❖ Dot- matrix printers use pins to print the dots required to shape a character. They print texts and graphics and nowadays some of them can print up to 450 characters per second (cps); however, they produce relatively low resolution output – 72 or 144 dots per inch. The level of quality, while suitable for preliminary drafts, is not recommended for reports or books that have a wide audience. They are slower than laser printers but much cheaper. On the contrary, ink-jet printers are quite fast, silent and not as expensive as laser printers. Nevertheless, you can expect high quality results because there are some ink-jet printers on the market with a resolution of 720 dpi. ❖ Excessive heat kills insects as effectively as cold does. Nevertheless, within their survivable range of temperatures, mosquitoes proliferate faster and bite more as air becomes warmer. ❖ The scientists found that the brain needs good-quality sleep immediately after practising a task if it is to learn to improve at it. Those who substitute study for sleep, particularly those who miss sleep, will get little benefit from extra effort. Instead, they may perform worse than expected because tiredness is a major cause of poor decision-making. ❖ The aim of such research is not, however, to encourage the use of gas masks when unloading the washing. Instead, it is to bring a sense of perspective to the debate about pollution. ❖ What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion neurones are much more talented – and human perception far more complicated – than previously imagined. They have built robots that can 		

recognise the misalignment of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimetre in a controlled factory environment. **But** the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 per cent that is irrelevant. **Nonetheless**, as information theorists, neuroscientists, and computer experts pool their talents, they are finding ways to get some lifelike intelligence from robots.

- ❖ Women tend to research thoroughly before applying for positions or attending interviews. Men, **on the other hand**, seem to rely on their ability to sell themselves and to convince employers that any shortcomings they have will not prevent them from doing a good job.
- ❖ While domestic users in rich countries tend to be wasteful in their use of water, regarding it as essentially free and plentiful, they play only a small part in total water use. **On the other hand**, the quality of water needed for domestic use is much higher than that needed for industry or farming.
- ❖ Another field in which amateurs have traditionally played an important role is palaeontology. Adrian Hunt, a palaeontologist at Mesa Technical College in New Mexico, insists that his is the field in which amateurs have made the biggest contribution. The development of high-tech equipment has also played a role. **Despite this**, he says, the best sensors for finding fossils are human eyes - lots of them.
- ❖ Before his death in 1940, Maillart completed other remarkable bridges and continued to refine his designs. **However**, architects often recognised the high quality of Maillart's structures before his fellow engineers did, and in 1947 the architectural section of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City devoted a major exhibition entirely to his works. **In contrast**, very few American structural engineers at that time even heard of Maillart.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
f) introducing examples, explaining, supporting and clarifying previous statements	for example, for instance, such as one typical/clear/ striking/example to be more specific/ exact/accurate/precise namely, so to say that is (to say) this/which means that... that/this is why in other words, to put it in another way	pavyzdžiui, kaip antai tipiškas/aiškus/ryškus pavyzdys tiksliau sakant tai yra/būtent taip sakant tai yra / kitaip tariant tai/kas reiškia, kad..... štai kodėl kitaip sakant/ kitais žodžiais tariant
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There are different ways we could improve our performance. For instance, we could try and visit five customers a day instead of three. ❖ The varying temperatures of different seasons lead to different weather patterns. In winter, for example, the air over the ocean might be warmer than the air over the land. ❖ The best packages also include networking facilities, which add a new dimension of productivity to business. For example, managers of different departments can have direct access to a common database, which represents an enormous advantage. ❖ Another disadvantage is that the raw materials for solar panels, such as glass and aluminium, are quite expensive. ❖ Other things that add stress, such as air pollutants, insects, disease, drought, or 		

very cold weather also harm trees and plants.

- ❖ The trees of the Amazon rain forest are chemically very active. **To be more specific, (to be more exact, to be more precise)** they provide 50% of the world's annual production of oxygen.
- ❖ The crisis stems largely from humankind's attempts at "development", **namely**, from our efforts to make our lives more sophisticated, more comfortable and more satisfying.
- ❖ The rate of sea level rise has probably been occurring for the past century or two – since before humanity began releasing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. **That is to say**, the next century might see only a continuation of the natural rise in sea level that has long been tolerated.
- ❖ However, the name is not everything. For a brand to be successful, marketers have to know what the consumer needs and wants, so a lot of market research is necessary. This gives a 'consumer profile', **that is to say**, a kind of picture of the typical customer.
- ❖ Until quite recently the fishing zone around a country (**that is**, the area where fishing is restricted to boats from that country) was only a few kilometres wide.
- ❖ Similarly, as your e-mail message travels across the net, it is copied temporarily on many computers in between. **This means** it can be read by unscrupulous people who illegally enter computer systems.
- ❖ RAM stands for 'random access memory' and is working area of the computer, **that is**, the basic location where the microprocessor stores the required information.
- ❖ When the trees are cut down the land does not support the crops, **which means** that the land in the tropical rainforests is very poor.
- ❖ Most of this water does not belong to any particular country. Perhaps **this is why** so many nations plunder the oceans so selfishly.
- ❖ Prices in the city centre have gone up. **That is why** we should look for new office space in the suburbs.
- ❖ The high temperatures cause the nitrogen in the air to form a variety of oxide gases. These account for a further 25 million tons of fixed nitrogen each year. **In other words**, through our efforts we are more than doubling the quantity of fixed nitrogen in the Earth.
- ❖ The high temperatures cause the nitrogen in the air to form a variety of oxide gases. These account for further 25 million tons of fixed nitrogen each year. **To put it another way**, through our efforts we are more than doubling the quantity of fixed nitrogen in the air.
- ❖ In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries revolutions in transport have speeded up the time it takes to travel between places. A process of time-space convergence has thus occurred. **In other words**, places have effectively moved together or "converged" on one another.

NOTE:

It is important to note that **for example/ for instance** can be used in initial and in mid position in a sentence. However, **such as** cannot be used at the beginning of a sentence.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
g) introducing an effect or result, marking the conclusions that the author expects the reader to draw	accordingly, therefore so, thus, as a result hence as a consequence consequently	todél, taigi, vadinasi taigi, dėl tos priežasties

EXAMPLES

- ❖ Where logging occurs (that is, the cutting down of forests for timber) forest-dependent creatures in that area will be forced to leave. Ground-dwelling herbivores may return within a decade. However, arboreal marsupials (that is animals which live in trees) may not recover to pre-logging densities for over a century. As more forests are logged, animal population sizes will be reduced further. **Accordingly**, it is a scientific fact that increasing the area that is logged in any region will increase the probability that forest-dependent animals will become extinct.
 - ❖ All the information stored in the RAM is temporary, so it is lost when the machine is turned off. **Therefore**, if we want to use this information later on, we have to save it and store it on a disk. When running an application, the microprocessor finds its location in the storage device (the floppy or hard disk) and transfers a temporary copy of the application to the RAM area. **Consequently**, the size of RAM is very important if we want to increase the performance of a computer when several applications are open at the same time or when a document is very complex.
 - ❖ Once mosquitoes acquired the virus, the July heat wave that accompanied the drought would speed up the viral maturation inside the insects. **Consequently**, as infected mosquitoes sought blood meals, they could spread the virus to birds at a rapid rate.
 - ❖ Greater freedom, combined with a sense of history, prompted the smarter companies in the entertainment business to re-invent themselves. They saw what happened to those of their predecessors who were stuck with one form of distribution. **So**, these days, the powers in the entertainment business are no longer movie studios, or television broadcasters, or publishers; all those businesses have become part of bigger businesses still,...
 - ❖ This language had been extinct for about a century, but had been quite well documented. **So**, when a strong movement grew for its revival, it was possible to reconstruct it.
 - ❖ The researchers' goal is to create robots that people feel comfortable around. They are concentrating on the face because they believe facial expressions are the most important way to transfer emotional messages. We read those messages by interpreting expressions to decide whether a person is happy, frightened, angry, or nervous. **Thus**, the Japanese robot is designed to detect emotions in the person it is "looking at" by sensing changes in the spatial arrangement of the person's eyes, nose, eyebrows, and mouth.
- ❖ Consumption is much higher where pipelines are laid than in regions where water has to be carried from a well. **Thus**, the provision of piped water services – while highly desirable from a health point of view – greatly increases water use, putting a further strain on scarce resources.
- The finest pigment available to medieval artists was ultramarine, which began to appear in Western art in the 13th century. It was made from the blue mineral lapis lazuli, of which only one source was known: the remote mines of Badakshan, now Afghanistan. In addition to the difficulty of transporting the mineral over such distances, making the pigment was a tremendously laborious business. **As a result**, ultramarine could cost more than its weight in gold, and medieval artists were very selective in using it.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
h) marking summation, showing that a unit of discourse is intended to conclude or	in conclusion finally/ lastly to conclude/to sum up all things considered	užbaigiant galiausiai, pabaigoje apibendrinant, reziumuojant

summarising the information in the preceding discourse	all in all on the whole taking everything into consideration/account	apskritai atsižvelgiant į visas aplinkybes/ turint galvoje visas aplinkybes atsižvelgus į viską
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In conclusion, the depressive effect of low sunlight levels may help to explain the high suicidal rate in the Scandinavian countries, and more importantly, it may suggest a remedy. ❖ All in all, the results do indicate that hurricanes will gain intensity as the globe warms, but perhaps not so much as was once feared. ❖ Taking everything into consideration, the intensive hunting of a certain breed of animal can often greatly upset the balance of nature. ❖ To sum up, the earth is suffering as a result of destruction wreaked upon it by humanity. It's high time we cleaned up this dreadful mess. ❖ To conclude, it seems that human genetic similarity greatly outweighs the variations. And because our genes have changed so very little since Palaeolithic times, if you want to be a lean, mean, survival machine why not try exercising like a caveman? ❖ On the whole, although there are those who would rank money as the single most important thing in life, the vast majority would disagree. ❖ Finally, sustainable agriculture is no magic bullet for feeding the world. It is an approach rather than a blueprint. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lastly, freedom of speech is a basic right of every individual, regardless of race or creed. ❖ All things (points) considered, it could be concluded that a certain degree of censorship is always necessary. The best course of action would be to attempt to achieve a balance between the requirements of the country and the public. 		

Scientific texts abound in words and phrases that express the author's attitude towards the message. They can convey the author's comment on the content or the style of the message, expressing the author's judgement about the certainty, reliability and limitations of the propositions. They can also comment on the source of the information or convey the author's attitude or evaluation, value judgement about the proposition's content, marking the actuality of propositions, commenting on what is surprising or expected, describing the manner of speaking. In a modern grammar such words and phrases can be referred to as stance adverbials (see Biber et al, 2003).

The most frequently used ones are the following:

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
a) to convey certainty, evidence	obviously, evidently, apparently it is obvious, naturally, of course, certainly, it goes without saying, surely needless to say no doubt, beyond doubt undoubtedly indeed, truly	aiškiai, neabejotinai akivaizdžiai neabejotinai akivaizdu, aišku, savaime suprantama, žinoma nereikia nė sakyti be abejonės iš tikrųjų/tikrai,

b) to highlight /emphasise a point	definitely particularly, in particular, especially it is worth noting	neabejotinaĩ ypač/ypatingai verta pastebėti/pabrėžti
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The time of high-water thus changes from day to day, and is evidently related to the position of the moon. ❖ Native to the Caspian Sea, zebra mussels were detected in North America in 1988, apparently having made their way over in the ballast tanks of ocean-going freighters. ❖ At least ten tornadoes were reported by spotters in the Newport/Morehead City County Warning area, and these apparently caused some structural damage. ❖ It is obvious that an extensive road network encourages people to build amenities such as shopping centres, movie theatres and sports facilities out of town. ❖ Obviously, inferences as to the composition and structure of most of the mantle and all of the core must come indirectly. ❖ Women who apply for jobs in middle or senior management have a higher success rate than men, according to an employment survey. But of course far fewer of them apply for these positions. ❖ Naturally (of course, certainly), artificial fertilisers are much more powerful than organic fertilisers. ❖ Of course (beyond doubt), if managed properly, the rainforest can provide the world's need for these natural resources on a perpetual basis. ❖ Natural variability has in the past influenced climate at a time-scale relevant to humans – and doubtless will again. ❖ More research is needed, but the initial findings undoubtedly indicate that this growing cocktail of soot, particles, aerosols and other pollutants are becoming a major environmental hazard for Asia. ❖ No doubt, plants grown in artificial fertilisers are often tasteless and have a low nutritional value. ❖ Needless to say, that plants grown in artificial fertilisers are often tasteless and have a low nutritional value. ❖ When we think of wildlife facing extinction, we usually have in mind large majestic animals such as whales, elephants and rhinos or the cuddly black-and-white panda. These creatures are indeed at risk of extinction because of irresponsible and cruel hunting by human predators. 		

- ❖ By moving very little, the birds rendered themselves invisible – **truly**, the world's first stealth aircraft.
- ❖ Statistics on mortality show that death rates increase during extremely hot days, **particularly** among very old and young people.
- ❖ Most of the warming basically has been in the Northern Hemisphere, **particularly** in Siberia.
- ❖ Global climate change could also change the frequency and severity of flooding, along rivers **in particular**.
- ❖ In addition to problems close to the shore, there is a lucrative fishing industry, **particularly** for tuna, in the deep seas beyond national zone boundaries.
- ❖ If we look at the figures for Europe as a whole, and Germany **in particular**, we can see some quite encouraging trends.
- ❖ The Internet has increasingly emerged as a key source for news, communication and comfort during major events, **especially** after the Sept.11 attacks on the United States.
- ❖ Climate models indicate that global warming will be felt most acutely at high latitudes, **especially** in the Arctic.
- ❖ The statistics from the most recent two years are alarming, **indeed**.
- ❖ Just as people go bald or grey at different rates, so the same is true for their mental faculties. Why this should be the case for memory and other mental functions is not yet clear, but physical factors **definitely** play a part.
- ❖ **It is worth noting** that the basic message of Islam is that Allah and His creation are distinctly different entities.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
to express some level of doubt/ supposition or likelihood of a proposition, to soften a suggestion	probably, perhaps/ possibly obviously, in all probability presumably hardly likely it seems likely / most likely	tur bût/tikriausiai, galbût/galimas dalykas matyt/greičiausiai labai galimas dalykas galimas dalykas/turbût/ vargu ar, mažai tikėtina, kad... atrodo, kad... tikėtina, kad...

EXAMPLES

- ❖ Red squirrels **probably** benefit more from having more living space than from the chance to mix genes.
- ❖ In fact, working hours have increased noticeably since 1970 - **perhaps** because real wages have stagnated since that year.
- ❖ Perhaps this explains mass roosting by starlings in built-up areas. Individuals often perch beside neon signs and street lamps. **Presumably**, the birds enjoy the faint glow of heat from the bulb.
- ❖ Prisoners spot lies fairly well, **possibly** because they live in a world of deceit and must become adroit.
- ❖ Natural variability has in the past influenced climate at a time - scale relevant to humans – and, **in all probability**, will again.
- ❖ Honest expressions do not linger. Any expressions that are more than ten seconds long, and most that last longer than five, are **probably** fake.
- ❖ The largest cause of the destruction of rainforests is **probably** the creation of grazing land to feed cattle.
- ❖ The change was so abrupt; it is **hardly likely** to be anthropogenic greenhouse warming alone.
- ❖ Despite the increase in women drivers, McKenna's researchers found no evidence that this is changing accident patterns. **It seems** that age is far more important than gender in the car.
- ❖ However, recent research has shown that a genetic problem can be responsible for obesity. **It seems** that some people are programmed to consume more than others.
- ❖ **It is most likely** that both the Antarctic and the smaller Greenland ice caps will remain constant in size as the experts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a body established in 1988, maintain.
- ❖ Throughout history societies have adapted to these changes. However, **it is quite likely** that these adaptations will become more difficult because of human impact on the environment.
- ❖ The survey shows that men and women aged 17 to 20 are **most likely** to be involved in bend accidents – men almost twice as often – but the differences decreases as drivers mature.
- ❖ **"It's very likely** that scientists will end up concluding that we're all born with the potential to acquire very fine-grained absolute pitch. It's really just a matter of life getting in the way", she contends.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
a) to mark limitation of propositions / to generalize	as a general/rule generally, typically on the whole, by and large, in general in most/many cases, mostly largely	kaip taisyklė, paprastai, kaip paprastai būna apskritai daugeliu atveju
b) to mark partially correct statements	to a certain/some/large extent/degree in a way/sense this is partly (true), up to a point, there is some truth in ...	didžia dalimi, žymiai tam tikru/žymiu laipsniu/mastu/lygiu tam tikra prasme iš dalies

EXAMPLES

- ❖ **As a rule**, overgrazing and woodcutting are responsible for most of the desertification and loss of topsoil.
- ❖ **As a general rule**, 80 litres of water per person per day are enough for a reasonable quality of life, but the regional differences are considerable.
- ❖ Land degradation, **by and large**, can and does occur far from any climatic desert.
- ❖ **In general**, organisms that live in the wild are stronger and more resistant to disease than domestic strains.
- ❖ Land degradation can and does, **in most cases**, occur far from any climatic desert.
- ❖ Scientists **generally** agree on the likely rise in the average global temperatures over the next century.
- ❖ **Typically (as a rule)**, nonpoint source pollution originates from rain and melted snow flowing over the land.
- ❖ In permafrost regions summer thaw produces melt water, which is **typically** unable to infiltrate into the ground because of the ice-rich frozen soil found in permafrost.
- ❖ By the 1930s many buildings emerging from this movement were designed in the International Style. This was **largely** characterised by the bold use of new materials and simple, geometric forms, often with white walls supported by stilt-like pillars.
- ❖ During the scientific revolution of the 17th century, scientists were **largely** men of private means who pursued their interest in natural philosophy for their own edification.
- ❖ Profitability is **to a certain degree** determined by the way in which a company manages its working capital.
- ❖ Mining has often been the forerunner of agriculture. It is also, **to a certain extent**, the basis of commerce and industry.
- ❖ The chemist and the pharmacist are dealing, **to a large extent**, with raw materials which consist of minerals.
- ❖ Climate. It's a calming word, giving a picture of stability and gradual change. Yet, **this is partly true**, since recent reports have shown that climate can change radically.
- ❖ Einstein was a solitary, somewhat slow child who had affection at home but whose phenomenal intelligence emerged without any obvious parental input. This **may have been partly due to** the fact that at the start of the 20th Century a lot of the Newtonian laws of physics were being questioned.
- ❖ **In a sense**, volcanoes serve as "windows" to the earth's interior. The materials they erupt help scientists learn about conditions within the earth.
- ❖ I remember my guide said that gorillas are better than us. They are peaceful. They have no tribes. When they fight they have a good reason. We fight for nothing. **In a sense**, he was right.
- ❖ **In a way**, you can think of a 3D model as a grid of box models where the air is being moved through the boxes.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
to express reality/actuality	in fact, in practice, it is a fact that..., truly the fact (of the matter) is indeed, actually, as a matter of fact	Iš tikrųjų, faktiškai tikrai

EXAMPLES

- ❖ Nonhuman primates are our closest living relatives and their loss is, **in fact**, linked to global extinction crises.
- ❖ All glaciers move faster in the summer than in the winter. Long glaciers, **as a matter of fact**, move more rapidly than do the short ones.
- ❖ The loggerhead is the most common sea turtle using the area for nesting; **as a matter of fact**, Florida is the second most important nestling area in the world for loggerhead sea turtles.
- ❖ Water conservation is not a new idea in the United States. **In fact**, more than 40 states now have some type of water conservation program.
- ❖ The source of the material of most sedimentary rocks may have been pre-existing igneous rocks. **Indeed**, the earliest sediments are regarded by most geologists as having been derived from already existing igneous rocks.
- ❖ Freimer says some children are probably genetically predisposed toward absolute pitch – and this innate inclination blossoms during childhood music lessons. **Indeed**, many researchers now point to this harmony of nature and nurture to explain why musicians with absolute pitch show different levels of the talent.
- ❖ But our research shows that wearing clothes which have been dry cleaned is **actually** a person's main source of exposure.
- ❖ Some governments **actually** encourage the problem by subsidising their own fishing industries.
- ❖ Environmentalist groups say that India's location makes it a more convenient shopping spot for those looking for wildlife products. **Truly**, India is a victim of its own success.

NOTE:

It is necessary to note that some transition signals can have ambiguous or multiple functions. It is difficult to analyze, for example, **truly**, **indeed** and **definitely**. In some cases they seem to have the meaning of reality or truth. However, sometimes they can convey the meaning of evidence or certainty, or they can be interpreted as having an intensifying function.

Compare:

*Environmentalist groups say that India's location makes it a more convenient shopping spot for those looking for wildlife products. **Truly**, India is a victim of its own success. By moving very little, the birds rendered themselves invisible – **truly**, the world's first stealth aircraft.*

*The source of the material of most sedimentary rocks may have been pre-existing igneous rocks. **Indeed**, the earliest sediments are regarded by most geologists as having been derived from already existing igneous rocks.*

*The statistics from the most recent two years are alarming, **indeed**.*

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
to convey an evaluation of a proposition or assessment of expectations	fortunately/luckily unfortunately surprisingly/ ironically/ shockingly strange to say/strangely it is strange/amazing that... unbelievably interestingly hopefully	laimingai gaila, deja nelauktai nors ir keista, bet keista/stebina, kad... tiesiog neįtikėtina, bet įdomu, kad... tikimasi, jei pasiseks,...

EXAMPLES	
❖	It flooded 30 city blocks and destroyed a number of small, one-storey buildings. Luckily , there had been enough warning for people to evacuate the low-lying areas close to the sea shore.
❖	Scientists, generally agree on the likely rise in the average global temperatures over the next century. Unfortunately , projecting the change in particular regions is more difficult.
❖	Sulphur dioxide is, incidentally, also emitted from volcanoes when they erupt. Fortunately , volcanoes do not erupt very often.
❖	Surprisingly , scientists have a better understanding of how many stars there are in the galaxy than how many species there are on Earth.
❖	Ironically , forced to rely on government handouts, water utilities often pay more attention to what politicians want than what the consumer needs.
❖	Shockingly , a big chunk of their hard earned income is lost in such avoidable expenses.
❖	Our great land masses are, curiously , the lightest materials that compose the earth.
❖	Strangely , while driving along the country roads with the survey team, the habitat didn't look at all appropriate for hosting Eld's deer.
❖	It is strange (Strange to say) that nitrogen levels actually go down...
❖	It is amazing to find that there is an animal world in the upper level.
❖	Unbelievably , over 200,000 acres of rainforest are burned every day.
❖	Interestingly , embarrassment seems only to appear at the age of eighteen months, much later than other expressions.
❖	Since the 1880s, Los Angeles has been transformed from a sleepy cattle town with a population of 4,000, to a seething metropolis that now accounts for nearly one per cent of global greenhouse emissions. Surprisingly , LA is now becoming the forum for some of the most progressive environmental thought in the USA. The city is full of contradictions. Often regarded as the apotheosis of consumerism and material extravagance, it is seen as the essence of anti – nature. Paradoxically , people often move to Los Angeles because of nature; attracted by its climate, the snow-capped mountains, the ocean and the beaches.
❖	Hopefully , scientists soon will be able to spin spider silk without the aid of spiders – achieving an age-old human quest to harness one of nature's most remarkable materials.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
referring to the source of information: a) identifying it b) without specifying it	according to with reference to.... as Aristotle once said one theory holds that... it is often/widely/generally claimed/suggested/ argued/maintained/ believed/held that..... some/many/most people/experts/ scientists/critics claim/suggest/argue/ believe/point out/support the view that...	remiantis (kuo), pagal... dažnai/plačiai/paprastai tvirtinama/siūloma/ įrodinėjama/tvirtinama/ tikima,/laikoma, kad.... kai kas/dauguma/ ekspertai/mokslininkai siūlo/ginčijasi/tiki/remia požiūrį, kad.....

EXAMPLES

- ❖ **With reference to** the World Disasters Report, published by the Red Cross, 2000 and 2001 were the two worst years for disasters ever recorded.
- ❖ **As Aristotle once said**, winds within the earth whipped up the occasional shakings of the earth's surface.
- ❖ **As Paul Claudel once said**: "Nature is only an immense ruin".
- ❖ **According to** the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, more than 8 billion people will inhabit the earth by the year 2030.
- ❖ **According to Brinkman**, most left-handers have left hemisphere dominance but also some capacity in the right hemisphere.
- ❖ **According to a recent survey**, 12 per cent of the labour force is earning less than the minimum wage.
- ❖ **According to statistics**, it is becoming increasingly rare in many countries for families to eat together.
- ❖ **According to the most conservative estimate**, all the rainforests in the world will be gone in less than a century.
- ❖ They spend only a small fraction of their funds on conserving the existing forests or on research. Their ultimate aim, **according to critics**, is to grow hardwood trees as a renewable cash crop.
- ❖ **One theory holds** that from the core outwards there is a series of thick layers made of ice, clouds and gases.
- ❖ The dog **is widely believed** to be the first domesticated animal.
- ❖ **It is generally claimed** that the dogs originated in East Asia and spread all over the world.
- ❖ **It is argued (claimed, maintained, believed, held)** that a badly-planned food program is a waste of time and resources.
- ❖ Yet, **researchers suggest (point out, support the view)** that some changes seem to be under way.
- ❖ **Evidence suggests** that this is the fate of most information technology used in the classroom.
- ❖ **Scientists believe** that when leaves are frequently bathed in this acid fog, essential nutrients in their needles are stripped away.
- ❖ **Psychologists now believe** that among right-handed people, probably 95 per cent have their language centre in the left hemisphere, while 5 per cent have right-sided language.

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
explicitly marking a proposition as the author's opinion, conveying some level of personal doubt or certainty, expressing limit of knowledge	in my opinion/view, to my mind, my opinion is... I am inclined to believe that... it seems/appears to me that..., it strikes me that.... as far as I am concerned.... I am(not) convinced, I am certain I feel strongly that...	mano nuomone aš linkęs(-usi) manyti, kad... atrodo, kad..... dėl manęs, (tai)... esu/nesu įsitikinęs(-usi) tikras(-a) aš tvirtai įsitikinęs(-usi),

	I definitely feel/think that... as far as I know, to the best of my knowledge	kad ... kiek man žinoma
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Personally, I think it will take many years to change; it's a very old business and the tradition will not bend easily. ❖ It seems to me that smuggling of diamonds by individuals will always continue to provide an illicit supply of stones to the market. ❖ I am inclined to believe/ I feel strongly/ I definitely think that the very nature of the diamond business demands secrecy – it's part of the culture. ❖ As far as I am concerned this point is not worth considering. ❖ I'm certain/ I am convinced it will not take long for corrupt and imaginative people in crime business to figure out its loopholes. ❖ I feel strongly/ I definitely think that if we lose those wild strains, the field could be devastated and mankind would starve. ❖ As far as I know, sharks are among the world's most successful and diverse groups of animals. 		

MEANING	WORDS/PHRASES	TRANSLATION
to comment on the manner of conveying the message	literally speaking to tell the truth in short/briefly/to put it briefly, in a word generally/broadly speaking	tiesiogine prasme, pažodžiui tiesą pasakius trumpai/glaustai, trumpai tariant, vienu žodžiu apskritai kalbant
EXAMPLES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There is a new word in the English language that underlines the importance of conserving these resources: biodiversity, which means biological diversity, literally speaking, “many different forms of life”. ❖ In short, if we destroy the last remaining tigers, we will not see their like again. ❖ Briefly, these laws state that “no person may take, harass, harm, pursue, hurt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or attempt to engage in any such conduct to marine turtles, turtle nests and/or turtle eggs.” ❖ In a word, although ecotourism has undergone teething pains, which is not surprising for a relatively new industry, there are signs that things are changing for the better. ❖ To tell the truth, the results appeared to be most unexpected. ❖ Broadly speaking that system redistributes solar heat from the tropics around the planet. ❖ Occasionally the term “amateur” has been the source of disagreement and alternative names have been suggested but generally speaking, as long as the professional scientists acknowledge the work of non-professionals, the two groups can work productively together. ❖ Music is clearly different from language. People can, nevertheless, use it to communicate things – especially their emotions – and when allied with speech in a song, it is one of the most powerful means of communication that humans have. But what, biologically speaking, is it? 		