

Continuation Signals (a warning that there are more ideas to come)

- A final reason
- Again
- Also
- And
- And finally
- Another
- Besides
- Equally important
- First of all
- Further
- Furthermore
- In addition
- Last of all
- Likewise
- More
- Moreover
- Next
- Of equal importance
- One reason
- Other
- Secondly
- Similarly
- Then
- Too
- With

Change-of-Direction Signals (watch out, we're doubling back)

- Admittedly
- Although
- But
- Conversely
- Despite
- Different from
- doubtless
- Even though
- Granted
- However
- In contrast
- In spite of
- Instead of
- It is true
- Nevertheless
- On the contrary
- On the other hand
- Otherwise
- Rather

- Regardless
- Still
- The opposite
- Though
- To be sure
- True
- While
- Yet

Sequence Signals (there is an order to these ideas)

- A, B, C
- After
- Always
- As soon as
- Before
- During
- Earlier
- Finally
- First, second, third
- For one thing
- From here on
- Gradually
- Hence
- In the end
- In the first place
- Into (far into the night)
- Last
- Last of all
- Later
- Next
- Now
- On time
- Since
- Then
- To begin with
- Until
- While

Time Signals (when is it happening?)

- After a short time
- After awhile
- Afterward
- Already
- At last
- At length
- At the same time
- During
- Final
- Finally

- Immediately
- In the meantime
- Last
- Lastly
- Lately
- Later
- Little by little
- Next
- Now
- Once
- Presently
- Soon
- Subsequently
- The next week (month, day, year)
- Then
- Thereafter
- Ultimately
- When
- When

Illustration Signals (here's what that principle means in reality)

- Another
- For example
- For instance
- For this purpose
- For this reason
- For these reasons
- Furthermore
- In addition
- In the same way as
- Just as important
- Moreover
- Most important
- Much like
- Similar to
- Similarly
- Specifically
- Such as
- To be specific
- To begin with
- To illustrate
- To this end
- With this in mind

Emphasis Signals (This is important)

- Aboveall
- A central issue
- A distinctive quality

- A key feature
- A major development
- A major event
- A primary concern
- A significant factor
- A vital force
- Above all
- Again
- As a matter of fact
- As has been noted
- As I have said
- By the way
- Especially important
- Especially relevant
- Especially valuable
- First and foremost
- Important to note
- Importantly
- In fact
- Indeed
- It all boils down to
- More than anything else
- Most noteworthy
- Most of all
- Of course
- Pay particular attention to
- Remember that
- Should be noted
- The basic concept
- The chief outcome
- The crux of the matter
- The main value
- The most substantial issue
- The principle item
- To be sure

Cause, Condition, or Result Signals (condition or modification is coming up)

- Accordingly
- Also
- As a consequence
- As a result
- Because of
- But
- Consequently
- Due to
- For this reason
- From

- Hence
- If...then
- In order that/to
- May be due to
- Nevertheless
- Not only...but
- Of
- Resulting from
- Since
- So
- So that
- That
- Then...if
- Therefore
- Thus
- Unless
- Until
- Whether
- While
- Without
- Yet

Spatial Signals (this answers the "where" question)

- About
- Above
- Across
- Adjacent
- Alongside
- Around
- Away
- Behind
- Below
- Beside
- Between
- Beyond
- By
- Close to
- East
- Far
- Here
- In
- In front of
- Inside
- Into
- Left
- Middle
- Near
- Next to
- North

- On
- Opposite
- Out
- Outside
- Over
- Over
- Right
- Side
- South
- There
- These
- This
- Toward
- Under
- upon
- West

Comparison-Contrast Signals (we will now compare idea A with idea B)

- Actually
- Also
- Although
- Analogous to
- And
- And yet
- As opposed to
- As well as
- Best
- Better
- But
- Compared with
- Conversely
- Different from
- Either...or
- Even
- For all that
- Half
- However
- In contrast
- In spite
- Instead of
- In the same (like) manner or way
- Ironically
- Less
- Less than
- Like
- More than
- Most
- Much as

- Nevertheless
- Nonetheless
- Now
- Of course
- Of this
- On the contrary
- On the other hand
- Opposite
- Or
- Rather
- Same as
- Similar to
- Similarly
- Still
- Strangely enough
- Then
- Thought
- Too
- Unless
- While
- Yet

Conclusion Signals (this ends the discussion and may have special importance)

- As a result
- As I have stated
- As you can see
- Briefly
- Consequently
- Finally
- From this we see
- Hence
- In conclusion
- In fact
- In short
- In summary
- In the end
- Last of all
- On the whole
- Therefore
- To repeat
- To sum up
- Ultimately

Fuzz Signals (idea is not exact, or author is not positive and wishes to qualify a statement)

- Alleged
- Almost
- Could

- Except
- If
- Looks like
- Maybe
- Might
- Nearly
- Probably
- Purported
- Reputed
- Seems like
- Should
- Some
- Sort of
- Was reported

Dispute Signals

- It isn't true that
- People are wrong who say that
- Deny that
- Be that as it may
- By the same token
- No doubt
- We often hear it said
- Many people claim
- Many people suppose
- It used to be thought
- In any case

Non-word Emphasis Signals

- Exclamation point (!)
- Underline
- *Italics*
- **Bold type**
- Subheads, like *The Conclusion*
indentation of paragraph
- Graphic illustrations
- Numbered points (1, 2, 3)
- Very short sentence.
Stop War.
- "quotation marks"

Signal Phrases for Summarizing, Paraphrasing, & Quotations

Based on templates: *They Say, I Say: The Moves that Matter in Academic Writing* by Gerald Graff, Cathy Birkenstein

1. Capturing Authorial Action/ For Summaries or Paraphrasing:

These target phrases alert the reader that the author is about to summarize or paraphrase another idea established by an authority on a chosen topic.

- X acknowledges that _____
- X agrees that _____.
- X argues that _____.
- X believes that _____.
- X denies/ does not deny that _____.
- X claims that _____.
- X complains that _____.
- X concedes that _____.
- X demonstrates that _____.
- X celebrates the fact that _____.
- X emphasizes that _____.
- X insists that _____.
- X observes that _____.
- X questions whether _____.
- X refuses to claim that _____.
- X reminds us that _____.
- X reports that _____.
- X suggests that _____.
- X urges u

2. Introducing Quotations:

These target phrases alert the reader that the author is about to quote directly from another source. The writer is preparing the reader for the proper parenthetical citation.

- X states, "_____."
- In her book, _____, X maintains that "_____."
- Writing in the journal XxYyZz, X complains that "_____."
- As the prominent philosopher, X puts it, "_____."
- According to X, "_____."
- X himself writes, "_____."
- In X's view, "_____."
- X agrees when she writes, "_____."
- X disagrees when he writes, "_____."
- X complicates matters further when he writes, "_____."

3. Explaining Quotations: Every paragraph must show clarification, interpretation, or necessary analysis of a supplied quotation or paraphrase. This offers the research author to have the final word in a paragraph.

- Basically, X is saying _____.
- In other words, X believes _____.
- In making this comment, X argues that _____.
- X's view confirms/reaffirms/clarifies the view that _____.
- X is insisting that _____.

- X's point is that _____.
- The essence of X's argument is that _____.

4. Introducing Statistics or "Standard Views":

The following target phrases alert the reader that the research writer is about to use numerical data or popular opinions. (Remember, numerical data is cited, conventional ideas are not.)

- Americans today tend to believe that _____.
- Conventional wisdom has it that _____.
- Common sense seems to dictate that _____.
- The standard way of thinking about topic X has it that _____.
- It is often said that _____.
- Many people assumed that _____.
- A recent study shows _____.
- Scientists recently noted that _____.
- Doctors at the XxYyZz Institute claim that _____.
- In the 2010 Census, it was shown that _____.

5. Introducing Contrasting Arguments: Frequently research writers find conflicting reports. Inclusion of these debates can add strength to their own works. Analysis of other opinions likewise needs target phrases. When using multiple viewpoints, it is crucial that the reader understands the different opinions.

A number of sociologists have recently suggested that X's work has several fundamental problems. It has become common today to dismiss X's contribution to the field of sociology.

- In their recent work, Y and Z have offered harsh critiques of Dr. X for _____.
- X argues _____.
- According to both X and Y, _____.
- Politicians _____, X argues, should _____.

6. Expressing Authorial Opinions:

The individual research writer may have opinions regarding the collected information shown in the report. Since personal voice is not allowed, the following target phrases tell the reader the commentary expressed is the research author and not a secondary source. Likewise, these statements help conclude the paragraph and allow the research writer to have the last word on the topic.

- But _____ are real and, arguable, the most significant factor in _____.
- But X is wrong that _____.
- However, it is simply not true that _____.
- Indeed, it is highly likely that _____.
- But the view that _____ does not fit all the facts.
- X is right that _____.
- X is wrong that _____.
- X is both right and wrong that _____.
- Yet a sober analysis of the matter reveals _____.
- Nevertheless, new research shows _____.
- Anyone familiar with _____ should see that _____.
- Proponents of X are right to argue that _____. But they exaggerate when they claim that _____.
- While it is true that _____, it does not necessarily follow that _____.