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

Sequence Signals (there is an order to these ideas)

- 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?)

- 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

Emphasis Signals (This is important)

- Above all
- A central issue
- A distinctive quality

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

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

- 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

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

- Ever since
- 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
• 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

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

• 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

• 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

• 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”

Fuzz Signals (idea is not exact, or author is not positive and wishes to qualify a statement)
• Alleged
• Almost
• Could
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 __________.