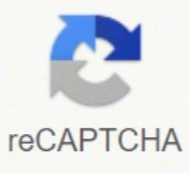




I'm not robot



Open

Reporting

- 1) **Argue** - to present an argument or opinion; to state a case for or against something
- 2) **Assert** - to state something as a fact or truth without proof
- 3) **Assume** - to suppose something to be true without proof
- 4) **Challenge** - to question the validity or truth of something
- 5) **Claim** - to state something as a fact or truth without proof
- 6) **Conclude** - to reach a decision or opinion after considering all the evidence
- 7) **Consider** - to think about something carefully
- 8) **Deny** - to state that something is not true
- 9) **Determine** - to find out something for certain
- 10) **Discover** - to find something for the first time
- 11) **Doubt** - to be uncertain about something
- 12) **Emphasize** - to stress or highlight something
- 13) **Establish** - to prove something to be true
- 14) **Examine** - to look at something closely
- 15) **Find** - to discover something
- 16) **Maintain** - to continue to believe or say something
- 17) **Note** - to mention or observe something
- 18) **Object** - to say that something is wrong or incorrect
- 19) **Observe** - to notice or see something
- 20) **Persuade** - to convince someone to do something
- 21) **Propose** - to suggest something
- 22) **Prove** - to show something to be true
- 23) **Purport** - to claim to be something that it is not
- 24) **Recommend** - to suggest something as a good idea
- 25) **Refute** - to prove that something is wrong or incorrect
- 26) **Reject** - to refuse to accept something
- 27) **Remark** - to say something
- 28) **Suggest** - to propose something
- 29) **Support** - to provide evidence for something

You should paraphrase...	You should use direct quotes...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to show you understand the main ideas/arguments of the author</li> <li>• to help explain difficult concepts or terminology</li> <li>• to highlight original ideas that are interesting when they are relevant to your research</li> <li>• to change the emphasis of information to match your own argument</li> <li>• to provide a clear 'voice' in your paper that isn't directly connected to other texts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when the original writing is strong and engaging</li> <li>• if the quote is very well known or difficult to paraphrase well</li> <li>• when the exact words of an authority would lend support to your own ideas</li> <li>• when you want to present the author's original methods or findings or exact stated position</li> </ul>

Research Acts	Findings	Factive
30 (27.03 %)	16 (14.41%)	6 (5.41%)
		Counter-factive 1 (0.9%)
		Non-factive 9 (8.11%)
	Procedures 14 (12.61%)	
	Positive 1 (0.9%)	
	Critical	
	Tentative 3 (2.7%)	
	Neutral 3 (2.7%)	
	Doubt 13 (11.72%)	Tentative 13 (11.72%)
		Critical
	Assurance 59 (53.75%)	Factive 35 (31.53%)
		Non-factive 25 (22.52%)
	Counters 1 (0.9%)	

Non-Integral Citations	Integral Citations
Research has shown that using reporting verbs greatly increases the pass rates in foundation-year programmes (Jones, 2019).	Jones (2019) shows that using reporting verbs greatly increases the pass rates in foundation-year programmes.

## Reporting verbs

- Argue
- Note
- Assert
- Object
- Assume
- Observe
- Challenge
- Persuade
- Claim
- Propose
- Contend
- Prove
- Contradict
- Purport
- Describe
- Recommend
- Dispute
- Refute
- Emphasize
- Reject
- Establish
- Remark
- Examine
- Suggest
- Find
- Support
- Maintain

Note that these verbs all differ in meaning-they cannot be used interchangeably. Here are some grammatical patterns to follow in using these verbs: Pattern 1: reporting verb + that + subject + verb acknowledge admit agree allege argue assert assume believe claim conclude consider decide demonstrate deny determine discover doubt emphasize explain find hypothesize imply indicate infer note object observe point out prove reveal say show state suggest think Da Souza argues that previous researchers have misinterpreted the data. Although both verbs have the same general meaning, namely believe, the verb assume is quite weak, while the verb insist is much stronger. As researchers have demonstrated, the procedure is harmful. Note that it is usually acceptable to use reporting verbs in either the past or present tense. For example, it is incorrect to write, "The reviewer expressed that the movie is not worth seeing." You can, however, write the following: "The reviewer expressed the view that the movie is not worth seeing." N.B.: Verbs in this category may also appear in a subordinate clause beginning with As: As Da Souza argues, misinterpretations by previous researchers need to be corrected. Usage and strength are also given. This is not a reporting verb, but is used in the same way. Try the books. There may, however, be special requirements for your course, so it is always useful to check the style guide for assignments. Too slow? Below is a checklist for this page. They are needed to connect the in-text citation to the information which you are citing. In order to do this accurately, you will need to use reporting verbs to link your in-text citation to the information cited. The second verb most closely matches the information above on this page, i.e. as a fact, and is therefore more accurate than the first one. Use a dictionary to check that you have chosen a verb with the nuance you intend. Pattern 2: reporting verb + somebody/something + for + noun/gerund applaud blame censure criticize disparage fault praise ridicule single out thank Smith criticized Jones for his use of incomplete data (OR for using incomplete data). Don't just keep repeating "Smith says." There is a wide choice of such verbs in English. The verb demonstrate in sentence (b) indicates your judgement that the researchers' evidence and reasoning are so convincing that no other conclusion is possible. Finally, there is a table which lists some of the most common reporting verbs, giving meaning, strength and usage. (2000). A common student mistake is to use this with a reporting verb such as state, which makes the sentence grammatically incorrect. Smith and Jones both present their data as conclusive. Printable PDF Version Fair-Use Policy You can indicate your attitude to the sources you cite by choosing specific verbs to refer to them. Grammar of reporting verbs are often followed by a that clause. References Bailey, S. Pattern 3: reporting verb + somebody/something + as + noun/gerund/adjective appraise assess characterize class classify define depict describe evaluate identify interpret portray present refer view Jones describes the findings as resting on irrefutable evidence. This section looks at what reporting verbs are, then looks at the strength and grammar of reporting verbs. What are reporting verbs? Consider the following examples. According to Smith (2016), using According to and state in the same sentence is a common student error. For example, the verb argue in sample sentence (a) indicates your judgement that the author's conclusion is based on evidence and reasoning, but that other conclusions might be possible. Enter your email to receive a free sample from Academic Writing Genres. See the following examples, in which the reporting verbs (point out and state) are shown in bold. Academic Writing. It is important, when using reporting verbs, to check the grammar usage to make sure that your writing is accurate. According to Smith (2016) states that using According to and state in the same sentence is a common student error. In addition, each reporting verb has a slightly different meaning, depending on what the

