

Templates for Integrating Research into Your Writing

Writing about your research is like conducting a conversation among your own ideas and those of others. In our <u>video tutorial on research writing</u> and our <u>handout on integrating sources</u> into your writing, we explain the purpose and value of using signal phrases and commentary. In this handout, we provide templates and suggested vocabulary for different ways you might frame and unpack others' ideas in your writing. For more on this subject, including many more templates, see *They Say/I Say: The Moves that Matter in Academic Writing* by Gerald Graff and Cathy Birkenstein.

Let's start with signal phrases: ways to frame others' ideas and information that you're quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing in your essay.

Neutral
X argues
According to both X and Y,
Architects, X argues, should
In their recent work, Y and Z have offered critiques of for
Suggesting agreement
In the same way, X suggests
I wholeheartedly endorse what X calls
X gives a helpful explanation of this, saying
Suggesting disagreement
Contrary to this concept, X argues that
I disagree with X's argument that
X harshly critiques this notion, saying
Suggesting both agreement and disagreement
Although I agree with X up to a point, I cannot accept his overall conclusion that
Although I disagree with much that X says, I endorse his final conclusion that
X is right that, but she seems on more dubious ground when she claims that
While X is probably wrong when she claims that, she is right that
Comparing or transitioning between others' ideas
By Demonstrating, X's work [extends] the findings of Y.
X's findings [call into questions] the widely accepted theory that
The results of X contradict/refute Y's conclusion that
Whereas X provides ample evidence that, Y and Z's research on and convinces me that instead.
X's theory of is extremely useful because it sheds insight on the difficult problem of
If group X is right that, as I think they are, then we need to reassess the popular
assumption that .



Here are some ways to provide your own commentary: following any quoted, paraphrased, or summarized ideas/information with your own explanation, analysis, and/or relating it to your own ideas.

Explaining an idea
In other words,
In short,
What X means here is
What X is saying
What really means is
Agreeing
Lagree, as X may not realize, that
Indeed, it is highly likely that
X is right that
A 15 right that
Disagreeing
My own view, however, is that
But X is wrong that
X is wrong that
However, it is simply not true that
X's assertion that doesn't fit the facts.
X overlooks what I consider an important point about
Both agreeing and disagreeing
X is both right and wrong that
At the same time that I believe, I also believe
Though I concede that, I still insist that
My feelings on the issue are mixed. I do support X's position that, but I find Y's
argument about and Z's research on to be equally persuasive.
and 23 research on to be equally persuasive.
Connecting to your own argument/ideas
My conclusion, then, is that
What is more important,
These conclusions, which X discusses in, add weight to the argument that
Ultimately, my goal is to demonstrate that
My point is not, but
Having just argued that, let us now turn our attention to
Although some readers may object that, I would answer that
Establishing why your claim matters
X matters/is important because
Ultimately, what is at stake here is
These findings have important consequences for the broader domain of
My discussion of X is in fact addressing the larger matter of
Although X may seem of concern to only a small group of, it should in fact concern
anyone who cares about
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At some points in an essay, it may be appropriate to acknowledge another perspective. This is especially powerful if you can then argue against that opposition. Here is some suggested language for both.

Entertaining objections Yet some readers may challenge the view that Of course, many will probably disagree with this assertion that Here, many [photographers] would probably object that [Biologists], of course, may want to question whether Yet, is it always true that? Is it always the case, as I have been suggesting, that?
However, does the evidence I've cited prove conclusively that?
Making concessions while still standing your ground
Although I grant that, I still maintain 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
On the one hand, I agree with X that But, on the other hand, I still insist that
,



Finally, here's some more vocabulary commonly used to transition between ideas. This may help you develop your own style of signal phrases and commentary as you develop your research writing voice.

Cause and Effect

accordingly as a result consequently hence

it follows, then

since so then therefore

thus

Contrast

although but

by contrast

conversely despite even though nevertheless nonetheless on the contrary

on the other hand regardless whereas

however while yet

Conclusion

as a result consequently

hence

in conclusion, then in short in sum, then it follows, then

so that therefore thus

Comparison

along the same lines in the same way

likewise similarly

Addition

also and besides furthermore in addition in fact

Concession

admittedly

although it is true that

granted
I concede that
of course
naturally
to be sure

Example

after all consider for example for instance specifically

Elaboration

actually by extension that is

in other words to put it another way

ultimately