

Attribution	Endorsement	Conjunctions				Modality		Evaluation
Attributing or projecting claims to outside authorities in a specific or general way	Attributing claims with more or less support or certainty	Words that link ideas , helping to create a 'flow' in the writing. Many conjunctions can be used at the start of a sentence and/or to link two short sentences into one long one. See WriteSite for examples, exceptions and exercises. (WriteSite web address at bottom of this page)				Words which express degrees of certainty, frequency or obligation		Words interpreted as positive or negative or which intensify meaning of other words
According to ____ ____ argues (that) ____ discusses ____ states (that) ____ shows (that) ____ expresses ____ proves (that) ____ explains (that) ____ suggests (that) ____ demonstrates ____'s argument ____'s statement ____'s claim ____'s thesis ____'s position <i>In ____'s view</i> <i>As {argued} by ____</i> <i>There is (widespread) agreement that ...</i> <i>There is (strong) evidence to {suggest}</i> <i>A number of researchers (____ 1995; ____ 2003)</i> <i>A study by __ {found} that ...</i> <i>The researchers {suggest} that ...</i> ____'s {claim} (that)	[neutral] reports states notes describes explains illustrates argues shows finds outlines maintains persuades In the view of According to [positive] affirms agrees stresses asserts demonstrates emphasises makes clear [negative] claims assumes suggests proposes believes in his opinion overlooks	Comparison In the same way likewise just as both ... and Addition In addition Additionally Furthermore Moreover Similarly and also as well besides not only but also besides	Contrast However In contrast On the other hand On the contrary Instead Nevertheless but yet still neither ...nor even so Replacement Alternatively or or else Concession Although Even though Despite Whereas While	Cause because as so so that since Therefore Thus Hence As a result, Because of this For this reason in order for in order that consequently Condition unless if then in that case that being so	Exemplifying for example, for instance, to illustrate this such as Restatement in other words to sum up in summary in sum in brief that is to put it another way Time & Place First(ly), Second(ly), Finally, then after afterwards previously subsequently prior to up 'til now to the present at present first and foremost next	may could can might will would has to had to should * must * ought to need perhaps possibly probably certainly usually sometimes always * never * seldom rarely definitely absolutely by all means clearly of course surely obviously	occasionally generally regularly for the main part very just simply merely only even actually really in fact much barely slightly quite almost nearly scarcely hardly absolutely entirely completely totally * tends to seems appears	[+ve] important significant strong clear effective main major beneficial valuable relevant logical persuasive valid unbiased plausible useful succeeds in ... [-ve] problematic limited unrealistic irrelevant minor unnecessary insignificant biased invalid questionable controversial fails to ... neglects ... dismisses ... omits ...

- Words with an asterisk (*) indicate high modality (ie. 'strong' words). In academic writing, it is often preferable to use medium modality words (e.g. "often" instead of "always"; "may" instead of "must").
- Tip: Only use words which you are comfortable with, otherwise your writing will sound 'forced' or 'unnatural'. Suggestion: highlight the words above you feel confident with now. As you read academic texts (e.g. journals), pay attention to the vocabulary you encounter.

References

Droga, L. and Humphrey, S. (2002) A Workbook for Getting Started with Functional Grammar. Berry, NSW: Target Texts.
The Write Site <http://writesite.elearn.usyd.edu.au> (click on Module 3: Structure → Unit 5: Writing Cohesively → Section 6: Using Conjunctions)