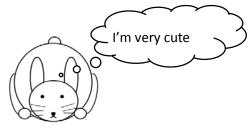
MOOC 4: Communication Skills for University Success

4.2e Reporting verbs

Reporting verbs are used when we want to *report*, or tell, what someone else says, believes, thinks, found out...

For example: "The rabbit thinks he is very cute."



Reporting verbs can convey a lot of information about what you as the author thinks about certain topics. They are a good way to include your own voice in academic writing when discussing other people's research and theories. Below is a long list of some of the more academic reporting verbs:

Weak	Positive	Negative	Neutral connotations
	connotations	connotations	
Formal	Affirm	Allege	Advocate
Formal	To show that you agree with an author's point/To declare something positively. Establish To show that a source was first/ to create a strong position	To show that you question the evidence or proof that a source uses to make a claim. Assume To show that you question the link between the evidence or proof that a source uses and the claim. Claim The author of a source has stated something as fact. (Usually used to imply a criticism or lack of evidence). Speculate	To show that the source strongly supports an idea or theory. Analyse To show that the source has examined something closely. Conclude To show the conclusion a source reached. Postulate To show that the source strongly argues for an interpretation. Slight negative connotations. Quantify To show that the source has
		To show that you think there is not enough data to support the claim.	demonstrated something using numbers.

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4.2e Reporting verbs

Neutra	Demonstrates	Overlook	Add
l/Less formal	To show how/why or	To show that you think	To show that a source provides another
	give an example	source has ignored	example or piece of evidence.
	Proves	something.	Imply
		Contend	
	To demonstrate with		To show that a source indicates
	evidence/To indicate	To show a general	something indirectly.
	you agree with the source.	disagreement with the source.	Illustrate
	Source.	Source.	To show that a source gives an example.
		Exaggerate	To show that a source gives all example.
		To show that you think the	Propose
		source has overstated the	To show that a source puts forward and
		claim.	idea, theory, belief or argument.
		Insist	Argue
		To show that you think the source has emphasized the claim too much. (Usually	To show a source's perspective.
			Agree
		used to imply that you do not	To show that a source shares the idea or
		agree with their claim).	belief.
		Misinterpret	Challenge
		To show that you think that	To show that a source presents an
		the source has reached an incorrect conclusion from the data.	alternative idea or belief.
			-
			Calculate
			To show that a source has demonstrated
			something mathematically.
			Comment
			To show that a source has said something
			about the topic.
			Describe
			To show that a source has given a
			description of something.

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4.2e Reporting verbs

Discuss
To show that a source has talked about something, usually weighing up positives/negatives etc.
Highlight
To show that a source has made a specific claim or focused on a specific element or argument.
Investigate
To show that a source has done research into a particular area.
Reveal
To show that the information the source provides was not previously known.
Observe
To show that a source has recorded or noticed something.
Posit
To show that a source suggests a claim.
Predict
To show what a source thinks might happen in the future.
Show
To indicate that a source has stated something as fact.

References

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