**Ken Hyland:**

Categories of reporting verbs:

* denotation
  + research acts
    - findings
    - procedures
  + cognition acts
  + discourse acts
* evaluation
  + factive (writer acceptance)
  + non-factive (no clear signal)
    - author positive
    - author neutral
    - author tentative
    - author critical
  + counter-factive (writer disagreement)

Presentation of cited work

* quote
* block quote
* summary
* generalization

This gives three distinguishable processes:

1. Research (real-world) Acts, which occur in statements of
   1. findings (observe, discover, notice, show) or
   2. procedures (for example analyze, calculate, assay, explore);
2. Cognition Acts, concerned with
   1. mental processes (believe, conceptualize, suspect, view); 􏰁
3. Discourse Acts, which involve
   1. verbal expression (ascribe, discuss, hypothesize, state).

Thus, the writer may represent the reported information as

* true (acknowledge, point out, establish),
* false (fail, overlook, exaggerate, ignore) or
* non-factively, giving no clear signal.

This option allows the writer to ascribe a view to the source author, reporting him or her as :

* positive (advocate, argue, hold, see),
* neutral (address, cite, comment, look at),
* tentative (allude to, believe, hypothesize, suggest), or
* critical (attack, condemn, object, refute).

**Carolyn O. Frost**

A Citation Classification for Literary Research

Three considerations govern the establishment of these groups:

1. Whether a cited work is used as a primary or secondary source;
2. Whether the work is used as a basis for a statement of fact or of opinion;
3. Where we are dealing with secondary works, whether the disposition of the cited work was positive or negative (Does the citing author agree or disagree with his source?).
4. Documentation of primary sources

(References to literary texts, letters, etc.)

1. to support an opinion or factual statement on the specific literary author(s) or work(s)discussed in the citing work; disapproving
2. to support an opinion outside the central topic of the citing work; or
3. to support a factual statement outside the central topic of the citing work.
4. Documentation of secondary sources –

(References to previous scholarship)

* + 1. Independent of approval or disapproval of the citing author

1. to acknowledge the pioneering work of other scholars;
2. to indicate the state of present research, a range of opinions, or prevailing views on a topic; or
3. to discuss the meaning of a term or refer to a work in which a given term or symbol first appears.
   * 1. Representing the approval of the cited scholar
        1. to support an opinion of the citing author;
        2. to support a factual statement of the citing author;
        3. to take an idea a step further; or
        4. to acknowledge intellectual indebtedness.
     2. Representing the disapproval of the citing author
4. to disagree with an opinion of the cited scholar,
5. to disagree with a factual statement of the cited scholar, or
6. by expressing a mixed opinion.
7. Documentation of sources

(Either primary or secondary)

1. to refer to further reading; or

2. to provide bibliographic information on a specific edition.