VERBS

THAT DEFINE A WRITER'S CHOICES

In the process of presenting a position or making an argument, a writer does more than "state" facts or "say" what she thinks. Writers take any number of actions as they craft an argument. For example, a writer may <u>argue</u> for a particular action by <u>explaining</u> the issue, <u>demonstrating</u> its importance, <u>considering</u> opposing views, <u>offering</u> a rebuttal, and <u>proposing</u> a course of action.

When you work with a text, citing portions of a writer's argument to support your position, clearly identify the writer's action. For example –

- If the text offers examples and you want to use one, then write that the source "demonstrates."
- If a writer offers a strongly held belief that you want to include, then write that the source "believes."
- If a writer looks closely at something, then say that the source "examines."

Choose the right verb to accurately describe how the writer originally presented the information.

admit	define	point out
add	demonstrate	present
agree	disagree	propose
ask	discover	question
ascertain	explain	remark
analyze	explore	reply
assess	examine	refer
argue	expound	review
address	emphasize	report
answer	envision	rationalize
believe	evaluate	state
categorize	furnish	suggest
comment	find	show
compare	investigate	say
contrast	inquire	stress
critique	identify	stipulate
consider	list	summarize
concur	measure	survey
conclude	make the case	synthesize
cite	note	trace
describe	observe	view
delineate	prove	warn
determine	postulate	write

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