## List of useful reporting verbs

Less endorsing		/ More endorsina
admits	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	accounts for
asserts (	according to x	) affirms
assumes (	analyses	adds
believes (	argues \	agrees
concedes (	calculates >	concurs
claims (	cites	confirms
conjectures (	comments S	counters
dismisses (	compares	demonstrates
disregards	\ \ details \	emphasises
favourš (	estimates \	\ highlights
generalises (	<pre> examines</pre>	identifies
ignores	$\left\langle \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$ finds	makes clear
implies (	investigates \	proves
insists (	measures	reasons
misattributes (	notes <	recognises
rejects (	observes \	refutes
speculates (	postulates	substantiates
subscribes to	) { proposes {	throws light or
suggests (	remarks (	\ validates
لحمحمت	states >	

## 7.3 Some common academic practices

Different kinds of writing speak to us in different voices, as you know by reading newspaper reports, advertisements, essays and legal documents. Academic style adopts a formal voice rather than a casual one such as we've adopted in this book. Academic style is more formal than newspapers but less so than legal writing.

The main feature of academic style is language that seeks to persuade by reason, objectivity and accuracy of facts, as opposed to emotionally charged, subjective or overly judgemental language.