

# Sentence Stems & Citation Basics for Research Outline

## Transition Stems

Helpful Hint: Transitions help you move smoothly from sentence to sentence, paragraph to paragraph, or topic to topic.

- Body paragraph intros
  - One theory on the existence of (my unsolved mystery) is...
  - Another theory on the history behind (my unsolved mystery) explains...
- Transition on same topic
  - (The author's name) illustrates this point when (s)he states...
  - Based on this information, we can assume...
  - This incident provides further proof...
  - Additionally...
  - Furthermore...
  - An example of this would be...
  - For example...
- Transitions onto a different topic
  - On the other hand...
  - However...
  - (author) brings up another interesting point...
- Agreeing
  - I agree with (author)'s theory/point that...because...
  - This concept is interesting because...
- Disagreeing
  - However, this theory does not seem plausible to me because...
  - My draw back on this point is...
  - I hesitate to agree with (author) fully because...

## Stems for Citing Sources

Helpful Hint: You should ALWAYS cite your sources both in your Works Cited as well as in your writing itself. These stems will help you cite your information. (Remember: It's always a good idea to include both author's name and the title of the work you are citing.)

- This theory is strongly supported by (author).
- In his/her article, (article title), (author's name) states...
- According to (author), (paraphrase or "quote")
- (Transition Stem) ("quote") (Author's Last Name).
- As (author's name) explains in his/her article, (article title),...

## Helpful Terms

Helpful Hint: It is a good idea to mix up your word choice so that you do not sound overly repetitive. Instead of saying “says” over and over, try out the words in the chart!

argues	describes	insists	proves
asserts	discusses	illustrates	reveals
claims	emphasizes the point	points out	states
demonstrates	explains	proposes	summarizes

## Basic Rules for Citing Information

1. Always use quotation marks around information you plan on using word-for-word from another source and cite it.
2. You must also cite information you are paraphrasing.
3. Information must be cited both in the text itself (parenthetical citations) as well as on the Works Cited page (full citation).
  - a. Example of Parenthetical Citation: see #5
  - b. Example of Full Citation:  
“The Origins of Werewolves.” *The University of Texas at Arlington’s Online Journal of Historical Folklore and Mythology*, 15 November, 2017,  
[www.universityoftexasatarlington.edu/academic-journal/journal-of-historical-folklore-and-mythology/87/tc/the-origins-of-werewolves/jones-misty](http://www.universityoftexasatarlington.edu/academic-journal/journal-of-historical-folklore-and-mythology/87/tc/the-origins-of-werewolves/jones-misty).
4. Only use the author’s full name in your writing once to introduce them to your audience. Then you may refer to him/her by last name only.
  - a. Example: In her article, “The Origins of Werewolves,” Misty Jones, Professor of Mythology and Folklore at The University of Texas at Arlington, peaks our interest by stating, “there is much mystery surrounding the origin story of these creatures.” Jones later goes on to explain one of the most popular theories behind the belief in these shapeshifters.
5. If you do not reference the authors name in the sentence itself, you will end the sentence with their last name in parentheses. This is called a parenthetical citation.
  - a. Example: The history of the Werewolf is truly a fascinating debate, and “there is much mystery surrounding the origin story of these creatures” (Jones).
6. It is a good idea to not only introduce the author’s name, but also to introduce their credentials and/or article title.
  - a. Example: In her article, “The Origins of Werewolves,” Misty Jones, Professor of Mythology and Folklore at The University of Texas at Arlington, peaks our interest by stating, “there is much mystery surrounding the origin story of these creatures.”