

Attributive Phrasing (aka Credibility Markers) SAMPLES

Providing specific attributive phrasing that includes the author's name along with their expertise area or affiliations can enhance the credibility of source introductions in synthesis writing. Attributive phrasing examples for a single source and for synthesizing sources are outlined below.

SINGLE SOURCE

1. Garcia, a neuroscientist with the Society for Neuroscience Chicago Chapter, asserts that...
2. Tolerico, an expert in environmental policy with the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, argues that...
3. In a study conducted at Emory University by Brown, a leading epidemiologist...
4. Adams, an authority on climate change from the University of Michigan, contends that...
5. Anderson, in his capacity as a leading linguist with the Linguistic Society of America, concludes...
6. A scholar in gender studies and activist for LGBTQ+ rights, Martinez reveals...
7. Davis, in his work with the American Economics Association on economic theory, underscores...
8. Brown, a leading authority in artificial intelligence with the Government Accountability Office, reveals...

SYNTHESIZED SOURCES

1. Campbell, a renowned neuroscientist at Johns Hopkins, argues that the brain's plasticity is a fundamental aspect of human learning, while Davis, an expert in environmental policy, suggests that adapting to changing environmental conditions is equally vital for our survival.
2. A study conducted by Turner, a leading epidemiologist from the University of South Carolina, outlines that public health interventions can significantly reduce disease transmission, whereas Johnson, a historian with the Smithsonian Institute, posits that understanding historical pandemics can provide valuable insights into managing current health crises.
3. Lee, a psychologist with the Society of Pediatric Psychology, emphasizes the role of early childhood experiences in shaping adult behavior, while Alvarez, a sociologist at the University of Pennsylvania, highlights the societal factors that contribute to these experiences.
4. In Clark's study for the Federal Exchange Commission, the economist attests that economic policies should prioritize sustainability to address global challenges; however, Adams, a global authority on climate change from Greenpeace, contends that environmental policies must go hand in hand with economic considerations.
5. Anderson, in his capacity as the Linguistics Chairman at the Queen Mary University of London, concludes that language shapes our perception of the world, whereas White, an authority in education research with the National Education Association, asserts that our educational systems play a crucial role in language development.
6. In the extensive research conducted by Professor Paul Jackson, a renowned criminologist, it is evident that socioeconomic factors play a significant role in crime rates, while Dr. Karen Johnson, a notable expert in public health, observes that improving public health can have a positive impact on reducing crime.

7. Chen, a neuroscientist specializing in cognitive development, argues that the brain's plasticity is a fundamental aspect of human learning. Simultaneously, Ali, an expert in environmental policy with a focus on sustainable practices in African nations, suggests that adapting to changing environmental conditions is equally vital for our survival.

8. Presented by Ahmed, a noted economist and advocate for sustainable development in the Middle East, economic policies should prioritize sustainability to address global challenges. Wu, an environmental scientist from China, contends that environmental policies must go hand in hand with economic considerations.

9. In the extensive research conducted by Ramos, a renowned criminologist from Argentina, it is evident that socioeconomic factors play a significant role in crime rates. Meanwhile, Lin, a notable expert in public health from Singapore, observes that improving public health can have a positive impact on reducing crime.

8. Kapoor, an expert in economic theory with a focus on income inequality in India, underscores the importance of income inequality reduction. Simultaneously, Mansour, a well-regarded archaeologist from Egypt, explores how ancient civilizations dealt with economic disparities.

CENTRAL CLAIM synthesizes authors while highlighting a shared concept

Klemow, a neuroscientist at Harvard University, argues that the brain's plasticity is a fundamental aspect of human learning, suggesting that our ability to adapt and rewire neural pathways is critical for acquiring knowledge and skills. Conversely, Richardson, an expert in environmental policy who works for the EPA, proposes that adapting to changing environmental conditions is equally vital for our survival as a species. Both scholars underscore the significance of adaptability—one through a neurological lens and the other through an environmental policy perspective—as essential mechanisms for human progress and continuity in a dynamic world.