

The Language of Argumentation	
Coordinating Conjunctions	
<i>Argument in support of thesis</i>	so
<i>Objection (counterargument)</i>	but, yet
Modals	
<i>Argument in support of thesis</i>	can, could, ought, should, will, would
<i>Objection (counterargument)</i>	may, might
Nouns	
<i>Argument in support of thesis</i>	proponent, supporter
<i>Objection (counterargument)</i>	critic, opponent
Subjunctive adverbs	
<i>Argument in support of thesis</i>	because, since
<i>Refutation</i>	although, even if, even though, while
Transitions	
<i>Argument in support of thesis</i>	accordingly, for example, for instance, in general, given, generally, hence, thus, therefore
<i>Refutation</i>	although, admittedly, certainly, conversely, despite, granted, however, in response, in spite of, naturally, nevertheless, nonetheless, of course, on the other hand, still, though
<i>Conclusion</i>	all things considered, as a result, in conclusion, in summary
Transitions indicating order of arguments and sub-points	
<i>Adjectives for first sub-point</i>	first, initial
<i>Adjectives for subsequent argument/sub-point</i>	additional, another, next, second, still another
<i>Adjectives for third sub-point</i>	final, last (These are used only with the third sub-point of the second argument.)
<i>Adverbs for subsequent argument/sub-point</i>	additionally, furthermore, in addition, moreover
<i>Adverbs for third sub-point</i>	finally, lastly (These are used only with the third sub-point of the second argument.)
Verbs	
<i>Objection (counterargument)</i>	allege, argue, assert, claim, maintain