**Introductory Signals & Their Meanings**

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| *Signal Type* | *Signal* | *Explanation* |
| *Supporting* | *No signal* | *Authority states same premise you have stated:** *in different words than you used or*
* *in the same words you used (indicated by quotation marks)*
 |
| *See*  | *Authority clearly supports you, but doesn't directly state what you stated; reader must make an inference* |
| *See also* | *Additional authorities that support your statement (must follow another signal + authority)* |
| *Cf.* | *Supports your statement by analogy (think: "compare favorably")* |
| *Accord* | *Authority that agrees with quoted authority or with authority from a different jurisdiction (must follow cite to this other authority)* |
| *E.g.,* | *Authority is one of many that directly state the same premise that you have stated (in different words than you used; otherwise, you would be quoting and using no signal)* |
| *Comparing* | *Compare – with* | *Comparison of these authorities will assist the reader in understanding your point* |
| *Contradictory* | *Contra* | *Counterpart of no signal: authority directly states contrary proposition* |
| *But see* | *Counterpart of "see": authority represents contrary position, but not directly; reader must make an inference* |
| *But cf.* | *Counterpart of "cf.": provides an analogy that is contrary to your premise* |
| *Background* | *See generally* | *Authority presents helpful background material related to your proposition* |