

Chapter 1 : Writing Skills | Learn English | EnglishClub

By Geraldine Woods. Part of 1, Grammar Practice Questions For Dummies Cheat Sheet. When it comes to writing stylish sentences, you have many choices. You can go vintage or opt for the latest thing to hit the runway as long as you don't violate the rules of grammar.

Style Definition of Style In literature, style comprises many literary devices that an author employs to create a distinct feel for a work. These devices include, but are not limited to, point of view , symbolism , tone, imagery , diction , voice , syntax , and the method of narration. Style is a fundamental aspect of fiction, as it is naturally part of every work of prose written. Some types of writing are required to have a certain style, such as academic or journalistic writing. However, every work of creative writing takes on its own style. Common Examples of Style Orators are often noted for the unique style in which they speak. Here are some excerpts of famous speeches that have distinct styles of their own: It is easy enough to say that man is immortal because he will endure: I refuse to accept this. I believe that man will not merely endure: I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together. We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we intend to win, and the others, too. Authors make thousands of choices when writing a work of fiction, and even the very smallest choices, such as choosing to include or exclude conjunctions affect the style of a work. Style choices also include the prevalence or absence of metaphor , repetition, foreshadowing , irony , and so on. Authors are often known for their distinct styles, such as the direct and simple style of Ernest Hemingway or the stream of consciousness that Virginia Woolf used. There are also authors such as James Joyce whose style varies widely from work to the next. For example, the style of a thriller will be very different from a fantasy novel written for young adults. Style dramatically alters the reading experience for the audience. Examples of Style in Literature Example 1 A few light taps upon the pane made him turn to the window. It had begun to snow again. He watched sleepily the flakes, silver and dark, falling obliquely against the lamplight. The time had come for him to set out on his journey westward. Yes, the newspapers were right: His writing style in Dubliners is descriptive yet quite direct. Example 2 In Moulmein, in lower Burma, I was hated by large numbers of people – the only time in my life that I have been important enough for this to happen to me. One does not establish a dictatorship in order to safeguard a revolution; one makes the revolution in order to establish the dictatorship. The object of persecution is persecution. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power. George Orwell wrote many essays about his experiences, and uses a very drily witty style. However, when writing perhaps his most famous work of fiction Orwell is decidedly not witty and instead writes in a very cold and blunt style. Example 3 Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her. Emma by Jane Austen Jane Austen was noted for her novels dealing with manner and class. Example 4 He was completely integrated now and he took a good long look at everything. Then he looked up at the sky. There were big white clouds in it. He touched the palm of his hand against the pine needles where he lay and he touched the bark of the pine trunk that he lay behind. In this passage from the end of For Whom the Bell Tolls, we see hardly any adjectives even though it is a descriptive excerpt. Example 5 Her sandals revealed an ankle bracelet and toenails painted vermilion. The sight of these nails gave Briony a constricting sensation around her sternum, and she knew at once that she could not ask Lola to play the Prince. In this example of style, we see the narrator Briony assessing another character in such detail that she makes judgments and decisions based on these miniscule details.

Chapter 2 : A comprehensive introduction to writing stylish sentences

Introduction. Crafting a great sentence is not just a matter of avoiding errors. This page provides some constructive advice about how to make your sentences flow naturally.

Keep related words together [92] [93] Choice of paragraph structure[edit] The most important unit of meaning in every literary work is the paragraph. Although each sentence conveys a thought, a literary work is not just a sequence of, say, eighty thoughts; it is rather a development of one central thesis through certain steps. Those steps are paragraphs. Within an effective paragraph the sentences support and extend one another in various ways, making a single, usually complex, unfolding idea. Having something to say, the writer merely says it—and goes on to do just the same in the following paragraph. How trying it is to live in these times! Soulwise, these are trying times. I will tell you why; so shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen moult no feather. What a piece of work is a man! And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust? It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way—in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only. One Christmas was so much like another, in those years, around the sea-town corner now, and out of all sound except the distant speaking of the voices I sometimes hear a moment before sleep, that I can never remember whether it snowed for six days and six nights when I was twelve or whether it snowed for twelve days and twelve nights when I was six; or whether the ice broke and the skating grocer vanished like a snowman through a white trap-door on that same Christmas Day that the mince-pies finished Uncle Arnold and we tobogganed down the seaward hill, all the afternoon, on the best tea-tray, and Mrs. Griffiths complained, and we threw a snowball at her niece, and my hands burned so, with the heat and the cold, when I held them in front of the fire, that I cried for twenty minutes and then had some jelly. In his dream he was shutting the front door with its strawberry windows and lemon windows and windows like white clouds and windows like clear water in a country stream. Two dozen panes squared round the one big pane, colored of fruit wines and gelatins and cool water ices. He remembered his father holding him up as a child. And at last the strawberry glass perpetually bathed the town in roseate warmth, carpeted the world in pink sunrise, and made the cut lawn seem imported from some Persian rug bazaar. The strawberry window, best of all, cured people of their paleness, warmed the cold rain, and set the blowing, shifting February snows afire. Moreover, I am cognizant of the interrelatedness of all communities and states. I cannot sit idly by in Atlanta and not be concerned about what happens in Birmingham. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly. Never again can we afford to live with the narrow, provincial "outside agitator" idea. Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered an outsider anywhere within its bounds. The voice of a literary work is then the specific group of characteristics displayed by the narrator or poetic "speaker" or, in some uses, the actual author behind them, assessed in terms of tone, style, or personality. Distinctions between various kinds of narrative voice tend to be distinctions between kinds of narrator in terms of how they address the reader rather than in terms of their perception of events, as in the distinct concept of point of view. Likewise in non-narrative poems, distinctions can be made between the personal voice of a private lyric and the assumed voice the persona of a dramatic monologue. It is perfectly understandable that an aspiring writer could fall in love with the work of a brilliant literary figure for example, William Faulkner or William S. Burroughs and then try to emulate that literary voice, but when an amateur aims deliberately for the sort of mature voice found in seasoned professionals, the result is likely to be literarily pretentious and largely unreadable. In fact, this sort of literary pretentiousness is a clear mark of an amateur. Such an effect is achieved simply by writing often and carefully. Spending creative energy in the service of the way sentences read as prose is likely to be at the expense of the characters

or story. Writers should concentrate on characters and story and let their voice take care of itself. In some instances, voice is defined nearly the same as style; [] [] in others, as genre , [] literary mode , [] [] point of view, [] mood , [] or tone.

Understanding the basic structure of a sentence (clauses, phrases, etc.) will help you craft beautiful and stylish sentences.

Students will write an opinion and supporting reason sentences with adjectives and descriptive nouns.

Introduction 5 minutes Share a descriptive sentence about something you enjoy, with your class. An example would be: Next, give three reasons that support your opinion. The air is breathtakingly fresh. The animal life is incredibly diverse. Show how your sentences have strong descriptive style in the way you used adjectives. Point out how each sentence fits into the organizer as part of the essay prewriting process. Challenge them to use adjectives to give their thoughts descriptive style. Have your students turn and talk with a neighbor about their supporting opinions. Call your class to attention and take their ideas by filling in three reasons on the poster sized Stylish Opinion Topic Sentence Organizer. Encourage student opinions to include adjectives that show descriptive style. Review the finished class model and answer any clarifying questions.

Independent working time 15 minutes Explain to your students that they will now write their own opinion and supporting reason sentences with descriptive style by using adjectives. Review your class work time rules and expectations. When all clarifying questions are answered, your class may begin working. Challenge these students to write follow-up example sentences for each topic sentence. Sometimes redwood trees are so dense that they completely block out the sunlight. And, The animal life is incredibly diverse. You might see a bird of prey, a family of deer, or both! Use the Student Support Edition form to provide a preassigned opinion sentence. Technology integration Document projectors may greatly enhance presentations. Assessment Walk around during student work time and ask your students leading questions for support. An examples might be: A student roster sheet with additional columns is an excellent resource for note-taking as you meet briefly with your students. Assessment time is embedded in student work time. Explain to your class how the sentences from their Opinion Writing Topic Sentence Organizers serve as first-draft topic sentences for a larger opinion writing piece.

Chapter 4 : Types of Writing Styles – About Writing: A Guide

If you sometimes get feedback from your instructors that you need to "tighten your prose" or "look at your word choice," you may need to work on your writing style—the way you put together a sentence or group of sentences.

She ran in a bikini-style workout outfit. What if an equal ado were made about the ornaments of style in literature, and the architects of our bibles spent as much time about their cornices as the architects of our churches do? Her hair was short and dark and worn in an easy style that seemed to require little care. In the early years of her education she had only good things to read; some were, indeed, trivial and not excellent in style, but not one was positively bad in manner or substance. Gerald mounted in his usual awkward style and followed her. We could not choose a more perfect specimen of her style than the allegory under which she pictures the "might have been. Gyula-Fehervar is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a fine Roman Catholic cathedral, built in the 1 nth century in Romanesque style, and rebuilt in by John Hunyady in Gothic style. All are built in the Doric style, of the local porous stone, which is of a warm red brown colour, full of fossil shells and easily corroded when exposed to the air. A few weeks later her style is more nearly correct and freer in movement. In her style, as in what she writes about, we must concede to the artist what we deny to the autobiographer. The off-the-shoulder style with its white lace made the most of her newly acquired tan, and the shiny black belt and full skirt made her waist look small. He opened a portal and crossed into the shadow world and then through a portal into a Japanese-style palatial estate overlooking Tokyo. The princess style made her waist look small, and the material fell softly from her hips. A bench style dinette set was the only furniture in the house. Many of them, however, are of considerable architectural importance and the revival of the Renaissance style is perhaps illustrated nowhere better than in Stuttgart. Res Judicatae in and various other volumes followed, for he was in request among publishers and editors, and his easy charm of style and acute grasp of interesting detail gave him a front place among contemporary men of letters. Among the public buildings are the town hall, classic in style; the market house, and literary and scientific institution, with a museum containing a fossil collection from the limestone of the locality. His style is clear and vivid; his method of describing what he sees extraordinarily plastic; above all, he has the art of presenting objects to us from their most interesting and attractive side. The town is neatly built in the Dutch style, lying on three small hills in a fertile district near the frontier of Holland, about 2 m. Artists have been known to use the left hand in the hope of checking the fatal facility which practice had conferred on the right; and if Hood had been able to place under some restraint the curious and complex machinery of words and syllables which his fancy was incessantly producing, his style would have been a great gainer, and much real earnestness of object, which now lies confused by the brilliant kaleidoscope of language, would have remained definite and clear. His optical investigations are perhaps the subject in which he most contributed to the progress of science; and the lucidity of exposition which marks his Dioptrics stands conspicuous even amid the generally luminous style of his works. I did not study nor analyze them--I did not know whether they were well written or not; I never thought about style or authorship. From the letters after the year I have culled in the spirit of one making an anthology, choosing the passages best in style and most important from the point of view of biography. At the same time the inborn gift of style can be starved or stimulated. In the years when she was growing out of childhood, her style lost its early simplicity and became stiff and, as she says, "periwigged. But a man has no more to do with the style of architecture of his house than a tortoise with that of its shell: Her figure was not as well developed as Alondra or Dulce, but she looked nice in the style and color. Her auburn curls lay in no particular style –" so much like her father. The room contained two full-sized beds and two large wardrobes along with military-style trunks at the foot of each bed. She unzipped the portfolio and pulled out a large canvas that had hundreds of shoes painted in oil; every style and color imaginable. He picked her up over his shoulder, and carried her fireman style to the bedroom. Dean and his stepfather dined on western style beans, baked potatoes, sourdough bread and the best spareribs either had ever eaten. In her self-revelations she followed Rousseau, her first master in style, but while Rousseau in his Confessions darkened all the shadows, George Sand is the heroine of her story, often frail and faulty, but always a woman more sinned against than

sinning. Jacques was the first outcome of the journey to Italy, and in precision and splendour of style it marks a distinct progress. Both temples belong to the best period of the Doric style and are among the finest in existence. Several interesting monuments of this period remain at Trebizond in the form of churches in the Byzantine style of architecture. Every man is the builder of a temple, called his body, to the god he worships, after a style purely his own, nor can he get off by hammering marble instead. It is an antique style, older than Greek or Egyptian. The style, the house and grounds and "entertainment" pass for nothing with me. A gray brick house dominated the landscape, its ranch style sprawling in a U shape with a garage on one end. Howie, now able to usually remain with a vehicle, stayed with the car to a suburban ranch style house only six miles from the kidnapping. It was intended to be an off-the-shoulder style, but she pushed the frilly sleeves up as straps for extra support. They were somewhere else completely: The massive and elaborately ornamented cathedral was built in the Renaissance style between and ; a Dominican church in Subtiaba is little less striking. Airy hallways led through the hacienda style structure on either side of her. It was an off-the-shoulder style with spaghetti straps to hold up the bodice and a full skirt that made her waist look small. A blue planet, two thrones, a hacienda-style dwelling, an older man and woman, fire in the sky, a red planet, war. Her hair was done in a pug, a style not seen by Dean since his childhood. But just as the agreeable jester rose into the earnest satirist, one of the most striking peculiarities of his style became a more manifest defect. He was dressed in fine style and carried a small cane. Perhaps it requires musical ability or style or sassiness.

Chapter 5 : The Punctuation Guide

How To Write Stylish Sentences Almost every reader will vote for clarity over style, so if you can get the former right, your writing is already decent. However, giving your work some amount of grace and elegance is one of the best ways to get readers to pay attention.

Style Definition of Style The style in writing can be defined as the way a writer writes. It is the technique that an individual author uses in his writing. **Types of Style** There are four basic literary styles used in writing. These styles distinguish the works of different authors, one from another. Here are four styles of writing: **Expository or Argumentative Style** Expository writing style is a subject-oriented style. The focus of the writer in this type of writing style is to tell the readers about a specific subject or topic, and in the end the author leaves out his own opinion about that topic. **Descriptive Style** In descriptive writing style, the author focuses on describing an event, a character or a place in detail. Sometimes, descriptive writing style is poetic in nature in, where the author specifies an event, an object, or a thing rather than merely giving information about an event that has happened. Usually the description incorporates sensory details. **Persuasive Style** Persuasive style of writing is a category of writing in which the writer tries to give reasons and justification to make the readers believe his point of view. The persuasive style aims to persuade and convince the readers. **Narrative Style** Narrative writing style is a type of writing wherein the writer narrates a story. It includes short stories, novels, novellas, biographies, and poetry. **Narrative** The sunset fills the entire sky with the lovely deep color of rubies, setting the clouds ablaze. **Descriptive** The waves waltz along the seashore, going up and down in a gentle and graceful rhythm, like dancing. **Descriptive** A trip to Switzerland is an excellent experience that you will never forget, offering beautiful nature, fun, and sun. **Persuasive** She hears a hoarse voice, and sees a shadow moving around the balcony. As it moves closer to her, she screams to see a gigantic wolf standing before her. **Narrative** From the garden, the child plucks a delicate rose, touching and cradling it gently as if it is a precious jewel. **Descriptive** What if you vote for me? I ensure you that your taxes will be very low, the government will provide free education, and there will be equality and justice for all citizens. Cast your vote for me today. **Descriptive** The soft hair of my cat feels silky, and her black color sparkles as it reflects sunlight. **Descriptive** This painting has blooming flowers, rich and deep blues on vibrant green stems, begging me to pick them. **Persuasive** Our headache medicines will give you relief for ten hours, with only one pill and without any side effects. **Persuasive** Tax raising strategy is wrong because it will cripple businesses. We should reduce taxes to boost growth. **Persuasive** **Examples of Style in Literature** Here are some examples of different writing styles from literature: Then, he discusses its benefits and finally gives opinions in its favor. Dickinson describes a summer rainstorm in detail, with beautiful images, so that the readers can visualize this storm in their own minds as if it is actually happening. *Mayst hear the merry din. He uses dialogues, disputes, actions, and events in a sequence, thus providing a perfect example of the narrative style of writing. The poem reads like a tale, containing a proper beginning, middle, and end. It has narrative elements like characterization, symbols, plot elements, and resolution that make it dramatic. Icarian bird, Melting thy pinions in thy upward flight; Lark without song, and messenger of dawn, Circling above the hamlets as thy nest; Or else, departing dream, and shadowy form Of midnight vision, gathering up thy skirts; By night star-veiling, and by day Darkening the light and blotting out the sun; Go thou, my incense, upward from this hearth, And ask the gods to pardon this clear flame.* **Function of Style** A unique literary style can have great impact on the piece in which it is used, and on the readers. When authors write and put their ideas into words, they have many choices to make, which include: However, different authors use different literary styles that depend on their distinct expression, and their utilization of these choices. And their choices create their niche.

Chapter 6 : Use style in a sentence | style sentence examples

1 Stylish Sentences Sentences are the often neglected work-horse of effective writing. It is impossible, however, to write an effective essay, report or practically.

Bibliography Definition Academic writing refers to a style of expression that researchers use to define the intellectual boundaries of their disciplines and their specific areas of expertise. Characteristics of academic writing include a formal tone, use of the third-person rather than first-person perspective usually, a clear focus on the research problem under investigation, and precise word choice. Like specialist languages adopted in other professions, such as, law or medicine, academic writing is designed to convey agreed meaning about complex ideas or concepts for a group of scholarly experts. Colorado Technical College; Hartley, James. *Academic Writing and Publishing: Importance of Good Academic Writing* The accepted form of academic writing in the social sciences can vary considerable depending on the methodological framework and the intended audience. However, most college-level research papers require careful attention to the following stylistic elements:

The Big Picture Unlike fiction or journalistic writing, the overall structure of academic writing is formal and logical. It must be cohesive and possess a logically organized flow of ideas; this means that the various parts are connected to form a unified whole. There should be narrative links between sentences and paragraphs so that the reader is able to follow your argument. The introduction should include a description of how the rest of the paper is organized and all sources are properly cited throughout the paper.

The Tone The overall tone refers to the attitude conveyed in a piece of writing. Throughout your paper, it is important that you present the arguments of others fairly and with an appropriate narrative tone. When presenting a position or argument that you disagree with, describe this argument accurately and without loaded or biased language. In academic writing, the author is expected to investigate the research problem from an authoritative point of view. You should, therefore, state the strengths of your arguments confidently, using language that is neutral, not confrontational or dismissive.

Diction Diction refers to the choice of words you use. Awareness of the words you use is important because words that have almost the same denotation [dictionary definition] can have very different connotations [implied meanings]. This is particularly true in academic writing because words and terminology can evolve a nuanced meaning that describes a particular idea, concept, or phenomenon derived from the epistemological culture of that discipline [e. Therefore, use concrete words [not general] that convey a specific meaning. If this cannot be done without confusing the reader, then you need to explain what you mean within the context of how that word or phrase is used within a discipline.

The Language The investigation of research problems in the social sciences is often complex and multi-dimensional. Therefore, it is important that you use unambiguous language. Well-structured paragraphs and clear topic sentences enable a reader to follow your line of thinking without difficulty. Your language should be concise, formal, and express precisely what you want it to mean. Do not use vague expressions that are not specific or precise enough for the reader to derive exact meaning ["they," "we," "people," "the organization," etc.

Punctuation Scholars rely on precise words and language to establish the narrative tone of their work and, therefore, punctuation marks are used very deliberately. For example, exclamation points are rarely used to express a heightened tone because it can come across as unsophisticated or over-excited. Dashes should be limited to the insertion of an explanatory comment in a sentence, while hyphens should be limited to connecting prefixes to words [e. Finally, understand that semi-colons represent a pause that is longer than a comma, but shorter than a period in a sentence. In general, there are four grammatical uses of semi-colons: If you are not confident about when to use semi-colons [and most of the time, they are not required for proper punctuation], rewrite using shorter sentences or revise the paragraph.

Academic Conventions Citing sources in the body of your paper and providing a list of references as either footnotes or endnotes is a very important aspect of academic writing. It is essential to always acknowledge the source of any ideas, research findings, data, or quoted text that you have used in your paper as a defense against allegations of plagiarism. The scholarly convention of citing sources is also important because it allows the reader to identify the materials [print or online] you used so they can independently verify your findings and conclusions. Examples of other

academic conventions to follow include the appropriate use of headings and subheadings, properly spelling out acronyms when first used in the text, avoiding slang or colloquial language, avoiding emotive language or unsupported declarative statements, avoiding contractions, and using first person and second person pronouns only when necessary. Evidence-Based Reasoning Assignments often ask you to express your own point of view about the research problem. However, what is valued in academic writing is that opinions are based on what is often termed, evidence-based reasoning, a sound understanding of the pertinent body of knowledge and academic debates that exist within, and often external to, your discipline. You need to support your opinion with evidence from scholarly sources. It should be an objective stance presented as a logical argument. The quality of your evidence will determine the strength of your argument. The challenge is to convince the reader of the validity of your opinion through a well-documented, coherent, and logically structured piece of writing. This is particularly important when proposing solutions to problems or delineating recommended courses of action. Note that a problem statement without the research questions does not qualify as academic writing because simply identifying the research problem does not establish for the reader how you will contribute to solving the problem, what aspects you believe are most critical, or suggest a method for gathering data to better understand the problem. Complexity and Higher-Order Thinking Academic writing addresses complex issues that require higher-order thinking skills applied to understanding the research problem [e. Higher-order thinking skills include cognitive processes that are used to comprehend, solve problems, and express concepts or that describe abstract ideas that cannot be easily acted out, pointed to, or shown with images. Think of your writing this way: One of the most important attributes of a good teacher is the ability to explain complexity in a way that is understandable and relatable to the topic being presented. This is also one of the main functions of academic writing--examining and explaining the significance of complex ideas as clearly as possible. As a writer, you must take on the role of a good teacher by summarizing a lot of complex information into a well-organized synthesis of ideas, concepts, and recommendations that contribute to a better understanding of the research problem. The Handbook of Academic Writing: Open University Press, ; Johnson, Roy. Improve Your Writing Skills. Clifton Press, ; Nygaard, Lynn P. Sage Publications, ; Silvia, Paul J. How to Write a Lot: Harvard University Press, Understanding Academic Writing and Its Jargon The very definition of jargon is language specific to a particular sub-group of people. Therefore, in modern university life, jargon represents the specific language and meaning assigned to words and phrases specific to a discipline or area of study. For example, the idea of being rational may hold the same general meaning in both political science and psychology, but its application to understanding and explaining phenomena within the research domain of a each discipline may have subtle differences based upon how scholars in that discipline apply the concept to the theories and practice of their work. Given this, it is important that specialist terminology [i. Subject-specific dictionaries are the best places to confirm the meaning of terms within the context of a specific discipline. These can be found by either searching in the USC Libraries catalog by entering the disciplinary and the word dictionary [e. It is appropriate for you to use specialist language within your field of study, but you should avoid using such language when writing for non-academic or general audiences. When writing, avoid problems associated with opaque writing by keeping in mind the following: Excessive use of specialized terminology. Yes, it is appropriate for you to use specialist language and a formal style of expression in academic writing, but it does not mean using "big words" just for the sake of doing so. Overuse of complex or obscure words or writing complicated sentence constructions gives readers the impression that your paper is more about style than substance; it leads the reader to question if you really know what you are talking about. Focus on creating clear and elegant prose that minimizes reliance on specialized terminology. Inappropriate use of specialized terminology. Because you are dealing with concepts, research, and data within your discipline, you need to use the technical language appropriate to that area of study. However, nothing will undermine the validity of your study quicker than the inappropriate application of a term or concept. Consult the meaning of terms in specialized, discipline-specific dictionaries by searching the USC Libraries catalog or reference database [see above]. Additional Problems to Avoid In addition to understanding the use of specialized language, there are other aspects of academic writing in the social sciences that you should be aware of. Excessive use of personal nouns [e. These words can be

interpreted as being used only to avoid presenting empirical evidence about the research problem. Limit the use of personal nouns to descriptions of things you actually did [e. Avoid directives that demand the reader to "do this" or "do that. Informal, conversational tone using slang and idioms. Academic writing relies on excellent grammar and precise word structure. Your narrative should not include regional dialects or slang terms because they can be open to interpretation; be direct and concise using standard English. Focus on being concise, straightforward, and developing a narrative that does not have confusing language. Being concise in your writing also includes avoiding vague references to persons, places, or things. While proofreading your paper, be sure to look for and edit any vague or imprecise statements that lack context or specificity. Numbered lists and bulleted items. The use of bulleted items or lists should be used only if the narrative dictates a need for clarity. For example, it is fine to state, "The four main problems with hedge funds are: However, in academic writing, this must then be followed by detailed explanation and analysis of each item. Given this, the question you should ask yourself while proofreading is: Also, be careful using numbers because they can imply a ranked order of priority or importance. If none exists, use bullets and avoid checkmarks or other symbols. Describing a research problem is an important means of contextualizing a study. In fact, some description or background information may be needed because you can not assume the reader knows everything about the topic. However, the content of your paper should focus on methodology, the analysis and interpretation of findings, and their implications as they apply to the research problem rather than background information and descriptions of tangential issues. Drawing upon personal experience [e. Use personal experience only as an example, though, because academic writing relies on evidence-based research. To do otherwise is simply story-telling. Rules concerning excellent grammar and precise word structure do not apply when quoting someone. A quote should be inserted in the text of your paper exactly as it was stated.

Chapter 7 : Writing style - Wikipedia

Writing Sentences In this introductory video, learn more about our approach to working with sentences at the Style Academy. This video provides necessary foundational instruction for videos that follow.

Descriptive passages in fiction Example: The iPhone 6 is unexpectedly light. While size of its screen is bigger than those of the iPhones that came before, it is thinner, and its smooth, rounded body is made of aluminum, stainless steel, and glass. This is an example because it describes aspects of the phone. It includes details such as the size, weight, and material. So you just brought home a shiny new smartphone with a smooth glass screen the size of your palm. The first thing you will want to do when purchasing a new cell is buy a case. Cracking your screen is an awful feeling, and protection is inexpensive when you compare it to the costs of a new phone.

Persuasive Persuasive writing tries to bring other people around to your point of view. Unlike expository writing, persuasive writing contains the opinions and biases of the author. It is often used in letters of complaint, advertisements or commercials, affiliate marketing pitches, cover letters, and newspaper opinion and editorial pieces. Persuasive writing is equipped with reasons, arguments, and justifications. In persuasive writing, the author takes a stand and asks you to agree with his or her point of view. It often asks for readers to do something about the situation this is called a call-to-action. Opinion and editorial newspaper pieces. Reviews of books, music, movie, restaurants, etc. Although it is expensive to host the Olympics, if done right, they can provide real jobs and economic growth. This city should consider placing a bid to host the Olympics. According to legend, the Olympics were founded by Hercules. Now almost countries participate in the Games, with over two million people attending. So cities from Boston to Hamburg begin considering their bid to be a host city more than 10 years in advance. All of these statements are facts.

Narrative A narrative tells a story. There will usually be characters and dialogue. The author will create different characters and tell you what happens to them sometimes the author writes from the point of view of one of the characters—this is known as first person narration. Novels, short stories, novellas, poetry, and biographies can all fall in the narrative writing style. Simply, narrative writing answers the question: A person tells a story or event. Has characters and dialogue. Has definite and logical beginnings, intervals, and endings. Often has situations like actions, motivational events, and disputes or conflicts with their eventual solutions.

Chapter 8 : How To Write Stylish Sentences

It's okay to write in a casual style, but don't inject extra words without good reason. To make this easier, break your writing into three steps: 1) Write the entire text. 2) Set your text aside for a few hours or days.

March 11, at There are different leadership styles too. Plus, leaders need more than one style. Hence, the need for situational leadership. I like your advice on developing your unique writing style advice – find it by experimenting. I found mine by being me and by not writing in a style that would be approved by others. I recently tried a totally different style based on a new audience – the outcomes surprised me. March 11, at 2: I will have to try experimenting, but in some ways I think I am so new I am always sort of experimenting. I would say my style is soul-ful, sometimes raw and always honest. Probably more on the poetic side. As far as reading goes, I like to read funny, witty stuff that is honest about life and human experience, but wit only takes me so far and then I need depth of soul to keep me satisfied. I devoured The Help. A message about the value of people is compelling to me. And of course I like your writing about writing. Honest while helpful and bite-sized. Rebecca, we seem to have similar tastes in reading. I, too, devoured The Help – both book and movie – and continue to be motivated by Mary J. March 15, at I have to confess, I have not seen the movie yet and I am totally out-of-it when it comes to knowing music song titles. I will let you know what I think! March 11, at 6: Using your blog to play around with writing styles is a sure-fire way to identify what works best for you – and the particular style that also sits well with your readers. March 12, at 5: Also, my style in composing PR announcements and press releases is different, as well. Wonderful post here to really make us think about how we truly want to read as writers – and who our desired audiences are. This is why I get such a wide variety of tweets sent to my phone. It is wonderful study material! March 13, at 8: As for me I like writing conversational.

Chapter 9 : Sentence Style Introduction // Purdue Writing Lab

A writer's style is a reflection of his or her personality, unique voice, and way of approaching the audience and readers. However, every piece writers write is for a specific purpose—for example, writers may want to explain how something works or persuade people to agree with their point of.

Contents Top Introduction Crafting a great sentence is not just a matter of avoiding errors. This page provides some constructive advice about how to make your sentences flow naturally. Tips for Better Sentences Choose a Clear Subject Some writers try to squeeze too much into the subject of the sentence: The etymological connection between *Sambucus nigra* the elderberry tree and the anise-flavoured liqueur *Sambuca* is not well-known. The etymological connection between *Sambucus nigra* the elderberry tree and the anise-flavoured liqueur *Sambuca* Verb: Not many people know that *Sambucus nigra* the elderberry tree shares its etymology with the anise-flavoured liqueur *Sambuca*. In other words, choose a simple subject people over a complex and abstract one. The farmer is in his field. The Danes are the highest-taxed people in the world. The farmer plows his field. The Danes pay the highest taxes in the world. So check your writing and choose the best verb for the job. Find Your Voice Another way to make your writing more direct is to write in the active voice: The passive voice exists for a reason. It demonstrates how someone or something is affected by a particular action. Avoid Expletives An expletive is not only a swear word which you should avoid too , but it is also a particular grammatical construction. There were many people who were shocked by her performance. It is to be expected that students plagiarize if there are no penalties in place. Often you can shorten such sentences: Many people were shocked by her performance. Without penalties in place, students will plagiarize. So save expletives for when you want to emphasize or introduce the subject. Vary the Length Public speakers know the power of a short sentence. Here is an excerpt from Martin Luther King Jr. The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny. And they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone. And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead. We cannot turn back. For the full text, see www. If you vary your sentence length, you give the reader a chance to take a breath. Be Positive Watch out for double negatives and, where possible, use positive constructions: That is not an unattractive proposition. That is an attractive proposition. It is not inconceivable that we could conceive. If we are not infertile, we will call our child Vizzini. It is conceivable that we could conceive. If we are fertile, we will call our child Vizzini. Where possible, try to incorporate such vivid and colorful details in the main clause: Many sentences place the emphasis at the beginning or the end: Having some idea of where the emphasis lies can help you develop a sense of rhythm in a paragraph. Use a period and let the reader breathe a little.