

Essay Writing

Learning Development Service 22nd of October 2015

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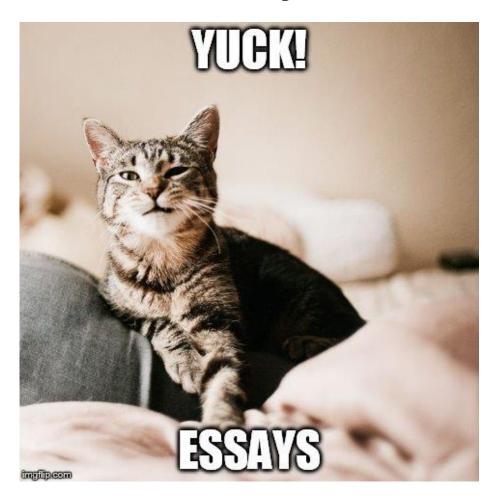


LDS Workshop Series

- Week 2 8th October 2015 Independent Study & Time Management
- Week 3 15th October 2015 Literature Search
- Week 4 22nd October 2015 Essay Writing
- Week 5 29th October 2015 Referencing
- Week 6 5th November 2015 Critical Reading and Writing
- Week 7 12th November 2015 Presentation Skills
- Week 8 19th November 2015 **Literature Review**
- Week 9 26th November 2015 Dissertation and PhD Proposal
- Week 10 3rd December 2015 Study Skills & Exam Preparation



Most of you ...





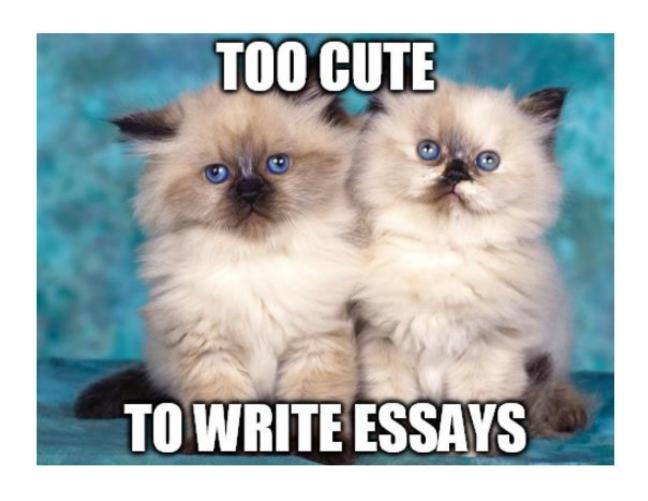
What this workshop will cover: 8 Stages of Essay Writing

- 1. Understanding the question
- 2. Research for your essay
- 3. Reading skills
- 4. Forming an argument
- 5. Planning essay
- 6. Writing your essay (draft)
- 7. Edit
- 8. Proofread



The Essentials





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Essay = Opportunity

- Helps you to organise your ideas on a given topic
- You can deepen and broaden your subjectknowledge (beyond the material covered in the course)
- You can explore a topic in detail
- Helps you to develop your writing skills
- You can engage with critical debates about your subject
- Opportunity to start preparing for exams



What attracts good marks?

Lowest Marks

- Weak structure
- Missing thesis statement
- Shows little research
- Mostly descriptive
- Considers only one point of view
- Poor English



Better Marks

- Good, logical structure
- Appropriate use of paragraphs
- Evidence of comprehensive background reading
- Answers the question
- Develops an argument

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Essay Writing

 Time needed for each stage, do not leave to last minute

• What do you **not feel confident** about when writing essay writing?

- Feedback indicates what need to work on
 - Use feedback to help you improve (marks and comments)
- Check at end of workshop if you have actions you can take to work on your essay writing skills



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Understanding the Question

- Read the question very carefully underline the key words
 - These will tell you what the marker wants you to do and will require you to read and re-read the title
- Keep the title in front of you as you research, plan and write
- Feedback from lecturers "did not answer question"



Analysing the Question

"In what ways might terrorism be distinguished from other forms of political violence?"

(School of Politics, 2012-2013)

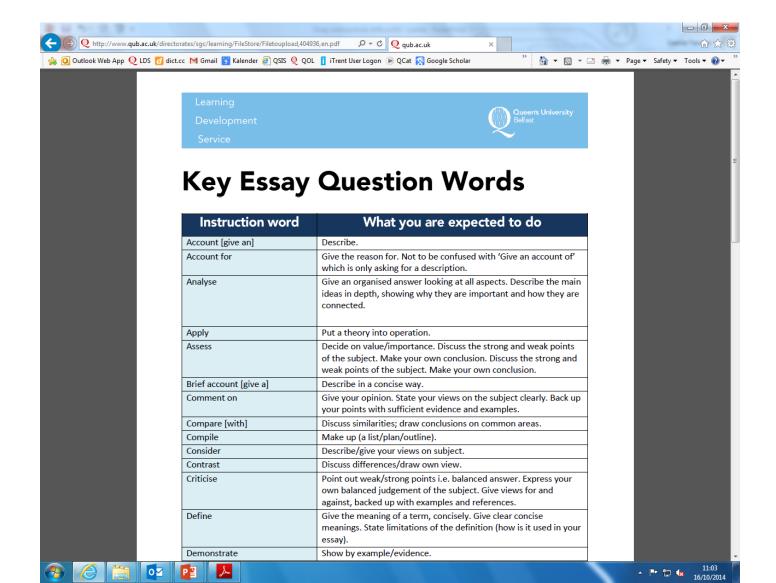


Analysing the Question

"In <u>what ways</u> might <u>terrorism</u> be <u>distinguished</u> from <u>other forms of political violence</u>?"

(School of Politics, 2012-2013)







Understanding the Question

- Can you say in your own words what the essay is asking you to do?
- What other requirements have been specified
 - Submission date, word count, font size, covering page etc.
 - Marking criteria





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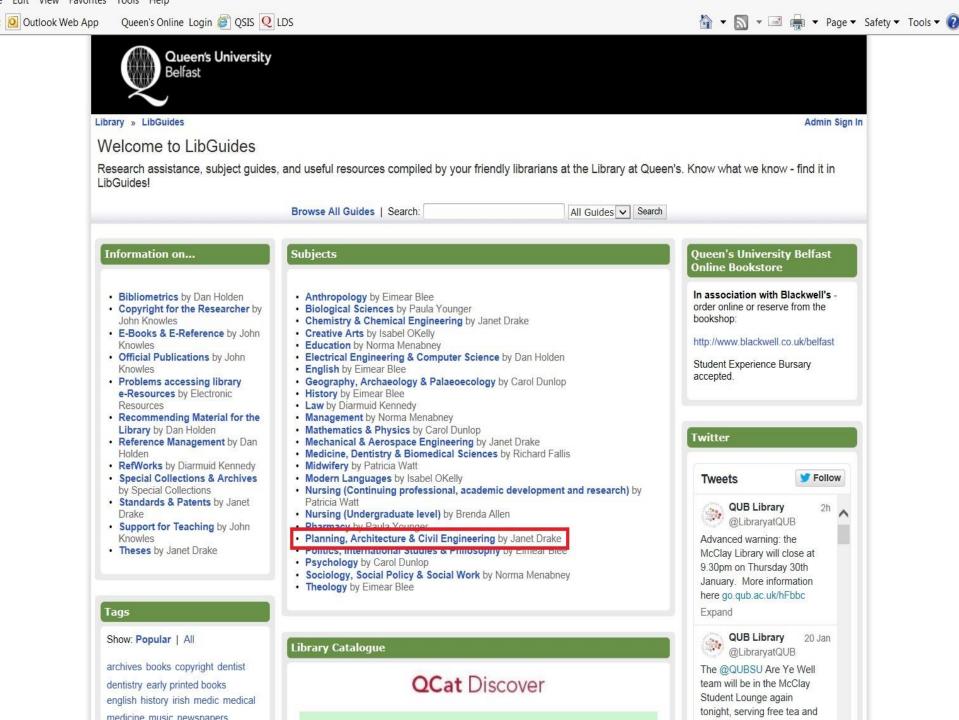
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Research for Your Essay

- What do I know already?
 - Lecture notes, reading list i.e., module handbook
- What do I need to find out?
 - Look at the key words / make a list
- Where will I get the information?
 - Library, databases, web search



- Where will I find appropriate sources?
 - Decide what information is relevant
 - Discard what you do not need do not be tempted to quote from everything just to show that you have read widely





Get Help

- Subject Librarian: Where and what is appropriate material
- Tutorials: Ask questions, get clarification
- Module Handbooks: Reading lists
- Lecturers: In in doubt email query or go to office hour
- Learning Development Service: Referencing and critical reading
- Peers: What are they doing, reading, writing?

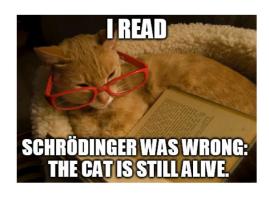


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Reading Skills

- Scan: Is material relevant, why?
- Take details for referencing: Referencing software
- Use critical reading sheets
 - Summarise the key points
 - What evidence is being used
 - Write down "juicy" quotes
 - Relate to other material you have read
 - What are limitations
- Read when you find you concentrate best



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Author(s):		Author(s)/Source		
Title:			Title	
Dublication Date:	Assess Date:			
Publication Date:	Access Date:		Web-site	
Source:	Location:		Date	Access Date
			Publisher or Journal	Place
Keywords:				
			Volume	Issue Number
			Author's position/theoretical pos	ition
Important points, notes, quota	ations			
		Page No.		
			Essential background information	ı
			Overall argument or hypothesis	
			Conclusion	
			Supporting reasons 1.	5.
			1.	3.
			2.	6.
			3.	7.
			4.	8.
			Strengths of the line of reasoning	and supporting evidence
			Flaws in the argument and gaps or	r other weaknesses in the argument and supporting evidence
Connections to other author(s	s) or source(s):			
		ı		



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Forming an Argument

- Taking a step back from your reading and notes
- Focus on the question
- Do you have a strong argument to make, based on relevant evidence (your reading material)
- Can you summarise verbally your argument, subarguments and key points
 - E.g., gender pay gap in industry due to (a), (b), (c) etc.



Help with Forming Arguments

- Giving your views
 - Talk about the things you want to mention in your essay
- Listening to others in tutorials
 - How does your lecturer or peers make a point?
- Reading existing publications
 - How do they establish their argument and structure their paper?
- Questioning assumptions
 - Ask questions i.e., Why?





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Planning an Essay

- Set yourself a timeframe
 - When have you achieved what?
- Structure!
 - What are the key points/arguments you need to include
 - Use sections and headings to make a plan
 - make short notes under each section about what you would like to include
 - Decide on the order of your sections/paragraphs
 - Can you make a link between each section
 - What are you concluding



This is an example of a mind map you can use as a reference when creating your own.





Essay structure

- Introduction (10%)
 - Engage the reader by introducing your topic
 - Identify the issues you are about to explore
 - Preview how you plan to answer the question
- Main text (80%)
 - Divided into paragraphs (1 paragraph = 1 argument!)
 - Paragraph has an Introduction, Main Body and Conclusion
 - Structure set out by introduction and approach to question
 - Must cover everything you said you would cover in the introduction
- Conclusion (10%)
 - Summarises your argument and the main themes
 - Do not present new arguments



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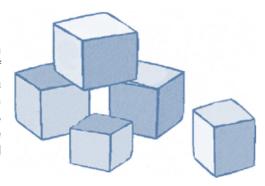
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Paragraphing

Paragraphs give your writing structure: each paragraph should cover one idea or aspect of an idea so that every new paragraph marks a pause in the writing and signals a progression in your argument. Well-defined paragraphs that focus on a particular idea improve the flow of your essay and make the central argument clear for the reader.



Like the essay itself, paragraphs have an **internal structure** of an introduction, main body and conclusion. Paragraphs often include:

- An opening topic sentence to express your main point. It may be useful to use 'connecting words' (such as: however, furthermore) or signposting sentences (another point to consider is...) see pp. our 'Connecting Your Writing' and 'Signposting' help-sheets.
- Supporting sentences to develop and support the main point, give back up points, give examples, provide relevant quotations, comment on the evidence, show the implications, outline opposing theories etc.
- A concluding sentence to show the significance of the point made, indicating how it
 answers the question and possibly linking these ideas to the next paragraph.



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Writing your draft essay

- Start writing: It is a draft
- Keep things simple & clear: Can I follow your argument
- Follow academic writing style conventions: Formal, objective, impersonal, cautious, concise, specialist vocabulary etc.
- Keep referring back to the question: Is what you are writing clearly relevant?
- Use references and cite your evidence throughout: Reference straight away, otherwise you will get lost
- Use your plan to keep you on track: Be organised
- Develop and link your arguments: Use linking words & stick to the structure



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Connecting Your Writing

Developing an argument

Within ONE sentence: so, because, owing to, as a result of

Using TWO sentences: thus, therefore, consequently, for this reason,

it follows that, in view of this, moreover, in addition,

indeed, in short

To redirect an argument:

Within ONE sentence: but, in spite of, despite, although, even though,

whereas, while

Using TWO sentences: however, nevertheless, on the other hand,

on the contrary, it has been suggested that,

it could be argued that

Addition

and, also, as well as, moreover, further, furthermore, in addition, additionally, next, firstly, secondly etc.

Comparisons

similarly, likewise, in the same way

Contrasts

although, for all that, however, on the contrary, otherwise, yet, but, even so, despite, conversely, alternatively



Critical Writing

Descriptive:

- States what happened
- States what something is like
- Explains what a theory/model of care says
- Gives information



Analytical:

- Explains why what happened is significant
- Evaluates strengths and weaknesses
- Shows why the theory/model is relevant or <u>how it relates to</u> <u>practice</u>
- Draws conclusions



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Edit

- Leave a bit of time in between writing and editing
- Put yourself into the position of the reader:
 - Has everything been defined?
 - Can the reader follow your thinking?
 - Can you summarise the key point of each paragraph and why it is relevant to your essay title?
 REFERENCE CAT
 - Is your language confident?
 - Referenced correctly?
- Read your essay aloud & let it be read by peers



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Introductions

As it is the first thing your examiner will read, the introductory paragraph should demonstrate several things:

- You understand the question, its background context, and the complexities of its key words and/or phrases.
- You can clearly apply those terms to the subject matter of the essay (i.e. the chosen author, text, theory, timeframe, etc...).
- You can summarise your argument clearly and anticipate the main points of your answer.
- That your essay/argument is worth the read.

Introductions are often comprised of some combination of the following:

Context: Introduce your essay by outlining significant background or contextual information. This prepares the reader to fully understand the approach you take in answering the question.

General Facts and Figures: By drawing upon a striking fact/quotation that addresses the question quite broadly, you can convincingly illustrate your 'take' on the answer. Use facts/quotations that link directly to the key words and phrases. Being imaginative and adventurous with an opening quotation/fact can grab your reader's attention. You should be sure, however, to keep it brief and relevant.

Definitions: Identify the key words in the question and define them. Use dictionaries and (peer-reviewed) encyclopaedias. This shows the examiner that you fully understand exactly what you are being asked to write about.

The introduction and conclusion should each be approximately 10% of your total word



Reduce Word Count

 If you find that you have written over the word limit, you can reduce it by going back over your assignment and cutting out redundant words and phrases. (28 words)



Reduce Word Count

- If you find that you have written over the word limit, you can reduce it by going back over your assignment and cutting out redundant words and phrases. (28 words)
- If you have written over the word limit, you can reduce it by cutting out redundant words and phrases. (19 words)

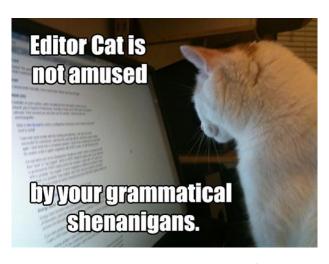


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Proofreading

- What are you looking for?
 - Spelling
 - Grammar
 - Missing words
 - Spacing
 - Words used inappropriately or in the wrong context (use dictionary to double-check meanings)
- Print it out to proofread your assignment
- Let others [native speakers] read over it





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Essay Writing Checklist

Content

- · Have you answered the question?
- · Have you included all necessary points?
- Is what you have written relevant and is your meaning clear?
- Is your essay of the required length?

Structure

- Is there a clear introduction, main body of argument and conclusion?
- Is your essay clearly divided into paragraphs with only one main point in each paragraph?
- Are your ideas linked together in a logical order so the reader can follow your argument?
- · Have you used enough signposting or linking words?
- Is your argument back up with references and supporting statements?

Spelling

- · Use spell checker.
- · Read aloud: start at the end of the line and read backwards.

Punctuation

 Read your essay aloud. You need punctuation every time there is a pause or slight drop in your voice. If you get out of breath, your sentence is too long!





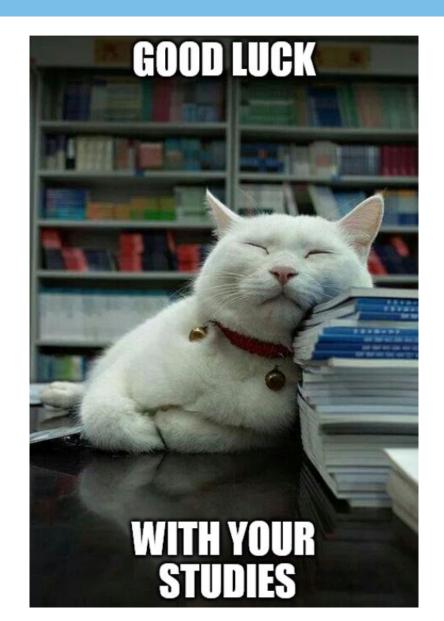
Checklist

Step	Rate 0-10	Action
1. Understanding the question		
2. Research for your essay		
3. Reading skills		
4. Making an argument		
5. Planning essay		
6. Writing essay (draft and structure)		
7. Edit		
8. Proofread		
9. Time management		



Questions?







We can help you develop your academic skills.

Workshops / Resources

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