Developing Academic Writing

How to prepare your oral presentation
Assignment 1

• Relate your research to two or more published studies
  • Your thesis

• Relate to published study
  • Conclusion, argument, or data
  • Support or contrast
Assignment 1

• Develop a thesis
• Find related publications
• Make a logical argument connecting publication, thesis
• Explain the connection (logical argument)
Example

• Develop a thesis
  • Observe some phenomenon.
  • Ask a how or why question.
  • Find/propose* an answer.

Why are there two words with the same meaning?

Loanwords have specific nuance, and are used in more limited situations than other Japanese words.
Example

• Develop a thesis

  • Loanwords from English in Japanese are often used to communicate a more specific nuance or connotation than Japanese words referring to the same thing.
Example

• Find related publications

  • Tomoda (1999): Loanwords from European languages to Japanese are common in advertising, mass media, and bureaucratic contexts.

  • Daulton (2004): Twenty-five percent of loanwords in Mainichi Shimbun are not understood by Japanese adults.

  • Hogan (2003): Subjects in Hokkaido use many English words with young people, but no English words with older people.
Example

• Make a logical connection
  • Tomoda (1999) found loanwords commonly used in mass media.
  • Daulton (2004): Japanese adults don’t understand all loanwords in mass media.
  • Therefore, some loanwords in mass media appear to be uncommon elsewhere.
  • (This agrees with the idea that loanwords are used in specific or limited situations.)
Example

• Make a logical connection
  • Hogan (2003) found loanwords in place of common words (ミステーク、サンキュー) when joking.
  • Hogan found specialized loanwords (サラウンド サウンド、ビーエス、アンプ) used for technical, work-related topics.
  • Therefore, English loanwords communicate specific nuance or connotation for Hogan’s subjects.
Example

• Explain the connection

1. My research question
   A. Why are there Japanese words + loans with the same meaning?
   B. Loans are used in specific settings to communicate nuanced meaning.

2. Mass media
   A. Tomoda – loanwords common in mass media
   B. Daulton – Japanese adults don’t understand some loans in mass media
   C. Supports my idea that use is specialized by setting

3. Specific nuance or connotation
   A. Hogan – specialized words at work
   B. Hogan – common when joking
   C. Supports my idea that use communicates nuanced meaning
• Explain the connection
  1. My research question
    A. Why are there Japanese words + loans with the same meaning?
    B. Loans are used in specific settings to communicate nuanced meaning.
  2. Mass media
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  3. Specific nuance or connotation
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    C. Supports my idea that use communicates nuanced meaning

Conclusion: How will my research affect the field, these papers?
Ways to prepare

• Ways to prepare a speech

  ❌ Extemporaneous – no prior preparation

  ✅ Planned – notes about main ideas

  💫 Written – write a script

  ❌ Memorized – write, then memorize
Structure of a speech

• Introduction: Get their attention; Tell main idea
  • (about 10% ~ 20% of speaking time)
  
  "Tell them what you will tell them."

• Body: Explain the details
  • (about 60% ~ 80% of speaking time)
  
  "Tell them."

• Conclusion: Reminder of main idea; “Thank you”
  • (about 10% ~ 20% of speaking time)
  
  "Tell them what you told them."
Delivery

• Volume – louder than usual, but not yelling

• Pronunciation – clear and natural, like a human

• Eye contact – look toward the audience as much as possible

• Pauses – Stop to breathe. Don’t vocalize
Dealing with nervousness

- Everybody feels nervous; the secret is not to look nervous.
- Breathe deeply. Pause.
- Don’t move around too much.
- Remember: We like you. We won’t mind little mistakes.
- Remember: It’s not a test. It’s a chance for feedback.
PowerPoint

• You **DO NOT** have to use PowerPoint.
  • Many presenters rely on PowerPoint.
  • Often, their speeches are *terrible*.
  • We want to hear you speak, not to read slides
PowerPoint

Learn how to use it.....

Remember - just because you can do something, it doesn’t necessarily mean that you should...
If you use PowerPoint, make sure you know how.

- Limit animation, sounds, other tricks
- Not too much information on each slide
  - 6 x 6: Six lines, six words each
- Practice!
- We want to hear you speak, not to read slides
Prepare

• 10 minutes to speak

• Write a script (but you don’t have to read it all).
  • Introduction – Body – Conclusion

• Practice!

• Look toward the audience

• Breathe