

Common mistakes

- “Sentences” without verbs
- Question topic sentences
- Line breaks
- Citation form*

*Not actually a mistake. I just need to explain more.

Sentences without verbs

- Grammar review

SUBJECT + **VERB** (+**OPTIONAL**) ← complete idea

Pandas exist.

Pandas are cute.

Pandas live mainly in Sichuan, Shanxi, and Gansu, China.

✘ Because I like pandas. ← not a complete idea

I wrote these sentences because I like pandas.

Sentences without verbs

- Ideas are most important...
- but grammar counts, too.

Question topics

Do you know "One Piece"? It is a manga. It is my favorite.

Question topics

- Writing differs from speaking.
- Formal writing differs from informal.
- Academic writing → topic sentence
 - Declarative sentence (not question)
 - Introduce the topic
 - Give information

Question topics

~~Do you know "One Piece"? It is a manga. It is my favorite.~~

"One Piece" is a manga about a pirate who is looking for the ultimate treasure so he can become the pirate king.

Arbitrary line breaks

- Write one paragraph; only one.
- Indent *only* the first line.

Arbitrary line breaks

I Reading

Dong Li and Guo Yongmei are part of the new breed of **Beijinger**, moving into China's upwardly mobile and aspiring-to-be middle class. Although the increase in **disposable income** available to each individual is certainly a factor in upward mobility, there is also a **palpable** desire to express that individuality as well—and a desire to mold one's life oneself, rather than live a life prescribed by centuries of culture and tradition. (Within certain parameters, of course. The central government has loosened its grip on the daily lives of its people, but still watches them carefully.)

The Dongs' last apartment could more adequately be described as a **compartment**. They lived in a **hutong**—one of the many centuries-old **warrens** of family rooms that are arranged around a **quadrangle** and linked by a **tangle of narrow alleyways**. Today, they're being systematically **razed** to make room for shiny new office buildings and skyscrapers to accommodate the growing population that lives and works in Beijing.

First line indented

Margins on top, bottom, left, and right

Next sentence right after the one before it



中国の屋台では、茹でたとうもろこしや、モンゴル風串焼き肉などさまざまな食べ物が売られている

Arbitrary line breaks

Topic: Pie

Focus: how to make

You can make pie if you follow some steps.

First, make the crust.

Combine flour with butter and water. Be careful not to stir too much.

Next, choose the filling.

Finally, bake the pie in the oven.

Arbitrary line breaks

Topic: Pie
Focus: how to make

Notes about your process

You can make pie if you follow
me steps.

No indentation

First, make the crust.

Sentence on a new line

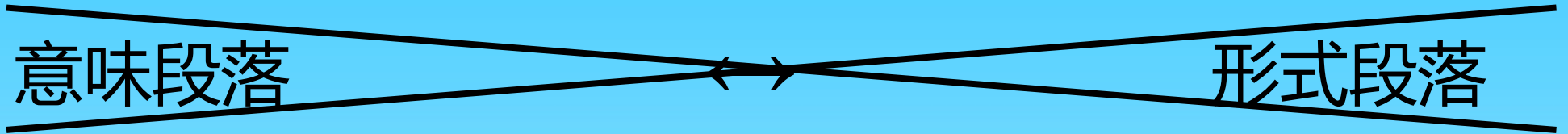
Combine flour with butter and
water. Be careful not to stir
too much.

Next, choose the filling.

Finally, bake the pie in
the oven.

Why is this indented?

Arbitrary line breaks



Paragraph

- A set of sentences that communicate one main idea.

Arbitrary line breaks

朝日新聞
DIGITAL

朝ドラヒロインがバトンタッチ

2015年3月26日  



シャーロット・ケイト・フォックス（左）からヒロインをバトンタッチされた土屋太鳳（中央）

(C)ORICON News Inc.

じる土屋へエプロンとマグカップをプレゼント。エリーの故郷スコットランド伝統のタータン柄が使用され、スコットランドの民族楽器バグパイプが描かれており、土屋は「かわいい！ 使います」と感激していた。

NHK連続テレビ小説のヒロイン“バトンタッチ”セレモニーが26日、東京・渋谷の同局で行われ、『マッサン』のヒロイン・亀山エリー役のシャーロット・ケイト・フォックスと亀山政春役の玉山鉄二、3月30日スタートの『まれ』のヒロイン・津村希（まれ）役の土屋太鳳が出席した。

シャーロット、玉山と土屋は花束と恒例のプレゼントを交換した。シャーロットと玉山は、パティシエを目指す希を演

日本語が思い出せない様子だったシャーロットは「7日間しかニューヨークにいなかったけれど、日本語を忘れてしまった」と照れ笑い。「終わりがないように感じているかもしれないけれど、一日一日大切に全部大事にしていきたい」と英語でメッセージを送った。

Arbitrary line breaks

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First line indented



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Next sentence right after the one before it

Arbitrary line breaks

- Write one paragraph; only one.
- Indent *only* the first line.
- **Don't start a new sentence on a new line...**
 - **it's still the same paragraph.**

Citation form

- It's good to get ideas from sources.
- It's sometimes OK to quote exact words.
- Say where the ideas or quotes come from.

Citation form

Although Japanese teachers say a *danraku* should have a topic, Japanese writers often don't follow that advice. Japanese newspaper columns, for example, start a new *danraku* about every 100 characters, often without changing topics (Maynard 1998). Perhaps this is one reason Japanese students misunderstand how to write paragraphs.

Citation form

(lots more before this)

apply this knowledge to writing both in Japanese and in English.

References

Maynard, Senko. 1998. Principles of Japanese Discourse.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

“Paragraph”. 2015. Wikipedia. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paragraph

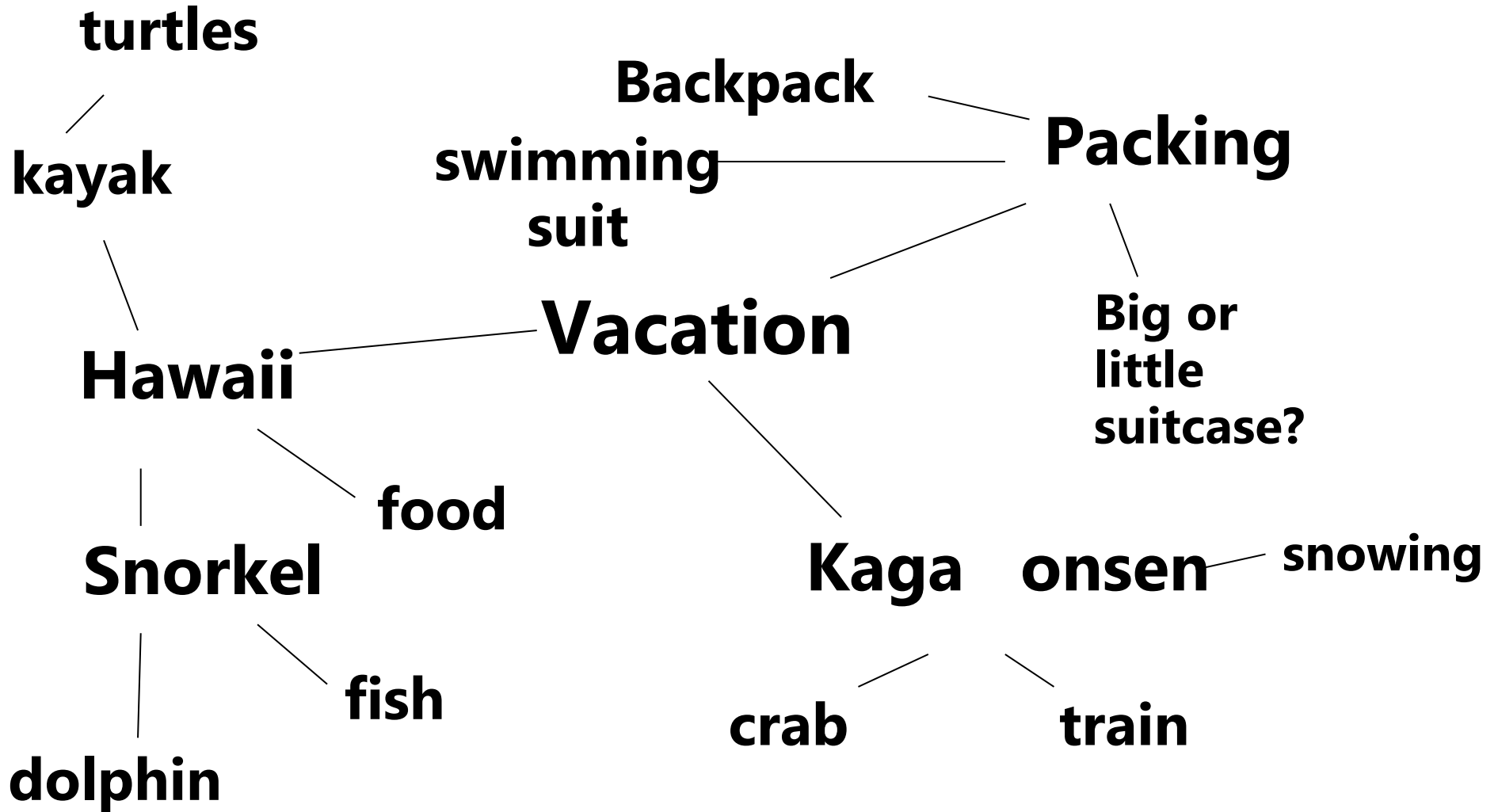
Citation form

- A citation has two parts:
 - name of the author (or web page) in the paragraph
 - all information (name, year, title, etc.) after it
- Thank you, everyone who did this in paper 1.

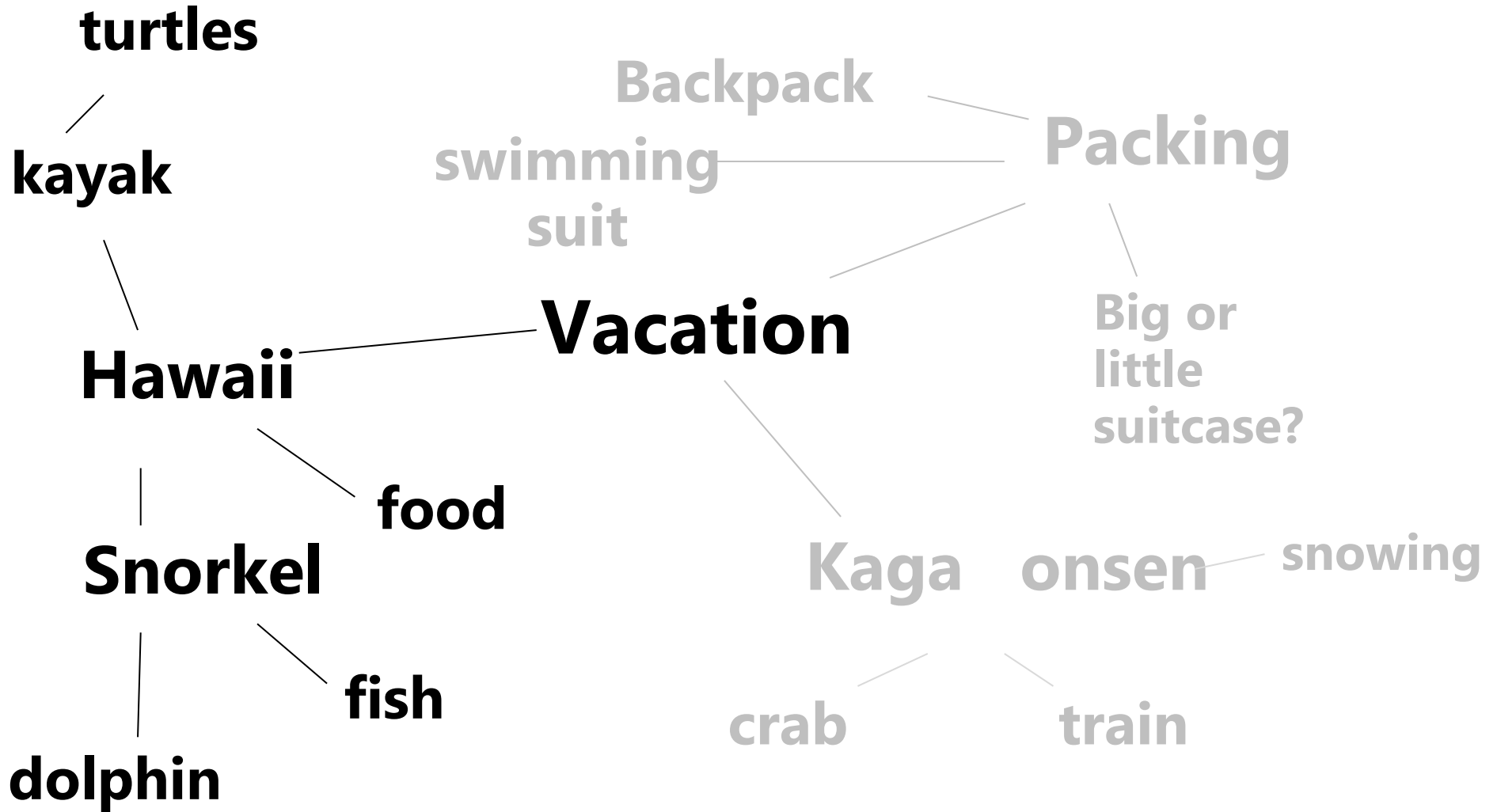
Use an outline

- During the “thinking” process, you choose a topic and think of lots of ideas.
- During the “organizing” process, you choose the best ideas and plan where to use them.
- Use an outline to help you make this plan.

Example: Thinking



Example: Choose the best ideas



Example: Choose the best ideas

- **Vacation**
- **Hawaii**
- **food**
- **Snorkel**
- **fish**
- **dolphin**
- **kayak**
- **turtles**

Example: Choose the best ideas

- Vacation ← Write a topic sentence
- Hawaii ● Vacation + Hawaii + 大喜び
- food
- Snorkel
- fish
- dolphin
- kayak
- turtles

Example: Topic sentence

I had a great time during my vacation in Hawaii.

- food
- Snorkel
- fish
- dolphin
- kayak
- turtles

Example: Make an outline

I had a great time during my vacation in Hawaii.

- food ← Group similar ideas together
- Snorkel
- fish
- dolphin
- kayak
- turtles

Example: Make an outline

I had a great time during my vacation in Hawaii.

1. Snorkel ← Put main ideas on the left margin.
 - A. fish Mark them with a number.
 - B. dolphin
2. Kayak
 - A. turtles ← Move supporting details right.
Mark them with a letter.

Example: Make an outline

I had a great time during my vacation in Hawaii.

1. Snorkel ← This makes it easy to see where
 - A. fish to mark transitions in main ideas.
 - B. dolphin
2. Kayak
 - A. turtles Try to have *about* equal support
 - B. bird sanctuary ← for each main idea.

Example: Use an outline

I had a great time during my vacation in Hawaii. One of the activities I enjoyed was snorkeling. Using a snorkel, I could see lots of colorful fish. I even saw a dolphin while I was snorkeling. Another activity I enjoyed was kayaking. While paddling the kayak in the sea, I could see turtles swimming near the surface. Using the kayak I could visit a bird sanctuary on a small island. It was a fun vacation, so I want to go back to Hawaii.

Use an outline!

- Using the writing steps we practice in class will make writing easier.
 - Thinking
 - Organizing
 - Writing
 - Revising
- (*Easier* is not necessarily *easy*, though.)

Why use an outline?

- An outline makes writing better organized.
 - Make sure you don't leave out any good ideas.
 - Make sure you don't include any irrelevant ideas.
 - Make sure your ideas are in a logical order.

Why use an outline?

- An outline makes writing faster.
 - Most of the organizing is in the outline.
 - You don't have to spend time thinking about what to write next.

Why use an outline?

- Using an outline improves English.
 - Since you've already done the hard work of thinking and organizing, you can concentrate on English words and grammar.
 - It's easier to see where you should add transition signals or repeat key words.

Why use an outline?

- Using an outline improves English.
 - You don't have to write the outline in English.
 - Even if you do use English, you don't have to correct your grammar or spelling. The outline is just for you.
 - Release your creative power to make the outline. Then, use your English ability to turn it into sentences.

Balanced outlines

- Make sure that the same kind of ideas (main ideas, details, examples) have the same kind of number or letter.
- Make sure smaller, more specific ideas follow the bigger ideas they support or relate to.
- Make sure that each main idea has a similar amount of support. (But it doesn't have to be *exactly* the same.)

Use an outline

I had a great time during my vacation in Hawaii. One of the activities I enjoyed was snorkeling. Using a snorkel, I could see lots of colorful fish. I even saw a dolphin while I was snorkeling. Another activity I enjoyed was kayaking. While paddling the kayak in the sea, I could see turtles swimming near the surface. Using the kayak I could visit a bird sanctuary on a small island. It was a fun vacation, so I want to go back to Hawaii.

Outlines for revising

- Making an outline of a paper can help you revise or judge the paper.
 - Is there enough support for the topic?
 - Is the order clear and logical?
 - If there are two or more major points, are the points balanced?
 - Does the paper include anything that does not relate to the topic?

Outlines for revising

My hometown and my college town have several things in common. First, both are small rural communities. For example, my hometown has a population of only about 10,000 people. Similarly, my college town consists of about 11,000 local residents, but there are 15,000 people when the college students are attending classes. A second way in which these two towns are similar is that they are both located in farming areas. My hometown is surrounded by farmland which is devoted mainly to growing corn and soybeans.

(adapted from Walters 2011, TOEFL-prep writing practice)

Outlines for revising

My hometown and my college town have several things in common.

A. 田舎

A. ふるさた：10,000人

B. 大学の町：11,000～15,000人

B. 農業

A. 大豆、トウモロコシ

There is supporting detail about agriculture in my hometown, but not in my college town.

If I remove agriculture, there will be only one supporting point. That's not enough, so I'll add something about agriculture in my college town.