UTS:

# HELPS HIGHER EDUCATION LANGUAGE AND PRESENTATION SUPPORT

WELCOME TO ORIENTATION!

# Writing in Academic Style





## **UTS:HELPS** U:Learn U:PASS U:Connect



## **DAVID SOTIR - ADVISOR**

CB01.05.25



(02) 9514 9733



helps@uts.edu.au



www.helps.uts.edu.au

UTS:

## HELPS

HIGHER EDUCATION LANGUAGE AND PRESENTATION SUPPORT

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☐ Local student	
☐ International student	
3. If you are an international student, are you:	
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4. Your country of origin:	
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Please be sure to complete the online survey at the end of this session.

Thank you in advance!

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WRITINGAC17





## **About HELPS**

Hi, HELPS has moved. Come and say hi to our new space **Building 1 Level 5 Room 25** (CB01.05.25).







## **Learning Objectives**

- To understand & appreciate the characteristics and stylistics of academic writing
- To practice rewriting sentences in a more formal register





 You can get an idea of the kind of writing style favoured in your subject area by looking at relevant readings.

 Your ability to write in an effective academic style will improve the more you read, and the more practice you get in writing.





#### Formal, academic style has some of the following characteristics:

- It uses an **impersonal style**: the third person ("it", "he" and "she") and often the **passive voice** (e.g., "It has been noticed that...").
- It uses complex words and sentences to express complex points (e.g. "state-of-the-art").
- It does not use contractions(e.g. it's for it is or it has; would've for would have)
- It does not use many abbreviations, though there are some abbreviations used in formal texts, such as titles with proper names (e.g. "Mr.")
- It does not use vague expressions and slang words.
- It uses appropriate and clear expressions, and appropriate vocabulary
- It uses an **objective style**, citing facts and references to support an argument.





## Avoid colloquial language and slang

Informal	Formal
pretty good	Persuasive; insightful; was well researched
very bad	poorly researched unsubstantiated;
heaps of data	provided significant data; detailed data
pros and cons	merits and demerits; positives and negatives





# Use acronyms (e.g. TAFE) and initialisms (e.g. UTS) correctly

- The general rule is to write the name in full first time with the acronym in brackets immediately after.
- For the rest of the essay, use the acronym.
- Be consistent—once you have written the acronym, use it all of the time.
- Do not use full stops between the abbreviated letters (e.g. UTS).
- If you need to make an acronym into a plural, then add a lower case 's'
   without using an apostrophe.
- If an abbreviation is commonly used as a word, you can use it in the abbreviated form without writing it in full first (e.g. NSW, FAQs).





## **Avoid** abbreviations

- It is preferable to avoid using e.g., i.e. and etc., particularly in the body of your text. Instead, use for example and that is.
- Avoid using common abbreviations (such as e.g., i.e., viz., etc.)
   It is best to write the full term in the text of your writing. For example:

```
cf. (use 'compare' instead)
e.g. (use 'for example' instead)
i.e. (use 'that is' instead)
vs. (use 'versus' instead)
& (use 'and' instead)
viz. (use 'namely', 'that is', 'to be specific', 'specifically' instead)
```





## **Avoid** using run-on expressions

Run on expressions include phrases such as 'and so forth', 'and so on' or 'etc'. Try to complete the sentence properly; do not use these if you can avoid them; for example:

Informal (includes run on)	Formal Alternative
Nurses must take into consideration patients' dietary needs resulting from allergies, medication, medical conditions and so on.	Nurses must take into consideration patients' dietary needs resulting from allergies, medication and medical conditions.
Public transport includes vehicles for public use on the roads, airways, waterways etc.	Public transport includes vehicles for public use, such as buses, trains and aeroplanes.





## **Avoid Rhetorical Questions**

A rhetorical question is a question for which no answer is expected.

Readers might not know the answer and the point being made could be more strongly and clearly expressed as a statement.

Informal (includes rhetorical question)	Formal
Industrial sites cause vast amounts of environmental pollution, so why do we still use them?	The question surrounding the continued use of industrial sites, given their vast pollution production, still remains.
What is a team? A team can be one person but will usually end up including many more.	A team can include one person but usually involves many more.
The question is, however, does the "Design School Model" provide a practical solution to the problem of how to formulate strategy?	It is questionable whether the "Design School Model" provides a practical solution to the problem of strategy formulation.





## **Avoid using Phrasal Verbs**

Phrasal verbs are usually two-word phrases consisting of **verb + adverb** or **verb + preposition**. For example:

- Put forward
- Carry out
- Be made up of
- Point out
- Work on
- Go into





## **Activity**

Replace the phrasal verbs in the sentences with a more appropriate verb. Don't forget to keep the same tense.

- (1) In her latest article Kaufmann **puts forward** a theory which is likely to prove controversial.
- (2) Parliament is **made up** of two houses.
- (3) Smith **points out** that the increase in life expectancy has led to some economic problems.
- (4) The document **sets out** the terms of the treaty.





#### **Possible answers:**

- (1) In her latest article Kaufmann **proposes** a theory which is likely to prove controversial.
- (2) Parliament consists of two houses.
- (3) Smith **indicates** that the increase in life expectancy has led to some economic problems.
- (4) The document **outlines** the terms of the treaty.





## Academic writing requires the use of **precise vocabulary**.

NON-ACADEMIC	ACADEMIC	
got	became / received	
got better	improved	
turned down	rejected	
looked into	investigated	
bring down	reduce	
put on	gained	
kids	children	
a hit	successful	





## **Activity**

Replace the underlined words in these sentences with words that are clearer or more meaningful.

- a) Accountants should write letters well.
- b) There are many things involved in doing an assignment.
- c) The <u>population</u> often doesn't know what their local politician is doing.





#### **Possible Answers**

- a) Accountants should write letters **clearly**.
- b) There are many **factors** involved in **addressing** an assignment.
- c) **Constituents are** often **unaware** of what their local politician is **accomplishing**.





## **Power Words**

- Develop a list of power words which say a lot very succinctly,
   e.g. 'a controversial idea' is a much more precise way of saying
   "an idea that not everyone agrees with"; nocturnal is a more
   precise word for "active at night".
- Use powerful reporting verbs. When you discuss other people's research you can create extra meaning by using a more precise reporting verb.





## Other useful reporting verbs are:

•	contend	examine	state	disagree
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- persuade dismiss refute object
- contradict recommend concur propose
- describe observe assert support
- purport examine suggest claim

When would you use these reporting verbs?

(see handout)





## **Avoid** using personal language

• As most academic writing should be objective, do not use personal pronouns in your formal writing (e.g. I, me, my, we, us, our, you).

impersonal

personal

Research has shown

We believe

- However if you are asked to use examples from your personal experience in your writing, then it is quite appropriate to use personal pronouns in that part of your essay.
- Sometimes you will be asked to write 'reflectively'. This may be as part of an essay or it may be for a <u>reflective</u> diary or log. Here you need to talk about yourself what you have done, what you have learnt, what you might do differently. In this case it is quite acceptable to use 'I' or 'we'





## **Activity**

#### Rewrite these sentences without personal pronouns.

a) When we study coal production, we find these figures.

Example: Studies of coal production have revealed these figures.

- b) With this evidence I have proved my hypothesis that reading aloud is an effective editing strategy.
- c) You can only do this after the initial preparation has been conducted.
- d) The figures are accurate to within 1%, but you should note that local variations may apply.
- e) In the second section of the report, we will consider the environmental consequences.





#### **Avoid Emotive language**

If you feel strongly about a topic, you may be tempted to use emotive words that are inappropriate for academic writing.

Be careful that you use language in a neutral way so that you keep your likes and dislikes (emotions) to yourself. Appealing to your reader by using strong words is not acceptable in most academic writing.

#### For example:

It was extremely disappointing that the bureaucracy chose to target students who did not understand the rules of plagiarism in the first year of their university studies. Some caring lecturers approached the issue by delivering a series of brilliant workshops to assist the students to overcome their referencing problems. It was a fantastic strategy as most of their students did not have to face being accused of plagiarism





## **Passive Voice**

- When describing processes, use the passive voice. When using the active voice, the subject (the person or thing performing the action) is important.
- It is not as important who did the action as what the action is.

For instance, when preparing a lab report, instead of writing:

I prepared the test-tubes by heating them.

It is preferable to write:

The test-tubes were prepared by heating them.





### Use language sensitively

Avoid using 'strong' language. It is wise to use a **cautious tone** in your academic writing because many issues being discussed are issues for which there exists no absolutely right answer, or absolutely correct definition, or absolutely perfect solution. It is usually better to 'suggest', rather than 'state'. **Avoid** words like: 'very', 'really', 'quite' and 'extremely'.

Rather than write:	Try writing like this:
Smith has an extremely important point to make because	Smith's view is significant because
This view is correct because	It could be said that It appears that It is evident that





## **Hedging words and phrases**

When evaluating theories and discussing implications academic writing should appear to be well-considered, reasonable and cautious. If it is appropriate for you to be tentative, you can use language techniques to 'soften' your claims to indicate the degree of certainty you want to express. This technique is called hedging.

#### **Examples of cautious or tentative style**

It appears that ....

This suggests that ....

It is likely that ....

It is possible that ....

This may be attributed to ....





## Words that indicate the level of certainty

Low Certainty	Medium Certainty/Hedging	High Certainty
seldom, rarely, never, improbable, impossible, unattainable	probably, perhaps, likely, occasionally, sometimes, generally, may, might, can, could, appears to be, seems to be, tends to be, suggests, considers	undoubtedly, absolutely, certainly, definitely, particularly, very, vitally, totally, wholly, often, must, would, should





## **Activity**

Try making these statements more cautious:

- 1. Global warming will have disastrous consequences for the whole world.
- 2. Teleworking leads to isolation.





## **Avoid** generalisations

#### Do not stereotype, generalise or make assumptions

This especially applies to individuals or groups on the basis of their: gender, race, nationality, religion, physical and mental capacity, age, sexuality, marital status, or political beliefs.





## Other things to avoid

- Avoid using dashes to add information
- Do not use dot/bullet point lists unless you are permitted to do
- Do not shift verb tense unnecessarily
- Do not use exclamation marks (!!!)
- Do not use questions or commands
- Do not misuse font styles (including italics & underlining)





## **Include Other Writers**

 Academic writing refers to information from a range of print, digital and other sources, all of which must be clearly referenced in your text.

 Remember! You must always clearly identify the work and ideas of others in your writing.





## Always use evidence for:

- claims, assertions and arguments
- qualifications and justifications
- expression of your voice





## Referencing

**Evidence must always be referenced.** There are three main reasons why you **must** reference clearly, systematically and consistently:

- ➤ If you include the work or ideas of others without referencing it clearly, this is plagiarism. Plagiarism is a form of academic cheating and carries strict penalties.
- A well-referenced piece of work demonstrates to your lecturer that you have thoroughly researched the topic, and that your work is based on evidence.
- Readers of your work may wish to look at the external information you have referred to in your writing, so will need full details of the source to locate it.



#### **UTS:HELPS** U:Learn U:PASS U:Connect



#### Discover these!

- Online self-help learning resources
- Drop-in & 1:1 consultations
- Writing support sessions
- Conversations@UTS
- Intensive academic English programmes
- Daily workshops
- Volunteer programmes



www.helps.uts.edu.au

## UTS:**HELPS**

Supporting your Learning

#### 1:1 Assignment Advice

Have an in depth 40-minute discussion with an Advisor in relation to your specific assignment needs.

#### WriteNow! Writing Support

Work on your assignment while an Advisor is on hand to help.

#### Daily Academic English Workshops

Learn about subject areas such as Writing Skills, Study Skills and Communication Skills.

#### Online Self-learning Resources

Develop your academic language and learning skills independently. Advisors at drop-in sessions can guide you to the resources most suitable to your needs.

#### Conversations @ UTS

Develop your self-confidence in your spoken English in a relaxed, supportive group environment.

#### Intensive Holiday Courses

Extend your skills in Academic Writing, Academic Speaking and Workplace Communication in a collaborative environment over a 5-day period.

#### **HELPS U:Learn**

1

**Drop-in sessions** allow you to meet with an Advisor for 15 minutes to ask questions about your studies and assessments.

The Advisor can then refer you to suitable programs and services.

No appointment is needed.

# HELPS U:Connect Volunteers & Buddy Program HELPS U:PASS The UTS Peer-Assisted Study Success Program

#### Other UTS Contacts & Services

Advisors at drop-ins can refer you to the most relevant UTS service or contact person based on your individual needs. Our cooperative relationship with faculty and support services allows for cross-referrals to and from:

**UTS Faculty Academics** 

UTS Library

UTS Counselling Service

UTS Special Needs Service

UTS Careers Service

## UTS:

#### HIGHER EDUCATION LANGUAGE AND PRESENTATION SUPPORT §



#### SOMIN PENS Nursing student

THEEP'S not only copports you. with accelerate English, but also argrown your sontaining and encourages you to continue pursuing your dream. It can be prison as I have been actively participating in a variety of workshops from the beginning of my course, and it wouldn't frequent #1 del rest first # helpful and comfortable."

#### SANDY LAM Business student

Tused to be a shy girl. But, my repartence as a HELPS student and HELPS volunteer has enhanced my carbitrace and communication skills. Lam also suffering from the stress of study but soming the emple and the progress of the students I Reta, I have more motivation to do better in my work and my otude as well."



#### CYNTHIA VARIOUNTHAN:

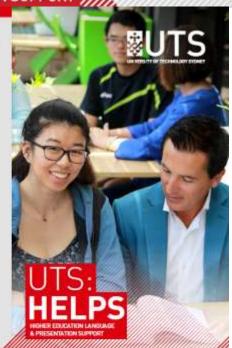
Volunteering with HELPSgave me so meny new apportunities, including the chares to work at HELPS. to expand its volunteer. programs. Lithweleped my skills in leadership, crosscultural communication. and teamwork that I believe helped me-get my graduate job with Commonwealth Bank Valunteering and working at HELPS enabled me to grow as a person and enhanced my confidence in my abilities. I would recommend that everybody get involved in their



Support (HELPS) enhances learning experiences by providing individual and group support in a friendly and respectful environment. It aims. to create independent and confident learners. so they can reach their study and career goals. through the development of their English language and academic skills and understanding.

#### HELPS Staff

The friendly and approachable HELPS Advisors. are all trained teachers who are committed to supporting students with a range of academic language and literacy issues. HELPS Advisors can assist in editing your assignment WITH you, not FOR you.



#### Business/Law student

programs!"

#### Winner of

- 2015 UTS Teaching and Learning Award for Academic Support
- > 2016 Citation for Duistanding Contributions to Student Learning, Australian Awards for University Teaching.

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# HELPS HIGHER EDUCATION LANGUAGE AND PRESENTATION SUPPORT

## **HELPS Buddy Program**

Meet a volunteer at UTS 1 hour each week for conversation practice

Volunteers are students, staff, alumni or working outside of UTS.

Learn about **Australian culture**Improve your **conversation skills**, including your **pronunciation**Some students **exchange languages** eg. English/Mandarin; English/French
Join Buddy **Events** and make more friends

'It was more like if we meet a friend'
'I think it helped me to follow the speed of native English speakers'.

**Buddy Program** 

http://www.uts.edu.au/current-students/support/helps/english-speaking-practice/helpsmates-buddy-program Conversations@UTS

http://www.uts.edu.au/current-students/support/helps/english-speaking-practice













https://youtu.be/eQqlcORIS3E





Autumn 2017_Writing in Academic Style	
1. Are you a	
Polipeduse	
○ Undergraduite	
2. Are you a / an	
☐ Local student	
☐ International student	
3. If you are an international student, are you:	
A full fee paying international student	
AUSAID / Sponsored student	
Study Abroad student	
Exchange student	
4. Your country of origin:	
5. Your Faculty/les	
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Design, Architecture and Sultang	
Law	
Science	
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Engineering and information Technology (PSIT)	
Heath:	

Please be sure to complete the online survey at the end of this session.

Thank you in advance!

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