

**WRITING PROCESS**

CREATIVE COMPONENT

CRITICAL COMPONENT

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



**GATHERING INFORMATION  
& GENERATING NEW IDEAS**

- ◆ Prewriting/brainstorming – taking notes – recording old ideas and generating new ones.
- ◆ Strategies/ ways of prewriting:
- ◆ Listing
- ◆ Clustering
- ◆ Free-writing
- ◆ Asking Reporter’s Questions: When, Where, What, Who, Why, How

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



**ORGANIZING**

- ◆ Coming up with an order to present ideas
- ◆ Constructing a main idea or thesis
- ◆ Presenting your best ideas, support, proof first

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Tips on constructing a thesis

- ◆ Working thesis or preliminary thesis – must be revised several times because it is the most important sentence(s) in your writing.
- ◆ State *exactly, clearly, positively*
- ◆ Must contain the topic and a *point* you wish to make or an *attitude* towards the topic

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Drafting & Developing

- ◆ DRAFTING – writing from beginning to end
- ◆ Committing yourself to paper
- ◆ Don't have to start at the beginning, - you may start with the easiest part but you must write out everything you wish to say.
- ◆ DEVELOPING – Fleshing out & clarifying
- ◆ STRATEGIES
  - Providing details (describing)
  - Giving examples or narrating an event
  - Comparing contrasting
  - Analyzing a process
  - Identifying causes and effects
  - Dividing & Classifying
  - Defining

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

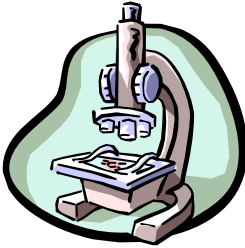
---



### REVISING (RE-VISION)

Shift position from writer to reader

- ◆ GLOBAL LEVEL
- ◆ PURPOSE
- ◆ CONTENT
- ◆ STRUCTURE
- ◆ AUDIENCE




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

 **EDITING**

- ◆ LOCAL
- ◆ STYLE
- ◆ GUM



---

---

---


---

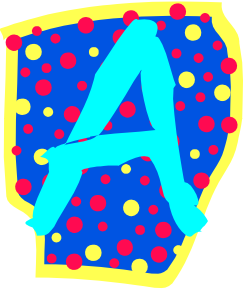
---

---

---

---

 **PROOFREADING**



- ◆ READING AND CORRECTING HARD COPY

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---

 **Paragraphs – Why have them?**

- ◆ Manage information
- ◆ Make it visually attractive & easy for readers to read
- ◆ Break monotony

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Kinds of paragraphs

- ◆ Introductions
- ◆ Body paragraphs
- ◆ Conclusions

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Introduction – Purpose?

- ◆ Grab readers' attention
- ◆ Reveal essay's main idea
- ◆ Provide background material to help readers understand essay's purpose or provide roadmap of what is to follow

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Strategies for writing introductions

- ◆ Ask a question or present a problem
- ◆ Shock or startle the reader with remark or statistic
- ◆ Tell a story or describe a scene
- ◆ Use a quotation
- ◆ Use comparison and contrast
- ◆ Define an important term or concept – do not use a dictionary definition
- ◆ Introduce your subject and comment on it.

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Body Paragraphs

- ◆ Transition
- ◆ Topic sentence
- ◆ Details
- ◆ Concluding sentence

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

---



### Conclusion - purpose

- ◆ Provide closure
- ◆ Remind, reiterate, central idea
- ◆ Leave reader with positive image

---

---

---

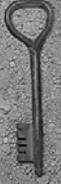
---

---

---

---

---



### Strategies for writing conclusions

- ◆ Rephrase and make reference to thesis
- ◆ Offer advice (not heavy-handed); make call for action
- ◆ Look into the future
- ◆ Explain how a problem was solved
- ◆ Ask a rhetorical question
- ◆ Close with a statement or quotation readers will remember
- ◆ Respond to a question posed in the intro

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---