

Rules of expository writing



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At present, the expository writing of students is becoming increasingly important and turns into one of the main components of professional training of specialists. It is one of the most important forms of the educational process, allowing students to fully realize their knowledge in the course of theoretical disciplines, to show individuality and creativity, and readiness for self-realization of the individual.

What Is Expository Writing?

Expository writing definition is an independent study of the student, revealing knowledge and the ability to apply them to solve specific practical problems. The work should be logically completed and demonstrate the ability of the student to use a competent terminology correctly, clearly state his thoughts, and argue the proposals.

Purpose of Expository Writing

The purpose of expository writing is the final result of the study. It can not consist in research (for research!), analysis (this is a method), consideration, but in getting any theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations, developing something new in theory, science and practice. To achieve the goal in writing an expository essay, the author sets tasks; there are specific imperatives that answer the question of what needs to be done to achieve the goal. In each paragraph, as a rule, one problem is solved. The most common formulations can be: to identify, define, formulate, and develop. It is inexpedient to set the task of "analyzing" since this formulation as a solution involves only the application of a general scientific analysis method, which in itself has no scientific and practical value.

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Expository Writing Tips

There is a single algorithm that reflects the expository writing tips on the research problem of a specialist of any level:

- choice of the problem;
- collection of information on the knowledge already available in science on the subject matter under study;
- analysis and synthesis of the knowledge gained on the problem;
- development of the concept and planning of the research;
- selection of methods and techniques for the implementation of the study;
- conducting research;
- processing of received data;
- writing of theoretical and empirical material in the form of a coherent text;
- verification and editing;
- approval of the final version.

Structure of Work

The structure of the work should be presented as follows: title page; content; introduction; chapters of the main part; conclusions; bibliography; applications.

The title page is the first page of research and is filled in according to certain rules.

In the introduction, the problem, relevance, practical significance of the research is fixed; the object and subject of research are determined; the purpose and objectives of the study are indicated; methods of work are briefly listed.

Work begins with the formulation of a problem that helps to determine the direction in the organization of research and represents knowledge not about the immediate objective reality, but about the state of knowledge about this reality. In posing the problem, the researcher answers the question: "What should be studied from what was not previously studied?" In the process of formulating the problem, it is important to formulate questions and define contradictions. Nomination of the problem implies further justification of the relevance of the study. After determining the relevance, it is necessary to determine the object and the subject of the study.

The main element of expository writing is the hypothesis. A hypothesis is considered to be scientifically sound if it meets the following requirements:

- it does not include too many provisions;
- it does not contain ambiguous notions;
- it goes beyond simple registration of facts, serves their explanation and prediction, asserting a specifically new thought, idea;
- it is verifiable and applicable to a wide range of phenomena;
- it does not include value judgments;
- it has the correct stylistic design.

The main part is devoted to the disclosure of the content of research work. Conclusions summarize the essence of the work.

The list of references and applications is also made according to certain rules in conformity with the style of formatting.

In the preparation of scientific work, an appropriate topic plays an important role. Sound and current name combined with a strong study will draw the attention of listeners when the faded and worn-out topic will look "beaten up" and uninteresting. A competent wording of the topic for research work is very important since it is the first one that will be evaluated by the commission, the research work will be checked specifically for the relevance of the topic, and it will be its relevance and novelty as a criterion for receiving awards or high scores. Consider the following expository writing ideas in order to develop the most suitable topic for your paper.

- The topic should be brief, concise and complete. There is no need to copy the paragraph of scientific work into the title. With a light review of the article, such headlines are complex for a quick review and, in most cases, completely unreadable. The wording of scientific research topics usually includes 5 to 8 words.
- The topic should cover clear boundaries and reflect the essence of the work. If the topic of research work covers too much scope, and the work itself does not disclose the whole essence of the title, your professor will not like it.
- The theme should be feasible. If the author selects an interesting topic, he should be ready to search for information on it, as well as means to achieve the goal, which sometimes is difficult. In the information search, it is recommended to use not only domestic but also foreign

resources. The tool base can be provided by interested educational institutions or enterprises.

- If it is necessary to present one of the parts of a larger scientific work, then the topic should be interrelated with previous works. The most advantageous will be rephrasing one of the tasks of the main job and using it as a topic.
- The topic can contain two names - theoretical and creative. The theoretical name is formal and contains a logically constructed text. The creative name is more understandable to any person; it contains images and emotionally describes the work.
- The theme of the work can be refined. During and after writing a research paper, it is possible to reformulate the topic, right up to a drastic change.