

BEING
UNDERSTOOD
IS CRITICAL



So called IMRAD - structure typical to academic papers

Snow flake writing



- Step 1: One sentence. What's the main idea?
- Step 2: Five sentences. What is it about?
- Step 3: One page. What is it about in more detail?
- Step 4. Five pages. What is it about in even more detail?

Step 1: Write the main
idea in one sentence



Step 2: Answer with one sentence/question

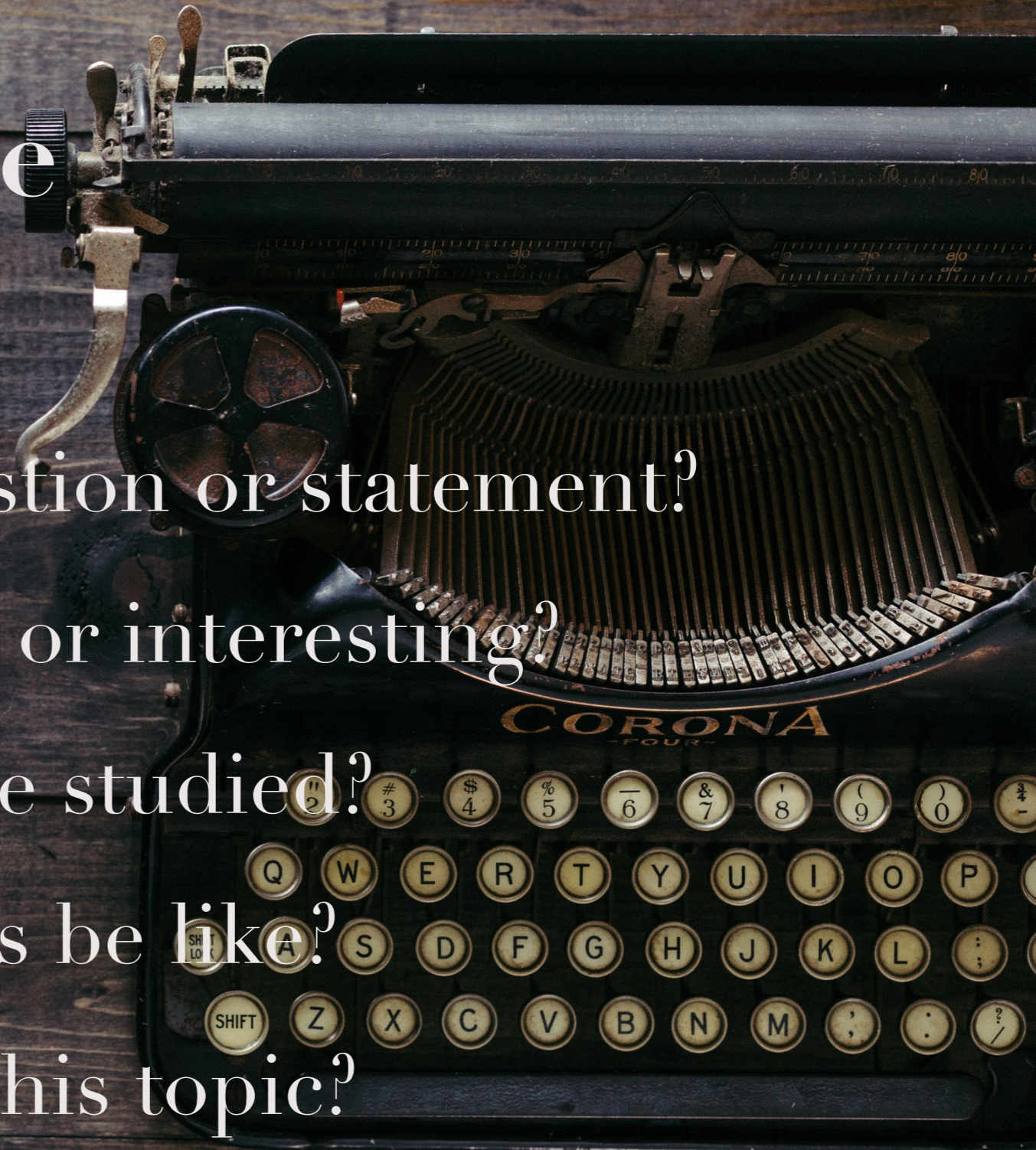
Sentence 1: What is the main question or statement?

Sentence 2: Why is this important or interesting?

Sentence 3: How is this going to be studied?

Sentence 4: What could the results be like?

Sentence 5: What else is there to this topic?



Step 3: One page

Each sentence is expanded to short paragraphs, filling one page

Step 4: Five pages

Write one page for each of the five paragraphs



Steps 5-12

Step 5: Edit and rewrite texts of steps 1-3

Step 6: Edit and rewrite texts of step 4

Step 7: Based on texts, outline a table of contents

Step 8: First draft of the thesis manuscript

Step 9: Organise and edit text into chapters

Step 10: Get feedback for the text

Step 11: Edit and rewrite with the help of feedback and your increased understanding of your research

Step 12: Proofreading, language check

Academic writing styles

- Different writing styles (e.g. Objective-subjective differences)
 - Different citation styles (Harvard, APA, Chicago...)
 - Different voices ("I argue..."; "It can be argued..."; "Chun (2018) argues...")
- Key is to be consistent
 - Check out the Language Centre services



Kimmo Svinhufvud

GRADU-TAKUU

Kirjoittamisen opas opiskelijalle

ART HOUSE

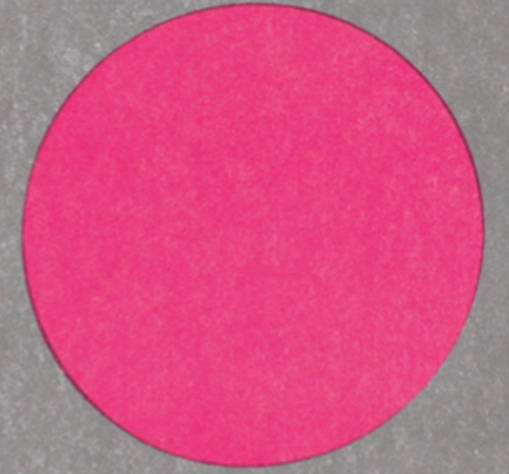
'Like all the best advice, this is clear, practical and utterly to the point. Unlocks the big secret: how to get your enthusiasm and inspiration into the required shape.' **John Armstrong**

How to Write a Better **Minor** Thesis



Paul Gruba
Justin Zobel

From the bestselling authors of *How to Write a Better Thesis*



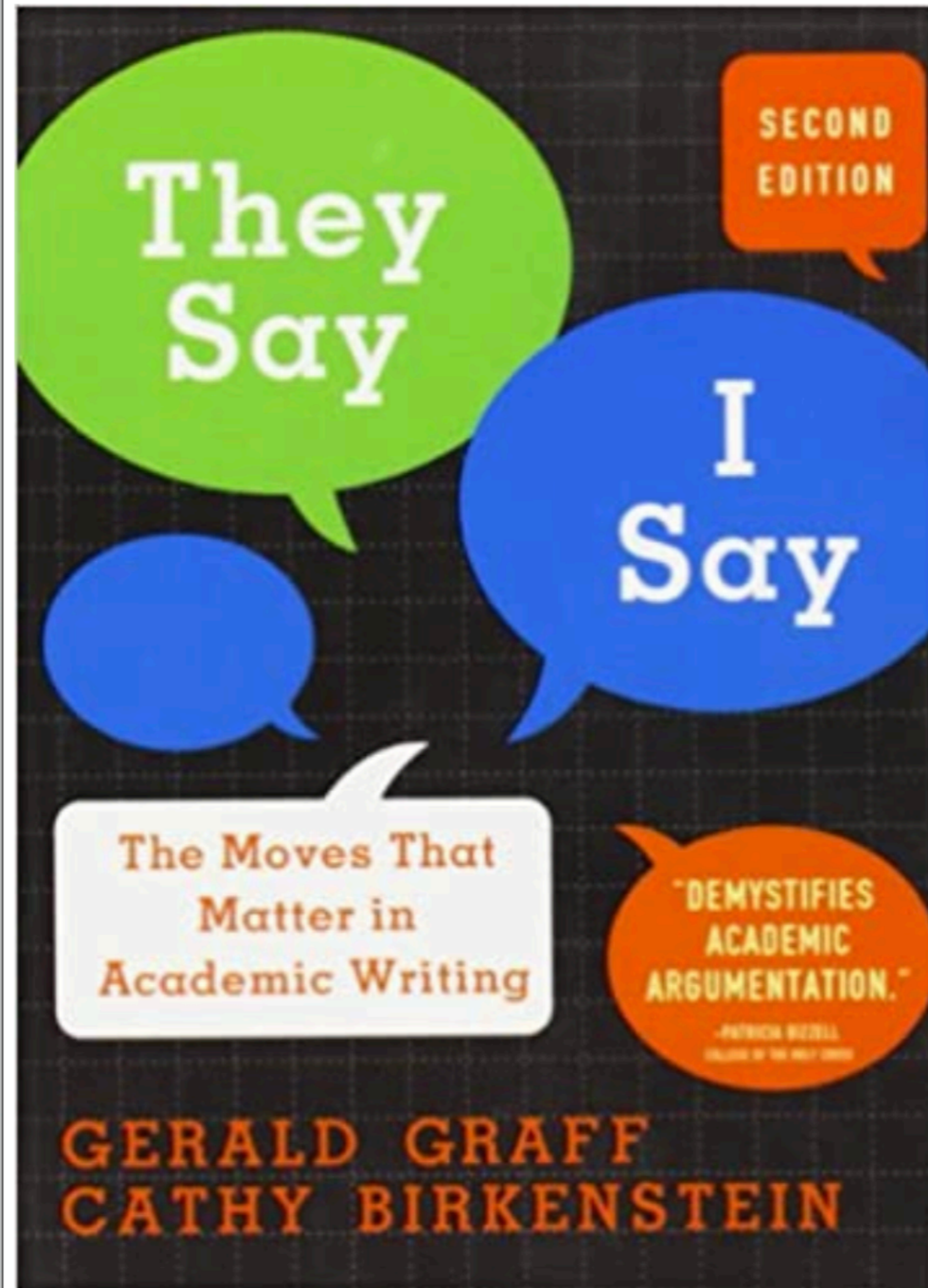
WRITING IS DESIGNING

Words and the User Experience

by **MICHAEL J. METTS AND ANDY WELFLE**

Foreword by Sara Wachter-Boettcher

Rosenfeld



“They say, I say” Templates

Adapted with changes from: Graff, Gerald and Cathy Birkenstein. *They Say/ I Say: The Moves that Matter in Academic Writing*. New York: Norton, 2010

The following templates and transitions, adapted from Graff and Birkenstein, will help you present your thesis, supporting evidence as well as opposing evidence in a clear, straightforward manner. Remember to cite all of your sources, both in-text and in your works cited/ bibliography page at the end of your paper. These templates can help you structure your sentences and help you get your ideas and evidence across to your reader.

- When Introducing Standard Views:**
- Many psychologists think that _____.
 - The status quo has it that _____.
 - Many people assume that _____.
 - According to both X and Y _____.
 - X argues that students should _____.
 - My own view, however, is that _____.
- When Introducing Quotations:**
- X claims “_____.”(in-text citation)
 - According to X “_____.” (in-text citation)
 - X states “_____.”(in-text citation)
- When Capturing Authorial Action (e.g. in summary):**
- X agrees that _____.
 - X concedes that _____.
 - X observes that _____.
 - X claims that _____.
 - X argues that _____.
 - X demonstrates that _____.
 - X reminds us that _____.
- When Explaining Quotations:**
- In essence, X is saying _____.(paraphrase and cite)
 - What X means is that _____.(paraphrase and cite)
 - In saying _____, X urges us to _____.(paraphrase and cite)
- When Adding Metacommentary:**
- What this means is _____.
 - In sum _____.
 - Put in another way _____.
 - X’s point is not _____, but rather _____.
 - Article X explores _____, while Article Y considers _____.
- When Signaling Who is Saying What:**
- I disagree with X, because I think he/she/they overlooks _____.
 - X’s belief about _____ rests on the faulty assumption that _____. Furthermore, research shows _____.

*Adapted with changes from: Kurt R. Schmeller Library, The Research Process Guidebook 2015-2016

HONESTLY,
THESIS

"Literature review" or
"Situating the argument"?

Why write about texts?

- To paint the context
- To draw the boundaries
- To clarify and challenge
- To take part

Evaluation of sources

- "JUFO"-portal evaluates academic journals and publishers.

<https://jfp.csc.fi/en/web/haku/julkaisukanavahaku>

- Known (academic) publisher, organisation or expert.
- Based on research and objective.
- Scholar.google and library's Primo portal

Types of literature to read

- "Theoretical" and methodological literature
- Background literature
- (Design) examples

**INSPECTIONAL
READING**

**ANALYTICAL
READING**

**SYNTOPICAL
READING**

Writing about data & methods

Citing

Requirements for using images in a thesis

1

All contributors must be mentioned, for example, the photographer, architect, visual artist and performing artist. Provide the author information even if you have taken the picture yourself.

2

If there are identifiable people in a picture, the picture contains personal data. Personal data should be dealt with in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). For more information see the section "Photographs as Personal Information" in the Guide.

A

Images made by others

By citing under Section 25 of the Copyright Act, unless the terms of use prohibit it. In this case, the borrowed image must be public, the citing connected to the text, the text being a critical or a scientific presentation, and the purpose non-commercial. If the terms of the provision are not met, it may be possible to quote the picture under the general clause of Section 22

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Permitting Creative Commons licence (for example, CC BY 4.0) or other permission, such as permission granted by the rights holder in an e-mail.

B

Self-produced images

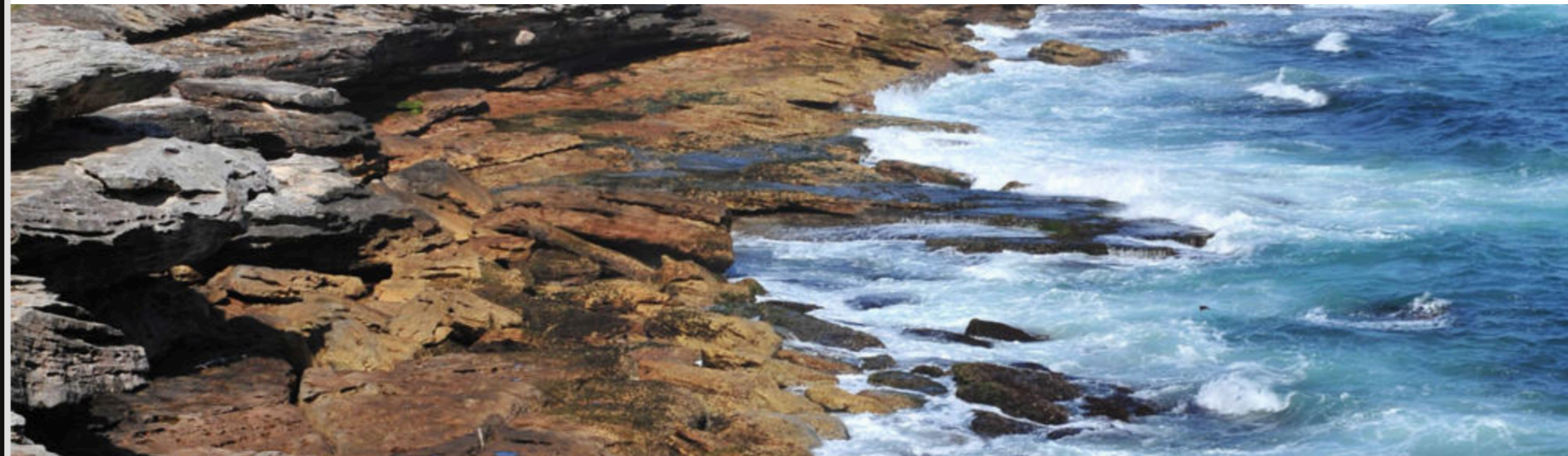
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Writing about Design

Principles and tips for design-oriented research



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Research designs: Identifying the right methods for the study

Posted on [April 17, 2022](#)

In this, slightly longer text, I address a topic that I have wished to explain a long time: how good research plans can be created.

Research designs

Which methods should I use in my study? This is a question that one must answer in each and every study, from simple courseworks to complex PhD theses that may take several years to complete. The question about the right methods is often hard to solve. This article aims to give ideas on how to survive in this task.

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- [How the most useful background literature can be found?](#)
- [How to define a research question or a design problem](#)

For thesis-writing: Theses & Tomatoes on Mondays

Students

Are you feeling stuck with your thesis? Or are you just finding it hard to get into a good writing routine? Maybe you are unsure of what the next step should be or how to get started on a new chapter? Do you feel lonely in your thesis work? Would you like to work in a shared space with others in the same situation?

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