



To All:

Please understand that both order@expwrite.com and customer@expwrite.com share similar quality standards. Most orders require academic discipline that should be strictly followed. Carefully review general standards below to improve your writing skills and avoid troubles in the future.

Two links for standard writing and citation rules <https://gustavus.edu/writingcenter/handoutdocs/cohesion.php>
<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>

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Outline Requirement:

It is important for us and client to identify issues at an early stage. We do NOT need a plan of what you want to write, instead, we need an detailed outline that must include:

1. Clear and strong research questions or thesis statement
2. Well organized structure with all sections included, plus a word distribution
3. Very specific information for each part, you can list them as **bullet points**, such as topic sentence, case, examples, data, etc.
4. All major references you want to use
5. Normally, the length of outline should be no less than 300 words.

Reference & Citation & Plagiarism

There are at least three reasons why writers cite their sources:

- To establish credibility with readers by calling on solid, reputable sources as "expert witnesses"
- To provide readers with the information they need to delve further into the topic
- To give credit where it's due and avoid plagiarism

When you are preparing a document, use this checklist to be sure your citations are complete.

- Did I provide a reference for every idea that came from a source? **Cite all of your sources, even if you put the information in your own words.** You do not have to cite sources for "common knowledge" factual information that can be found in multiple sources such as dates or widely-known information.
- Do all of my in-text references have a complete citation in my list of sources and can the reader easily move from an in-text reference to the full citation in the list?
- Does my reader have all the information needed to find each source?

Because scholars in different disciplines emphasize different things when they read citations, there are many different styles. The MLA style, used for literary studies, makes sure page numbers are provided in an in-text citation because the exactness of a quotation matters; the APA style used in psychology and other social sciences include the year of publication, because when research was conducted is considered particularly significant. The Chicago Style is used by disciplines such as history and religion, which value sources so much it's common to put all the information about a source in a footnote as well as in a bibliography at the end of a paper.

Whatever style you use, citations typically include author, title of the work, and publication information (for books, place, publisher, and year published; for articles, the journal, volume, date, and page numbers; for websites, a URL may be needed).



It is your responsibility to ensure that all sources are correct and valid. All information cited can be traced from all sources. US colleges have very strict rules regarding citation problems, and most professors are very familiar with the sources they provide. You cannot fool them by using unassigned readings or copy someone's ideas or data without providing a clear in-text citation <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>

Introduction

Introductions can be tricky. Because the introduction is the first portion of your essay that the reader encounters, the stakes are fairly high for your introduction to be successful. A good introduction presents a broad overview of your topic and your thesis, and should convince the reader that it is worth their time to actually read the rest of your essay

Basically, a good introduction provides the reader with a brief overview of your topic and an explanation of your thesis. A good introduction is fresh, engaging, and interesting. Successful introductions don't rely on clichés or irrelevant information to demonstrate their point. **Be brief, be concise, be engaging.**

Thesis statement

What is a Thesis Statement?

The thesis statement is the sentence that states the main idea of a writing assignment and helps control the ideas within the paper. **It is not merely a topic. It often reflects an opinion or judgment that a writer has made about a reading or personal experience.** For instance: *It is believed that the domestic role most women held in America was the role that gave them the most power, an idea that many would hotly dispute today.*

What Makes a Strong Thesis Statement?

1. A strong thesis statement gives direction to the paper and limits what you need to write about. It also functions to inform your readers of what you will discuss in the body of the paper. All paragraphs of the essay should explain, support, or argue with your thesis.
2. A strong thesis statement requires proof; it is not merely a statement of fact. You should support your thesis statement with detailed supporting evidence will interest your readers and motivate them to continue reading the paper.
3. Sometimes it is useful to mention your supporting points in your thesis. An example of this could be: John Updike's *Trust Me* is a valuable novel for a college syllabus because it allows the reader to become familiar with his writing and provides themes that are easily connected to other works. In the body of your paper, you could write a paragraph or two about each supporting idea. If you write a thesis statement like this it will often help you to keep control of your ideas.

Where Does the Thesis Statement Go?



A good practice is to **put the thesis statement at the end of your introduction** so you can use it to lead into the body of your paper. This allows you, as the writer, to lead up to the thesis statement instead of diving directly into the topic. If you place the thesis statement at the beginning, your reader may forget or be confused about the main idea by the time he/she reaches the end of the introduction. **Remember, a good introduction conceptualizes and anticipates the thesis statement.**

Literature Review

A literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period. A literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources, **but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis**. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information. It might give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations. Or it might trace the intellectual progression of the field, **including major debates**. And depending on the situation, the literature review may evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant.

Analysis & Discussion

The objectives of your discussion section should include the following:

I. Reiterate the Research Problem/State the Major Findings

Briefly reiterate the research problem or problems you are investigating and the methods you used to investigate them, then move quickly to describe the major findings of the study. You should write a direct, declarative, and succinct proclamation of the study results, usually in one paragraph.

II. Explain the Meaning of the Findings and Why They are Important

Consider the likelihood that no one has thought as long and hard about your study as you have. Systematically explain the underlying meaning of your findings and state why you believe they are significant. After reading the discussion section, you want the reader to think critically about the results ["why didn't I think of that?"]. You don't want to force the reader to go through the paper multiple times to figure out what it all means. If applicable, begin this part of the section by repeating what you consider to be your most significant or unanticipated finding first, then systematically review each finding. Otherwise, follow the general order you reported the findings in the results section.

III. Relate the Findings to Similar Studies

No study in the social sciences is so novel or possesses such a restricted focus that it has absolutely no relation to previously published research. The discussion section should relate your results to those found



in other studies, particularly if questions raised from prior studies served as the motivation for your research. This is important because comparing and contrasting the findings of other studies helps to support the overall importance of your results and it highlights how and in what ways your study differs from other research about the topic. Note that any significant or unanticipated finding is often because there was no prior research to indicate the finding could occur. If there is prior research to indicate this, you need to explain why it was significant or unanticipated.

IV. Consider Alternative Explanations of the Findings

It is important to remember that the purpose of research in the social sciences is to *discover* and not to *prove*. When writing the discussion section, you should carefully consider all possible explanations for the study results, rather than just those that fit your hypothesis or prior assumptions and biases. This is especially important when describing the discovery of significant or unanticipated findings.

V. Acknowledge the Study's Limitations

It is far better for you to identify and acknowledge your study's limitations than to have them pointed out by your professor! Note any unanswered questions or issues your study did not address and describe the generalizability of your results to other situations. If a limitation is applicable to the method chosen to gather information, then describe in detail the problems you encountered and why.

VI. Make Suggestions for Further Research

You may choose to conclude the discussion section by making suggestions for further research [this can be done in the overall conclusion of your paper]. Although your study may offer important insights about the research problem, this is where you can address other questions related to the problem that remain unanswered or highlight previously hidden questions that were revealed as a result of conducting your research. You should frame your suggestions by linking the need for further research to the limitations of your study [e.g., in future studies, the survey instrument should include more questions that ask...] or to critical issues revealed from the data that were not considered initially in your research.

NOTE: Besides the literature review section, the preponderance of references to sources is usually found in the discussion section. A few historical references may be helpful for perspective but most of the references should be relatively recent and included to aid in the interpretation of your results or used to link to similar studies. If a study that you cited disagrees with your findings, don't ignore it--clearly explain why your research findings differ from theirs.

V. Problems to Avoid

- **Do not waste time restating your results.** Should you need to remind the reader of a finding to be discussed, use "bridge sentences" that relate the result to the interpretation. An example would be: "In the case of determining available housing to single women with children in rural areas of Texas, the findings suggest that access to good schools is important," then move on to explaining this finding.



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- **Recommendations for further research can be included in either the discussion or conclusion of your paper**, but do not repeat your recommendations in the both sections. Think about the overall narrative flow of your paper to determine where best to locate this information.
 - **Do not introduce new results in the discussion section.** Be wary of mistaking the reiteration of a specific finding for an interpretation because it may confuse the reader. The description of findings [results] and the interpretation of their significance [discussion] should be distinct sections of your paper. If you choose to combine the results section and the discussion section into one narrative flow, you must be clear in how you report the information discovered and your own interpretation of each finding.

Conclusion

Your literary analysis essay should have a concluding paragraph that gives your essay a sense of completeness and lets your readers know that they have come to the end of your paper. Your concluding paragraph might restate the thesis in different words, summarize the main points you have made, or make a relevant comment about the literary work you are analyzing, but from a different perspective. Do not introduce a new topic in your conclusion.

Attention

1. We understand all of you have your unique cultural respect. However, most of our customers are originated from China and study at US or UK. Thus, it is not appropriate to write something too far away if you are supposed to write a topic related to culture. For example, if you are asked to write a personal growth experience, you end up drafting a story in a village in South Africa may not be good. If you are asked to analyze a company, make sure you pick up one that is famous worldwide, not regional.
2. before making a commitment. Please notice, all deadlines are set according to U.S. Chicago time.
3. If you need extension, please ask at least 24 hours before the deadline. Extension is NOT always granted, but it will definitely impair your reliability in the team. So, please schedule everything well and check order instruction carefully.