

Lecture 9

Words, style, and energizing writing

Chao Song

College of Ecology
Lanzhou University

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Active vs. passive voice

- Active voice is clear, concise, and direct. It is also visual and evocative. The actor and action are both clear.
- Passive voice shows the acted-on and often weaken the story structure of a sentence.
- Because passive voice is weaker storytelling than the active, most writing textbook recommend avoid using passive voice.

Active vs. passive voice

- Compare the following two passage. The one written in active voice is clearly more visual and engaging.

For well over a half century, gross primary production (GPP) and ecosystem respiration (ER) have been estimated from whole stream dissolved oxygen (DO) measurements. The method was originally developed by Odum and was based on the fact that, after accounting for air–water exchange, DO changes at night are solely due to ER and DO changes during the day reflect the difference between DO inputs from GPP and DO consumption via ER.

For well over a half century, stream ecologists have been measuring gross primary production (GPP) and ecosystem respiration (ER) from whole stream dissolved oxygen (DO) measurements. Odum first proposed using diel changes in DO concentrations to parse the autotrophic and heterotrophic components of whole ecosystem metabolism. He realized that, after accounting for air–water exchange, DO changes at night are solely due to ER and DO changes during the day reflect the difference between DO inputs from GPP and DO consumption via ER.

Active vs. passive voice

- Passive voice can be useful for several purpose. It can be used to control perspective or shift topic of the sentence. This is useful to creating flow.

Salvage logging is an increasingly common way of harvesting forests that have been attacked by insect pests. In salvage logging, trees that have been attacked are selectively harvested. Cavities in standing dead trees serve as nesting sites for birds. The population biology of cavity-nesting birds is therefore likely affected by salvage logging.

- Passive voice is useful when we do not need to show the actor.

When expression of *Chla* and *Chlb* were compared, similar patterns of transcript abundance were observed in plants at different developmental stages.

Fuzzy verb

- Fuzzy verbs say that something happened but not what. Action verbs show you what.
- Use action verb makes the writing clear and concrete. Avoid fuzzy verbs in scientific writing as much as possible.
- Compare the two sentences below. Fuzzy verbs is too vague while the action verb shows the content concretely.
 - (✗) Herbivores facilitate the invasion of exotic grasses by mediating competition between exotic and native plants.
 - (✓) Herbivores preferentially eat native plants, giving exotic grasses a competitive advantage that allows them to invade.

Fuzzy verb

- We should avoid fuzzy verbs in hypotheses as they are often too vague to be testable.

(×) Microbial community composition is controlled by the chemical nature of plant inputs, water availability, and soil chemistry.

(✓) The chemical nature of plant inputs is the single strongest control on the composition of soil microbial communities and on their distribution across the landscape

Common fuzzy verbs and action verbs

Fuzzy Verbs

Occur	Facilitate	Conduct	Implement
Affect	Perform		

Action Verbs

Modify	Increase	React	Accelerate
Accomplish	Decrease	Inhibit	Migrate
Create	Invade	Disrupt	

Nominalization

- The process of turning a verb into a noun is known as creating a nominalization.
- As a result of using a noun rather than a verb to describe action, the writing lost energy and gain length, but contains no more information.
 - (✗) We conducted an investigation on the effect of elevated CO₂ on plant growth.
 - (✓) We investigated the effect of elevated CO₂ on plant growth.
- Nominalization may push the action out of a critical position in the sentence.
 - (✗) Although models exist to calculate reaction rates as a function of molecular size, a failure to reproduce the experimental data is often observed.
 - (✓) Although models exist to calculate reaction rates as a function of molecular size, they often fail to reproduce the experimental data.

Nominalization

- Adjective nominalization is when we convert an adjective into a noun. Nominalizing adjectives also steals color and energy from writing. They leave it heavy and flat.
 - (✗) The characteristics of this condition are the oxidation of membrane lipids, the denaturation of proteins, and a reduction in growth rates.
 - (✓) This condition is characterized by oxidized membrane lipids, denatured proteins, and reduced growth rates.

Jargon

- **Jargon** is a term that refers to a schema the reader does not hold. A term for which there is an adequate plain language equivalent.
- **Technical term** refers to a schema the reader does hold. A term for which either there is no plain language equivalent or where using it would be confusing.
- Use technical terms, avoid jargon!
- The distinction between jargon and technical terms is fluid and depends on the readers' knowledge.

Jargon

- How and where you introduce a term may determine whether readers react to it as jargon.
 - **Beginning of the sentence**: you assume that every reader knows the term. You run the risk of it appearing to be jargon.
 - **End of sentence**: you define a new term for everyone. You run the risk of appearing ignorant it is a well-known concept.
 - **Middle of the sentence**: you assume most reader know the term. You also indicate that the term itself is not critical to the story. You run the risk of people missing the term.

Net mineralization represents the nitrogen available to plants because it reflects the difference between microbial nitrogen release and uptake in soil.

The amount of nitrogen available for plants is controlled by net mineralization—the difference between microbial nitrogen release and uptake in soil.

The amount of nitrogen available for plants is controlled by the balance between microbial nitrogen uptake and release in soil; we define this balance as net N mineralization.

Jargon

- There is no single perfect place to introduce terms. You have to evaluate your audience and what they know. If you err, err on the side of overdefining.
- Embedding potential jargon in a parenthetical clause is an effective approach to dealing with jargon.

This idea that excited states relax with rates determined by the solute-solvent system's ordinary energy fluctuations, commonly called linear response theory, is a critical component in the success of transition-state theories of chemical reaction rates in liquids.

(Moskun et al. 2006, Science)

Programmed cell death, or apoptosis, is prominent in neural progenitors and appears to play an important role in the development of the cerebral cortex.

(Pulvers and Huttner 2009, Development)

Acronyms and abbreviations

- Undefined abbreviations and acronyms is a form of jargon;
- Acronyms is convenient to writing but we should make sure:
 - Spell out acronyms the first time you use them;

We estimated gross primary productivity (GPP) and ecosystem respiration (ER) in 15 streams. The GPP and ER were estimated from times series of dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration.

- Avoid using too many acronyms and abbreviations;

We compared soil respiration (R_s) using short-term collar (ST) and long-term collar (LT) deployment. To explore the causes for the differences in R_s between treatments, we quantified soil temperature (ST), soil moisture (SM), bulk density (BD), root biomass (RB) and microbial biomass (MBC).

- Use acronyms that make sense.

- (✓) We selected two forest sites, one deciduous (DEC) and one coniferous (CON).
(✗) We selected two forest site, one deciduous (LYL) and one coniferous (CLL).

Prepositional phrases vs. compound nouns

- **Prepositional phrase** is made up of an object and a modifier tied together with a preposition (of, in, on, etc.);
- **Compound noun** is when one noun directly modifies another;
- They express the same meaning. But prepositional phrase is often longer and chunkier than compound nouns. Thus, compound nouns are usually preferred.
- Consider the following example, using compound nouns makes the sentence a little shorter and tighter.

(×) The rate of the reaction increased sixfold when pH was decreased to 4.5.
(✓) The reaction rate increased sixfold when pH was decreased to 4.5.

Prepositional phrases vs. compound nouns

- When should prepositional phrase be used?
- Use prepositional phrase when compound nouns are too long and clunky.
- If there are two words, a compound noun is almost always better; if there are four or more nouns, break it up and use prepositional phrase; If there are three nouns, it depends on the complexity of the words.

(×) Current theory suggests that microbial community composition effects are most likely to be observed for physiologically narrow processes.

(✓) Current theory suggests that the effects of microbial community composition are most likely to be observed for physiologically narrow processes.

Prepositional phrases vs. compound nouns

- When should prepositional phrase be used?
- Another way you can use prepositional phrases is to control which word lands in a sentence's stress position.
- Consider the following two sentences. The first sentence puts the strong phrase global warming into the stress position, and is probably preferable.

(×) Ecosystem can be managed to limit the global warming effects.
(✓) Ecosystems can be managed to limit the effects of global warming.

Condensing

- Scientific writing should be tight and concise.
- When your ideas are buried in words, cumbersome sentences, and extraneous information, readers get confused and frustrated, leading to extra rounds of revision or outright rejection.
- Brevity comes from selection, not compression.
- Prune the big limbs, then shake out the dead leaves:
 - First figure out what you don't need to say, then don't say it;
 - Then cutting unnecessary words from the pieces that stays

Condensing

- Potential targets for condensing:
 - Redundancies
 - Obvious
 - Modifiers: adjectives and adverbs
 - Metadiscourse
 - Verbosity

Condensing: redundancies

- Redundancies occur when we use several words, but one word does all the work that needs doing.
 - (✗) I will develop, test, and apply a new synthetic approach to produce photovoltaic plastics.
 - (✓) I will develop a new approach to produce photovoltaic plastics.
 - (✗) Most, but not all of the test subjects responded.
 - (✓) Most of the test subjects responded.

Condensing: obvious

- When ideas are well known or implied, they do not need to be said anywhere.
 - (✗) There is evidence that X-17 production can be associated with enzyme induction.
 - (✓) X-17 production can be associated with enzyme induction.
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- (✗) Snow cover is a characteristic of high alpine ecosystems that is critical in regulating both plant community dynamics and hydrology.
 - (✓) Snow cover in alpine ecosystems is critical in regulating both plant community dynamics and hydrology.
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- (✗) The greatest challenge in dealing with the crisis of a pandemic is that it is global in scope and so public health responses must operate across national borders.
 - (✓) The greatest challenge in dealing with a pandemic is that public health responses must operate across national borders.

Condensing: adjective and adverbs

- Adjectives and adverbs is unnecessary when they adds no additional meaning. Eliminating them make the writing tighter.
 - (✗) The entire reaction sequence takes less than one hour to complete.
 - (✓) The reaction sequence takes less than one hour.
- “Empty amplifiers” try to intensify the word they are referring to but don’t add meaning. Avoid empty amplifiers, use concrete information in writing instead.
 - (✗) The treatment dramatically increased X.
 - (✓) The treatment increased X.

Condensing: adjective and adverbs

- Empty amplifiers: adjectives and adverbs that try to intensity their referent but add no meaning.

Certain(ly)	Quite	Substantially
Dramatic(ally)	Extreme(ly)	Very
Entire(ly)	Real(ly)	Rather
High(ly)	Simple(ly)	

- Good modifiers: when modifiers clarify or define their referent, they should not be deleted.

(×) Final results

(✓) Preliminary results

Condensing: metadiscourse

- While metadiscourse or metacommentary is sometimes necessary to develop the flow or an argument, it can be obvious or redundant.
 - (✗) We found that aniline did not react with ...
 - (✓) Aniline did not react with ...
- Common redundant words used in metadiscourse:

We found that ...

We argue that ...

Our results suggest that ...

Our data indicate that ...

In this study, we measured ...

Condensing: verbosity

- Verbosity occurs when the sentence contains multiple types of meaningless fillers, creating sentences that ramble on endlessly;
- Verbosity buries the key message and makes the sentence hard to comprehend.
 - (✗) The data show that some enhancement in the applicability of these measurements can be accomplished with freeze-fracture prior to analysis by laser-ablation mass spectrometry.
 - (✓) Freeze-fracture pre-treatment improved analyses by laser-ablation mass spectrometry.

Proper use of common expressions

- **However:** avoid starting the sentence with however when the meaning is “nevertheless”. The word usually serves better when not in first position.
 - (×) The roads were almost impassable. However, we at last succeeded in reaching camp.
 - (✓) The roads were almost impassable. At least, however, we succeeded in reaching camp.
- When “however” comes first, it means “to whatever extend” or “in whatever way”

However you advise him, he will probably do what he thinks best.

However discouraging the prospect is, they never lost heart.

Proper use of common expressions

- **That and which:** that is the defining or restrictive pronoun, which the nondefining or nonrestrictive.
- They can be interchangeable, but it is better to use them with precision. Use “that” when you intend to define something.
- Compare the two sentences below. The first one specifies which lawn mower it refers to. The second one add a fact about the lawn mower.

The lawn mower that is broken is in the garage.

The lawn mower, which is broken, is in the garage.

Proper use of common expressions

- **Comma:** in a series of three or more terms with a single conjunction, use a common after each term.

We measured temperature and light intensity.

We measured temperature, light intensity, and dissolved oxygen concentration.

- Enclose parenthetic expressions between commas. Here, abbreviations (i.e., e.g.), academic degrees, title, or nonrestrictive clause are considered parenthetic. Restrictive clause is not parenthetic.

The audience, which had at first been indifferent, became more and more interested.

Dean John Gittleman, Ph.D., presided over the faculty meeting.

Linear regression requires homoscedasticity, i.e., the variance of the residuals is constant.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

Proper use of common expressions

- **Secondly, thirdly etc.**: These are grammatically correct but superfluous words. Modern usage prefer first, second, third etc. to show textual enumeration.
- **Like and as**: like governs nouns and pronouns; as is used before phrases and clauses.

She speaks like a native speaker.

We spent the evening as in the old days.

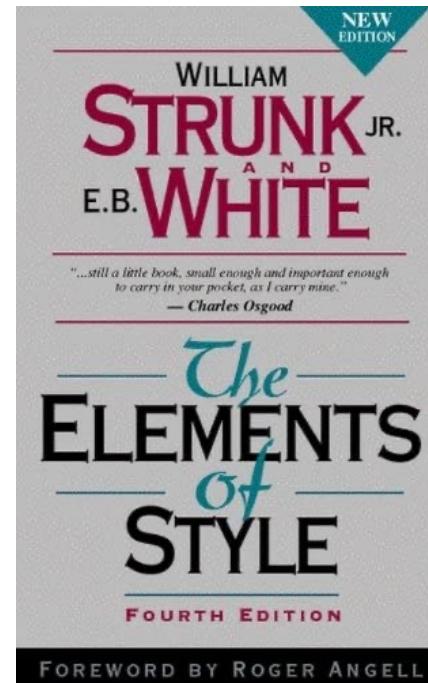
Proper use of common expressions

- **Latin abbreviations** offer an easy way to write repetitively used words and phrases in a short package.

Abbreviation	Full word	Meaning
<i>c.</i> or <i>ca.</i>	<i>circa</i>	about, approximately
<i>cf.</i>	<i>confer</i>	compare
<i>et al.</i>	<i>et alii</i>	and others
<i>vs.</i>	<i>versus</i>	as opposed to, in contrast to
<i>i.e.</i>	<i>id est</i>	that is, in other words
<i>e.g.</i>	<i>exempli gratia</i>	for example
<i>etc.</i>	<i>et cetera</i>	and so forth
<i>N.B.</i>	<i>nota bene</i>	please note
<i>p.a.</i>	<i>per annum</i>	per year

Reference on writing tips

- **The Elements of Style** is a useful handbook on writing tips. The book was originally published in 1918 by William Strunk.
- The original version of the handbook is freely available online:
<https://www.bartleby.com/141/>



Professor William Strunk and the book The Elements of Style