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## **Style technique series**

**Lecture 1: Issues in advanced academic writing / parallel constructions**

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## AHCI 학술지 논문

- English Language and Linguistics, **Cambridge University Press**
- Language Sciences, **Elsevier**
- Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory, **Mouton de Gruyter**

Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics,  
**Elsevier**



# Today's Lecture

1. Issues in advanced academic writing (Introduction to the series)
2. Parallel construction (대칭구문)

# **1. Issues in advanced academic writing (Introduction to the series)**

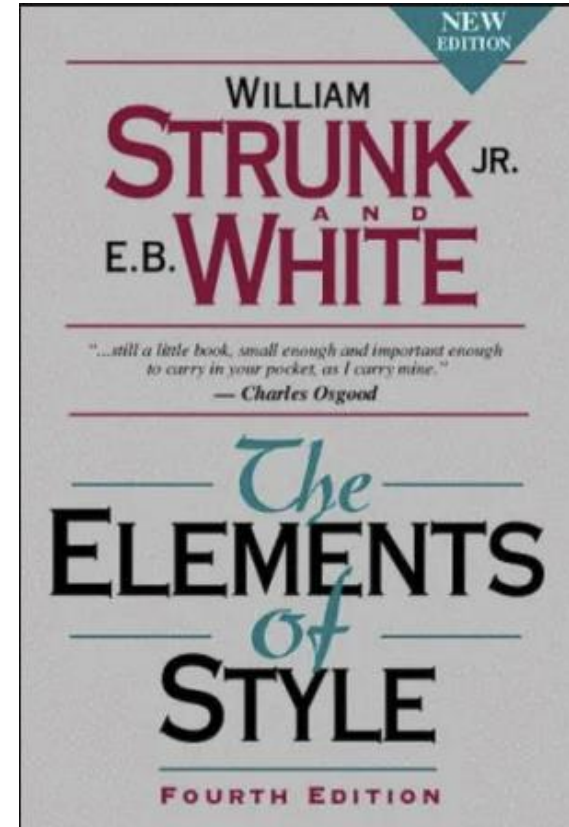
# Advanced English writing for Korean academic writers

- **Correct use:** words, phrases, constructions (rather than basic grammar)
- **Style:** clear, natural, and elegant expression of ideas
- Difference between Korean and English
- Focus on correct use and style issues in academic writing

# Style technique series

## Style issues/elements

1. Conciseness (간결함)
2. Parallel construction (대칭구문)
3. Modifier placement (수식어 배치)
4. Uniquely English style (영어의 독특한 어법)



# 1. Conciseness (간결함)

“**Omit needless words.** Vigorous writing is **concise**. A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences, for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts”.  
(Strunk & White, p. 23)

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| ➤ used for fuel purposes               | → used for fuel     |
| ➤ in a hasty manner                    | → hastily           |
| ➤ call your attention to the fact that | → remind you that   |
| ➤ in spite of the fact that            | → though (although) |
| ➤ the fact that he had not succeeded   | → his failure       |
| ➤ the fact that I had arrived          | → my arrival        |



## 2. Parallel construction (대칭구문)

“**Express coordinate ideas in similar form.** This principle, that of parallel construction, requires that the expressions similar in content and function should be **outwardly similar**. The likeness of form enables the reader to recognize more readily the likeness of content and function”. (Strunk & White p. 23)

- Formerly, science was taught by the **textbook method**, while now the **laboratory method** is employed. → Formerly, science was taught by the **textbook method**; now it is taught by the **laboratory method**.
- My objections are, first, the **injustice** of measure; second, that it is **unconstitutional**. → My objections are, first, that the measure is **unjust**; second, that it is **unconstitutional**.
- It was both a **long** ceremony and very **tedious**. → The ceremony was both **long** and **tedious**.  
→ It was both a **long** and **tedious** ceremony.

### 3. Modifier placement (수식어 배치)

“**Keep related words together.** The position of the words in a sentence is the principal means of showing their relationship. Confusion and ambiguity result when words are badly placed. The writer must, therefore, bring together the words and groups of words that are related in thought and keep apart those that are not so related.” (Strunk & White p. 28)

- He noticed a large **stain** in the rug that was **right in the center**.
- You can **call** your mother and tell her all about his taking you out to dinner **for just sixty cents**.
- **All** the members were **not** present.
- **impact** of 34 years of urbanization **on bees**

- He noticed a large **stain right in the center** of the rug.
- **For just sixty cents** you can **call** your mother. And tell her all about his taking you out to dinner.
- **Not all** the members were present.
- **impact on bees** of 34 years of urbanization (*Urban Ecosystems*)

## 4. Uniquely English style (영어의 독특한 어법)

**확장어:** 단어를 원래의 의미 테두리 밖으로 확장해 사용

- They fought for their **values**. (가치 → 가치관)
- method to measure carbon **emission**. (배출 → 배출량)
- Exercise makes aging **slow**. → Exercise **slows** aging.

**형명구문:** 형용사+명사 구조를 선호

형용사 > 부사

- You did a job **well**. → You did a **great** job.
- He swims **well**. → He is a **good** swimmer.

수식 > 서술

- People are **many**. → There are **many** people.
- His mood is **good**. → He is in a **good** mood.

## 4. Uniquely English style (영어의 독특한 어법)

사물주어/의인화: 사물을 의인화 하여 주어로 만듦

- **Last year** saw a big jump in mobile usage.
- **This chapter** discusses a nonlinear problem in differential geometry.
- **Technology transfer** involves a series of paths.
- **The door** opened. (Lecture 0: **url required**)

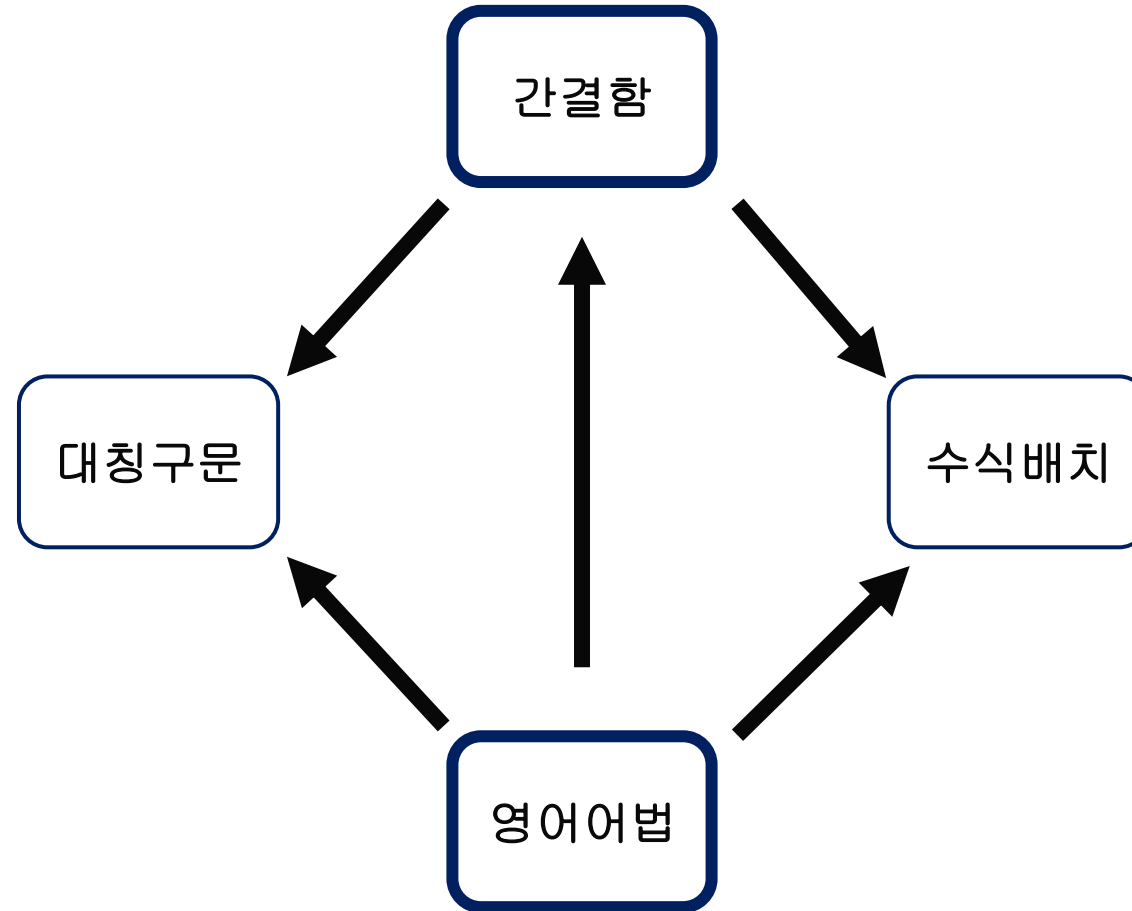
## 4. Uniquely English style (영어의 독특한 어법)

결과구문:

상을 깨끗하게 닦았다: I wiped the table [**cleanly?** / **to be clean?** / **clean?**]

- Some of the screws wiggled **loose**. (wiggled and became loose)
- A thief broke **into the house**. (broke (the window, fence, etc.) and got into the house)
- They talked him **out of selling**. (talked to him and made him not to sell)
- The audience laughed him **off the stage**. (laughed at him and made him leave the stage)

# Interaction of style elements



# Lecture plans

Lecture 1	Introduction	대칭구문
Lecture 2	간결명사구	확장어 (명사)
Lecture 3	간결형용사	확장어 (형용사)
Lecture 4	간결부사	확장어 (동사)
Lecture 5	간결전치사	형명구문
Lecture 6	결과구문	사물주어(의인화)

간결함

영어어법

## 2. Parallel construction (대칭구문)





**Revise the following sentences as parallel constructions.**

1. We conclude that the main factors include: legislation implementation, government support, and how aware the society is.
2. We plan to collect data by either using an online survey or phone interviews.
3. The edge devices should be autonomous, which will require radically different hardware—hardware that is much lighter and consumes much less power than cloud computing is.

**Revise the following sentences as parallel constructions.**

4. Constructing a healthy and well-educated citizen with sound knowledge

5. 평등하게 가난했던 독재국가 (유시민): A nation of dictatorship where everyone was poor

# Concluding remarks



## *Why should we train our writing skills when we can use AIs and editing services?*

- We need to be good writers to be able to use these services well.
- Studying English writing is like learning a musical instrument.
- Books and lectures will give you a higher awareness and direction but won't raise your writing skill.
- It is you who must turn this knowledge into skill through continuous training—reading and writing English.
- Your studies will give you a guide for a more effective training.

# Thank you

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표현력: expression, expressiveness, expressive power

- The purpose of this course is to develop your **expression** and your oral **comprehension** in a professional context. (*Université de Montpellier*)
- Her voice is remarkable for its purity and emotional **expressiveness**. (*Cambridge*)
- Humanities will be part of your studies, with a view to enriching your **expressive power** and improving your **communication skills**. (*Istituto Europeo di Design*)

When there is a possibility of confusion, a full specification is required.

- improve your **communication skills**: 소통력  
Improve your **communication**: 통신 경험, 통신의 편의성
- Improve your **driving skills**: 운전 기술  
Improve your **driving**: 운전 경험