Science Research Writing For Non-Native Speakers of English

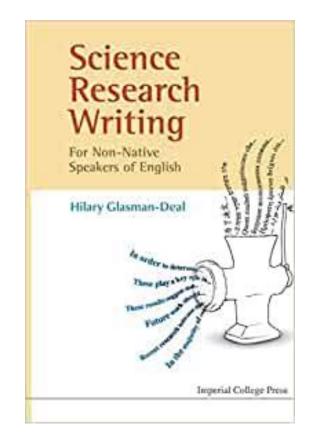
by Hilary Glasman-Deal

の紹介資料

この本について



- 分かりやすい科学論文を書くためのマニュアル本
- 査読通過のためのノウハウ本ではない



この本を選んだきっかけ



- アメリカの大学は留学生がいっぱい(たぶんイギリスも)
 - Non-nativeが英語論文を書くためのサポートがしっかりしている
- 著者: Hilary Glasman-Deal
 - 30年の理系学生へのWriting指導経験
 - 15年間: English Language Support Programme at Imperial College, London
 - 科学論文を書く留学生を指導

- Amazonで第1章の途中まで立ち読み可
 - 今回その範囲までを紹介(私は立ち読みの末、購入)

対象読者

- Non-native English speakers
- Science research researcher / student
- 目安はTOEFL 550点以上(TOEIC換算730点以上)

英語は思ったより ぜんぜん簡単だよ

Science Writingは簡単だ

- Science Writingは思ったより簡単だ
 - そんなに難しい英語を使う必要はない
 - マニュアルに従えば書ける
- ほとんどの科学論文はConventionalな構成
 - Abstract
 - Introduction
 - Central section (what was done what was found)
 - Discussion and/or Conclusion
 - Acknowledgements / Reference
- 専門用語以外は、決まった単語群から選ぶだけでいい
 - attempt, conduct, interpret, evaluate, determine, implement, formulate, classify, correlate, enhance, etc.
 - Vocabularyの項に、項目ごとの相応しい単語リストがついている

この本の使い方

- ・この本の使い方
 - 既存の論文から学ぶ方法を知る
 - Writingのお手本として既存論文を読み込む方法
 - 論文を書くためのマニュアル
 - 論文構成のテンプレート、使える文法・単語のリスト
- ・ 論文各章と対応した、章立て
 - Unit1: Introduction
 - Unit2: Methodology
 - Unit3: Results
 - Unit4: Discussion or Conclusion
 - Unit5: Abstract and Title

この本の使い方

今日は、1章の内容だけ説明するから、それでよさそうなら買ってみて!



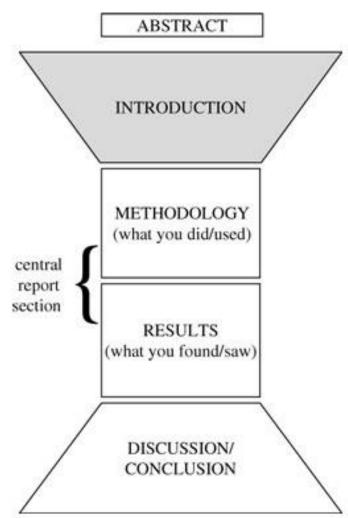
- 全ての章は同じ構成で書かれている
 - 文献の例文
 - 文法とライティング手法
 - モデル (テンプレート)
 - 頻出単語リスト
 - 実際に書いてみる (課題)

自分の分野の論文を幾つか探して、それら と本書のコンセプトを対応づけながら読む ことを推奨

※ただし、Nativeが書いたものを選ぶこと

Unit1: Introduction

- Introductionの役割
 - Central report sectionへスムーズにつなげる
 - 一般的なことから、徐々にフォーカスを絞る
- Introductionはいつ書くか
 - Central Report Section(少なくともドラフト)を書いてから書くのがよい
- この章で説明すること
 - Introductionの書き出しはどうするか
 - Introductionにどのような情報をどんな順番で書くか
 - Introductionの終わりはどうするか



- ・時制の使い分け
 - Present Simple / Present Continuous

(a) I live in Beijing.

Present Simple

(b) I'm living in Beijing.

Present Continuous

- a) permanent situation. accepted fact and truths.
- b) temporary situation
 - (a) We found that the pressure **increased** as the temperature **rose**, which **indicated** that temperature **played** a significant role in the process.
 - (b) We found that the pressure increases as the temperature rises, which indicates that temperature plays a significant role in the process.
- 現在形は強い表現。受け入れられている事実を示す



- ・時制の使い分け
 - Past Simple / Present Perfect

(a) Past Simple: I lived in Tokyo for five	but I don't live there anymore.		
years (b) Present Perfect: I have lived in Tokyo for five years	and I still live there NOW.		

起きた時間の違い

- (a)5年間は過去のこと
- (b)5年間は今までの5年間

(c) Past Simple:
I broke my glasses...

(d) Present Perfect:
I have broken my glasses...

but it doesn't matter/I repaired them.

and so I can't see properly NOW.

関連性の違い

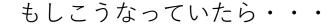
(d)のほうが、 より今の状況に"関連"している ↑ 論文ではこちらが重要



- 時制の使い分け
 - Present Perfectの効果的な使い方

For example, Penney et al. **showed** that PLA composites could be prepared using blending techniques⁶ and more recently, Hillier **established** the toughness of such composites.⁷ However, although the effect of the rubber particles on the mechanical properties of copolymer systems **was demonstrated** over two years ago,⁸ little^{*} attention **has been paid** to the selection of an appropriate rubber component.

誰も見向きもしなかったが・・・ (私がそこに着目した)



However, although the effect of the rubber particles on the mechanical properties of copolymer systems was demonstrated over two years ago,⁸ little attention was paid to the selection of an appropriate rubber component.

誰も見向きもしなかったが・・・ (その後誰かが注目した、解決した、etc.)

過去、過去、現在完了とすることで、読者に「シグナル」を送っている ここが、私のやることと「関連」しています



- Signaling Language (シグナル)
 - Sentence Connection (文同士のつながり)
 - 隣り合う文がつながっていないと読者は迷子に
 - つなげる方法
 - Overlap —
 - Pronoun / Pro-form _
 - Semicolon / Relative clause
 - Signaling connector (次頁)

The procedure for testing whether many hours; this means that tests are rarely repeated.

文を分けない

It has received much attention over the past few decades due to its biodegradable properties, **which** offer important economic benefits.

文のつなげ方は、読者への シグナル

The pattern of inflammation during an asthma attack is different from that seen in <u>stable</u> asthma. In <u>stable asthma</u> the total number of inflammatory cells does not increase.

Many researchers have suggested ways of reducing cost without affecting the quality of the image. **These methods** rely on data structures built during a preprocessing step.

- Signaling Language (シグナル)
 - Sentence Connection (文同士のつながり)
 - Signaling connector
 - CAUSE

due to (the fact that) as
on account of (the fact because that) since
in view of (the fact that)

- sinceは注意: ~以来という意味でも使えるので
- RESULT

therefore	as a result (of
consequently	which)
hence	which is why
	so

- Soから文を始めるのは避けること(Too informal)
- If xxxx, then yyyyは使ってもよいが使えない場合もあるのでListには含めない



"You can't spend rest of your writing life using only therefore and however!"



- Signaling Language (シグナル)
 - Sentence Connection (文同士のつながり)
 - Signaling connector
 - CONTRAST / DIFFERENCE

however	on the other hand
whereas	while
but	by contrast

- on the contrary、converselyは、単に違いではなく「真逆」を示すので違う
- whileは~しながらを示すこともあるので、なるべく避ける

UNEXPECTEDNESS

(a) Although	(b) Despite	(c) nevertheless
(a) Even though	(b) In spite of	(c) however
(a) Though	(b) Regardless of	(c) yet
	(b) Notwithstanding	(c) nonetheless
	2000	(c) even so

• still、anywayもあるがInformal



- Signaling Language (シグナル)
 - Sentence Connection (文同士のつながり)
 - Signaling connector
 - ADDITION

in addition	also	
moreover	secondly (etc.)	
furthermore in the sec		
apart from	place (etc.)	
apart from that/which	what is more	

• besideは同じような意味だが、より強い。説得するような場所で使う。



- Passive (受動) / Active (能動)
 - weを使ってもいいか?
 - 自分のResearch groupのことを指して使うのはOKだが、一般的な意味(我々は)で使う場合はIt is known…を使う
 - Central report sectionでは、weではなくPassiveを使うのは普通
 - Passiveでは主語が分からないので、Introductionではダミーを使うのがよい
 - This article describes..., The present paper presents...

論文の 飛ばし読み法

- Paragraphing (段落)
 - 読者は
 - 効率的に論文を読みたい
 - まず、ざっと飛ばし読みをして、概要とどこに何が書いてあるかをつかむ
 - 最初の文がその段落のトピック。
 - 続く文はその補足説明
 - そのTopicから外れ始めたら段落を変える
 - 論文を書く前にトピックのリストを作る
 - 論理的につながりのあるトピックリスト
 - 各トピックの説明を箇条書きで書く

and try to predict the type of information you expect to see

1. READ THE TITLE

2. LOOK AT THE NAME OF THE AUTHOR

What you know about the writer will help you predict and evaluate the content.

- 3. CHECK THE DATE and use it to help you assess the content.
- 4. READ THE ABSTRACT to find out what the researchers did and/or what they found
- 5. LOOK QUICKLY AT THE FIRST PARAGRAPH
 without trying to understand all the

without trying to understand all the words.

6. LOOK OUICKLY AT THE FIRST SENTENCE OF EACH PARAGRAPH

without trying to understand all the words

7. LOOK QUICKLY AT EACH FIGURE/TABLE AND READ ITS TITLE

to try and find out what type of visual data is included

8. READ THE LAST PARAGRAPH especially if it has a subtitle like 'Summary' or 'Conclusion'



- モデル(テンプレート)の役割毎に分類してみる
 - 既存の論文のIntroductionを読んで、各文の役割を分類
 - もしその文がなかったら何が変わるか、その文が戻ったらどう影響するか
 - 文法や単語に注目する。時制は?前の文と変わった?単語は?

ConventionalなIntroductionの構成(The model)

1	ESTABLISH THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR FIELD	
	PROVIDE BACKGROUND FACTS/INFORMATION (possibly from research)	
	DEFINE THE TERMINOLOGY IN THE TITLE/KEY WORDS	
	PRESENT THE PROBLEM AREA/CURRENT RESEARCH FOCUS	
2	PREVIOUS AND/OR CURRENT RESEARCH AND CONTRIBUTIONS	
3	LOCATE A GAP IN THE RESEARCH	
	DESCRIBE THE PROBLEM YOU WILL ADDRESS	
	PRESENT A PREDICTION TO BE TESTED	
4	DESCRIBE THE PRESENT PAPER	

研究の背景

関連文献のReview

着目している課題と仮説

論文内容の説明

例文

The synthesis of flexible polymer blends from polylactide and rubber

Introduction

1 Polylactide (PLA) has received much attention in recent years due to its biodegradable properties, which offer important economic benefits.

2 PLA is a polymer obtained from corn and is produced by the polymerisation of lactide. 3 It has many possible uses in the biomedical field and has also been investigated as a potential engineering material. 4 However, it has been found to be too weak under impact to be used commercially.

5 One way to toughen polymers is to incorporate a layer of rubber particles⁵ and there has been extensive research regarding the rubber modification of PLA. 6 For example, Penney et al. showed that PLA composites could be prepared using blending techniques⁶ and more recently, Hillier established the toughness of such composites.⁷ 7 However, although the effect of the rubber particles on the mechanical properties of copolymer systems was demonstrated over two years ago,⁸ little attention has been paid to the selection of an appropriate rubber component.

8 The present paper presents a set of criteria for selecting such a component. 9 On the basis of these criteria it then describes the preparation of a set of polymer blends using PLA and a hydrocarbon rubber (PI). 10 This combination of two mechanistically distinct polymerisations formed a novel copolymer in which the incorporation of PI significantly increased flexibility.





In Sentence 1 'Polylactide (PLA) has received much attention in recent years due to its biodegradable properties, which offer important economic benefits.' the writer establishes the importance of this research topic.

- 一文目では、その研究分野やトピックの重要性を訴える
 - その分野での研究の多さ、どれだけ役立つか、どれだけ重要か
- 自信がなかったとしても、恥ずかしがらずに訴えよう
- ・時制は、過去完了か現在形
 - Much study in recent years has focused on ...
 - There are substantial benefits to be gained from ...



In Sentence 2 'PLA is a polymer obtained from corn and is produced by the polymerisation of lactide.' the writer provides general background information for the reader.

- 背景情報としての確立された事実の説明(時制は現在形)
- どんな抽象度で説明すればよいのか?
 - テーマが詳細で読者が絞られていれば詳細に、そうでなければ広く一般的な情報
 - Referenceを忘れずに
- 複数の背景情報がある場合は?
 - より一般的なものから
 - 文のつながりも意識して!
- 書く内容のヒント
 - タイトル中の語句の定義から始めるのはよい方法



In Sentence 3 'PLA has many possible uses in the biomedical field and has also been investigated as a potential engineering material the writer does the same as in Sentences 1 and 2, but in a more specific/detailed way, using research references to support both the background facts and the claim for significance.

- ・より詳細な背景情報の説明
 - Referenceをつけてサポートする
 - 文献Review (後述) とは別物
- ちなみに・・・Referenceの選び方
 - Reference群がこの研究領域のマップになる。その中での位置づけを表すように選択
 - 背景情報として載せるか、文献Reviewとして載せるか?
 - 広く受け入れられた事実は背景情報。現在形で書く
 - 最近の研究内容は文献Review。過去形や、過去 完了形で書く



In Sentence 4 'However, it has been found to be too weak under impact to be used commercially.4' the writer describes the general problem area or the current research focus of the field.

- 問題領域の説明
 - 様々な研究者が取り組んでいる、広い意味での問題領域
 - この論文が取り組む詳細な問題領域の説明にはここでは踏み込まない



In Sentence 5 'One way to toughen polymers is to incorporate a layer of rubber particles. 5' the writer provides a transition between the general problem area and the literature review.

In Sentence 6 'For example, Penney et al. showed that PLA composites could be prepared using blending techniques and more recently, Hillier established the toughness of such composites.' the writer provides a brief overview of key research projects in this

area.

• 一般的な話から、詳細な文献Reviewへの橋渡し

- 文献Review:カギとなる研究の説明
 - 文献を並べる順番をどうするか
 - 年代順
 - 政治決断などに関連する場合によい
 - 異なるアプローチ毎のグループ順
 - 説明が行ったり来たりにならない
 - 一般的なものから詳細なものへ



In Sentence 7 'However, although the effect of the rubber particles on the mechanical properties of copolymer systems was demonstrated over two years ago, little attention has been paid to the selection of an appropriate rubber component.' the writer describes a gap in the research.

- 研究の隙間領域を指摘、または従来研究の問題点を指摘
 - 疑問形で書かずに、予測もしくは仮説として書く
 - 恐れずに従来研究の問題点を指摘する、ただし礼儀正しく(Vocabulary項参照)



In Sentence 8 'The present paper presents a set of criteria for selecting such a component.' the writer describes the paper itself.

- この論文の本題の説明
 - 能動態か受動態かに注意(説明済み)
 - 時制
 - 研究自体については現在形で書く
 - 目標については過去形で書く
 - 理由は、研究が始まる前に目標を立てたので
 - とくに目標が部分的にしか達成されていない場合は必ずそうする



In Sentence 9 'On the basis of these criteria •
it then describes the preparation of a set of polymer blends using PLA and a hydrocarbon rubber(PI).' the writer gives details about the methodology reported in the paper.

In Sentence 10 This combination of two mechanistically distinct polymerisations formed a novel copolymer in which the incorporation of PI significantly increased flexibility.' the writer announces the findings.

※pro-form(代用形)で接続されている ことに注目

- ・手法の詳細を説明
 - ただし、あまり詳細に立ち入りすぎないように

• 研究で得られた成果について述べる



In Sentence

In Sentence

In Sentence

In Sentence

4 In

Sentence 5

In Sentence 6

In Sentence

In Sentence 8

In Sentence

9 In Sentence 10 the writer establishes the importance of this research topic.

the writer provides general background information.

the writer does the same as in Sentences 1 and 2, but in a more specific/detailed way.

the writer describes the general problem area or the current research focus of the field.

the writer provides a transition between the general problem area and the literature review.

the writer provides a brief overview of key research projects in this area.

the writer describes a gap in the research.

the writer describes the paper itself.

the writer gives details about the methodology reported in the paper.

the writer announces the findings.

ConventionalなIntroductionの構成(The model)

1	ESTABLISH THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUR FIELD	
	PROVIDE BACKGROUND FACTS/INFORMATION (possibly from research)	
	DEFINE THE TERMINOLOGY IN THE TITLE/KEY WORDS	研究の背景
	PRESENT THE PROBLEM AREA/CURRENT RESEARCH FOCUS	間を大井の
2	PREVIOUS AND/OR CURRENT RESEARCH AND CONTRIBUTIONS	関連文献の Review
3	LOCATE A GAP IN THE RESEARCH	
	DESCRIBE THE PROBLEM YOU WILL ADDRESS	着目している 課題と仮説
	PRESENT A PREDICTION TO BE TESTED	
4	DESCRIBE THE PRESENT PAPER	論文内容の説明
		I

自分の選んだ論文のIntroductionを読んで、 $1\sim4$ にグループ分けしてみよう!

頻出単語リスト



- それぞれのパートに相応しいVocabularyがある
 - 1. Establishing Significance
 - 2. Previous and/or Current Research and Contributions
 - 3. Gap / Problem / Question / Prediction
 - 4. The Present Work
- 選んだ論文中を読んで使えそうな単語をマークしよう!
- ※この後、頻出単語リストと注意点が続くが本資料では割愛

最後に:本書は2冊目にお薦め



- 1冊目が「査読に通るには」本なら、2冊目は「論文の書き方」本
- 本書は科学論文を書くためのシステマチックなマニュアル本
- 本業以外に脳みそを割きたくないので、自動化されたマニュアル本はありがたい
- さらに、マニュアルの背景・理由も説明してくれており、納得感が高い
- ・科学論文ライティング教育15年の専門家が書いている
- 著者が**ネイティブ**である、**英語の勉強**としてもよい