PREWRITING STRATEGY
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Abstract: *this principle of writing strategy opens a new direction, which may assist to simplify the sophisticated tasks in the field of academic essays or other types of writings in learner's mind. It is particularly used to clarify the ideas and to gain all data with the exact details. Subsequently, learner can divide gathered information into structures so as to conduct the essay.*
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The concept of prewriting and its role in foreign language have been widely discussed. However, a dearth of discussion on the role of Second language writing pedagogies still exist. Especially, this strategy for teaching academic essay writing has been somewhat neglected. This article attempts to fill this space. The prewriting strategy serves as a direction of inputting necessary ideas and demonstrating the inexperienced student writers' horizon, providing them with an informed awareness of typical features of paragraphs in academic essays. These features include topic sentences, supporting sentences, concluding sentences and two textual components: cohesion and coherence. Furthermore, the prewriting activities explore the learner's ideas in developing structures regarding the topic, so that it enhance various ways to approach the learner's writing. For exploring ideas it requires such strategies: brainstorming, freewriting, mapping, listing and using charts[1, 19].

First, we will discuss briefly the concept of brainstorming strategy and its pedagogical benefits. Subsequently, we will characterize other types of strategies one by one, stepping forward with obvious details. The implementation of prewriting activities for building well-developed paragraphs in academic essays, which deserves a lengthy discussion will be addressed in the following article.

The concept of Brainstorming

Brainstorming is a way to suggest the ideas either alone or in a group. The prior principle of brainstorming is to let the learner's ideas flow without judging them.
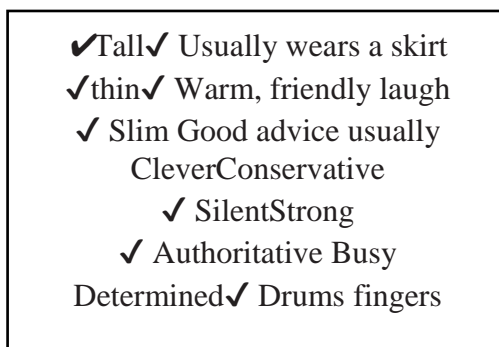

Fig. 1. Example ideas for brainstorming

Firstly, the learner generates the ideas, secondly, he can return to them and skips the ones that will not work. The straightforward way to brainstorm is to start with a word or phrase and let the learner's ideas flow for a set time.

Freewriting

With the similarity of Brainstorming, freewriting is also writing down the ideas as they come to the learner's mind. While freewriting, one is not required to care about the grammar errors or thinking of whether ideas are appropriate or not.

I was very surprised by how many animals we saw when we landed. The next thing that impressed
me most was the lack of people in such a large airport. This changed when we got to the airport
exit which was crowded with people. The schedule board made a nice clicking noise. On the bus
ride in we saw many boards and it took 1 hour to get to the city. Check in at the hostel
was easy and we unpacked. Next we went on a hunt for food because it was Sunday evening. We found an open kiosk and bought some peanuts. Then back home to the hostel at 2 AM.

Fig. 2. Common freewrighting

In the box above, we can see the example of a student who wanted to write about a travel experience. Absolutely, it needs revision, yet it is noticeable that many good ideas exist upon which to build. By not stopping writing ideas and without rereading and correcting the pages what the learner has written in a set period of time, the learner can naturally achieve the target.

Mapping

Mapping might be called also as a clustering technique or webbing. When the learner maps the topic, he visualizes a diagram. It is easily done by circling the topic in the center and[2, 8] drawing spokes linking the ideas together from it. The principle assists to gather new ideas and to make a noticeable relationship among one another. A map could be simple or more included.
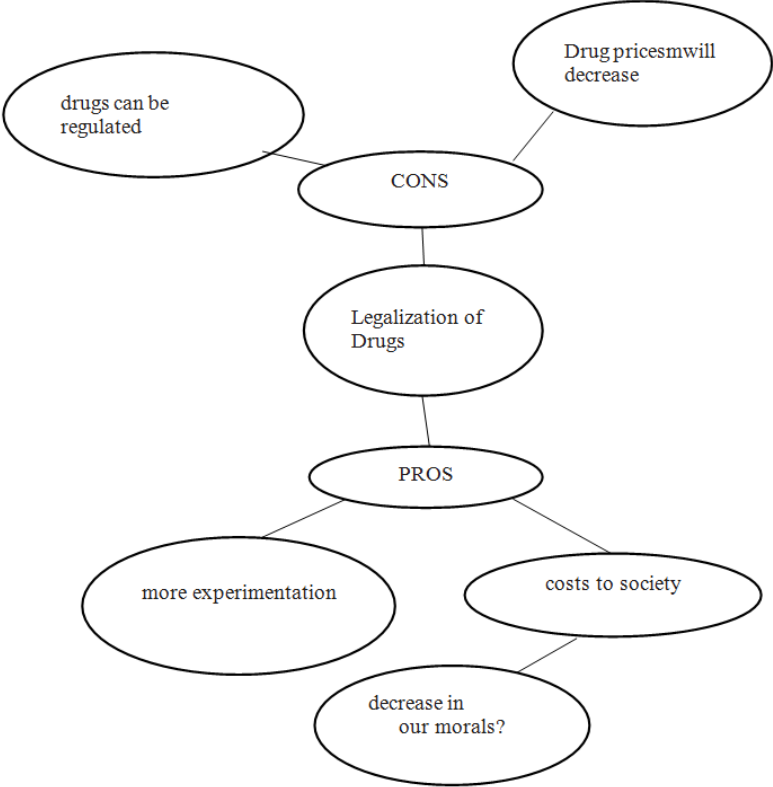
Fig. 3. An example of Mapping exercise

The structure of Listing

Listing is the concept of gathering all issues that learner has heard in the news or has read on the internet blogs, magazines or from other resources. In other words, it is called **Bullet list** as well, and this strategy is

broadly known among academic essay writers. In short, the listing strategy could help to create an enhanced essay or other type of writing, providing with the assist of memorizing all ideas that the student has suggested. To illustrate how we can put the listing strategy, let us concentrate on its construction when doing an academic writing.

The benefits of using charts

Although employing a chart strategy provides very few chances to express their ideas freely and creatively, it does offer several sections to utilize the chart with exact and clarified details, such as:

- **pros and cons chart** – to demonstrate both sides of an issue or an action plan.
- **Five senses chart** – to break an event or situation down into obsevations.
- **Flow chart** – to illustrate steps in process.
- **Timeline** – to present the chronological relationship.
- **Comparison and contrast chars** – to show how things are similar and different.

• Hunger	* Gangs
• Crime	* Child abuse
• Animal rights	* Kids dropping out of school
• Unemployment	* Teenage pregnancy
• Violence in schools	* Lack of universal healthcare
• Poverty	

Fig. 4. Listing structure

PROSCONS	
ONCE THE GRASS ARE BUILT, THEY CAN PROVIDE LOW COST ELECTRICITY FOR A LONG TIME.	OCCASIONALLY THEY MELT DOWN WITH TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES

Fig. 5. Making primitive proscons situations

On balance, the prewriting strategy which I have advocated helps students to gain awareness of the typical features of generating ideas together which is then developed into an academic essay. Firstly, it shows teachers how to introduce the various elements of academic writing to their classroom repertoire. Secondly, the approach gradually familiarizes students with different conventions which they need to follow when composing essays in English.

References

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