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SENTENCE OUTLINES

I regularly recommend a sentence outline as the first stage of writing. I haven't had time to flesh out this memo explaining the idea, but here's the outline I will develop it from:

- I. Introduction [This is one of only two sections you can title with a word.]
- II. A sentence outline is the framework of a paper.
 - A. It is just like the ordinary outline you learned in grade school except that
 - 1. It accepts only full sentences as entries.
 - 2. It consequently shows a logical structure.
 - B. You might *write* the paper by treating each entry as the topic sentence of a paragraph.
- III. A sentence outline has three great virtues.
 - A. You commit yourself to an argument right away.
 - 1. You can see if your planned scheme will be persuasive.
 - 2. Since it's only an outline, you can change it without throwing away lots of prose.
 - B. It is useful for collaboration and criticism at any stage.
 - 1. When deadlines change, you have something to show at any time,
 - a. to your boss.
 - b. to a client.
 - 2. You can get advice from colleagues early, when it's useful.
 - C. It guides your work efficiently.
 - 1. You can easily start writing (expanding sections) in the middle of the outline,
 - a. because you know what the reader will have seen up to that point.
 - b. This is important,
 - i. because beginnings should be written last, and
 - ii. they are hard to write and thus slow you down.
 - 2. You immediately see which assertions are worst supported, so you

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know where to invest research time (see IV.B.4).

- IV. Sentence outlines are hard to write but the obstacles are illusory, or at least tractable.
 - A. They take more time and thought than topic outlines.
 - 1. You have to do this thinking anyway.
 - 2. You wind up ahead in the long run.
 - B. It's stressful to write down conclusions and assertions that you aren't able to support yet.
 - 1. No-one ever said writing was easy.
 - 2. You know more than you think, even if you can't prove it yet.
 - 3. Keep telling yourself "I can always insert the word *not* in this sentence if I find I guessed wrong."
 - 4. You can mark especially rubber-kneed entries and qualifications with special symbols or distinctive typography. (Maybe not; what if I have to send the outline as an e-mail message...)
- V. Conclusions [This is the other non-sentence heading.]
 - A. Always make a sentence outline before you write more than a few pages of anything except a poem or a love letter.
 - B. Insist that your subordinates do the same.