

# Essays for sale

## To write professionally

Fear of a white sheet of paper is not only for writers and artists. Surely many people are familiar with the situation when the study or scientific article "stuck" in the first paragraph, and the words refuse to fall into the line for days and weeks.

If you think that in order to create a good text, you just need to sit down and write, and if nothing is written, then you are a lazy, loser, and besides not enough talented — this book is for you. Speaking about how to become a productive writer, Hillary Rettig begins the book "Writing professionally" not with the analysis of stylistic turns. She talks about the dangers of perfectionism and gives specific recommendations on how to overcome even long-standing creative crises with the help of proper psychological settings and time management.

Hillary Rettig is a popular author, teacher and business coach. Her books and classes are aimed at improving efficiency in working with texts. Her expert opinion is listened to by MIT students, readers of the Huffington Post and other reputable publications, as well as visitors to the writers' workshops. We want to focus on the Chapter on the optimization of the writing process. So, found all the necessary resources, perfectionism is a thing of the past, procrastination retreated, and you sat down to create the text.

Tempo is an important concept in the work on increasing productivity. As soon as we overcome perfectionism and begin to generously provide ourselves with resources and time, the next difficulty is to increase productivity, the pace of work.

But it's not about ten percent. We are talking about doubling, tripling, even quadrupling the volume. And perhaps ten times.

[How to write an essay?](#)

## Such improvements are possible if you use the following methods:

- Work on the principle of freeriding, write a lot of drafts.
- Learn smooth writing, less interruptions.
- Do not write in order. You start with the simple parts of the project.
- Write in reverse order.
- Often show your work, read it aloud.
- Learn to write on the go.
- Achieve mastery.

There are also several secondary methods. I will describe them all in this Chapter.

Freeriding is writing without preparation, criticism, corrections, "stream of consciousness", splashing out thoughts, feelings, ideas. Perhaps freeriding is familiar to you from a personal diary or creative exercises. It is peculiar:

- privacy (not only do you not have to show someone the results of freeriding — there is often a strict ban on doing so);
- netshitenzhe (spelling, punctuation and grammar do not matter, often requires that you do not pay attention to them);
- "one-off" (because it is assumed that the only purpose of freeriding — entertainment and insight).

Freeriding is the most relaxed, fast, enjoyable writing process familiar to most people. Even students who are burdened with blocks can do such exercises in the classroom. Therefore, the main way to increase your pace is to work in a free manner on all your projects, including serious ones. That's how it's done.

Start with "weak first draft." It can be a draft of the whole project or some part of it.

Then let it be a lot of other weak drafts, in each of which you correct a few obvious flaws of the previous version. There will still be a lot of omissions, errors and absurdities in the drafts. And yet each subsequent will be stronger than the previous.

Working on drafts, strive for speed: correct noticeable errors and shortcomings, but do not sit over difficult places. When the process becomes familiar, show the work (or part of it) to the partner-critic, alpha-readers and listen to their opinion. You can discuss with them and a few intractable issues.

Continue to edit the text and read it to others. At some point it will stop being raw, and then you loom the final draft. Work in the same manner until you finish the last draft.