

ACADEMIC ARTICLE WRITING AND ANALYSIS

Online course for Bachelor and
Master Students

TOPIC 1

TYPES, STRUCTURE & TEXT OF ACADEMIC ARTICLES

ACADEMIC ARTICLE VS NON-ACADEMIC ARTICLE

ACADEMIC ARTICLES

- written by professionals in a given field.
- edited by the authors' peers and often take years to publish.
- formal language and terms typical to the field.
- the authors name will be present, as well as their credentials.
- a list of references indicates where the author obtained the information s/he is using.
- published in scientific periodicals.

NON-ACADEMIC ARTICLES

- written for the mass public.
- published quickly and written by anyone.
- informal language, even casual and containing slang.
- the author is not obligatory provided, no listed credentials.
- no reference list.
- published in non-scientific periodicals.

MAIN TERMS

ACADEMIC ARTICLE = RESEARCH = PAPER = STUDY

AUTHOR = RESEARCHER = SCIENTIST

AIM = PURPOSE = TARGET

ABSTRACT = REVIEW

INTRODUCTION = OPENING

LITERATURE REVIEW = BACKGROUND

METHODS = METHODOLOGY

RESULTS = FINDINGS

CONCLUSION = DISCUSSION

REFERENCES = SOURCES

TYPES OF ACADEMIC ARTICLES

There are different types of scholarly literature, some of which require original research (**primary literature**) and some that are based on other published work (**secondary literature**)

1. **Original research** reports original research and classified as primary literature.
2. **Review article** provides a critical and constructive analysis of existing published literature in a field through summary, analysis, and comparison.
3. **Clinical case study** presents the details of real patient cases from medical practice.
4. **Clinical trial** describes the methodology, implementation, and results of controlled studies, usually undertaken with large patient groups.
5. **Perspective, opinion, and commentary** review fundamental concepts or prevalent ideas in a field, present the author's viewpoint or criticism.
6. **Book review** provides insight and opinion on recently published articles scholarly books.

ACADEMIC ARTICLE STRUCTURE

IMRD FORMAT

I - introduction

M - methods

R - results

D - discussion

IMRD STRUCTURE

- MOST COMMONLY USED MANUSCRIPT FORMAT
 - COMPRISES THE CORE OF YOUR RESEARCH
 - INDICATES TO READERS WHERE CERTAIN INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND
 - CREATES A LOGIC FLOW OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESS
-

QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Why did you do this research?

METHODS & MATERIALS

How did you do it?

RESULTS

What did you find?

DISCUSSION

What does it mean?

INTRODUCTION

Target

to supply background information to allow readers to evaluate the results of present study without referring to previous publications

Content

Rationale for the study

Brief background about the subject

- Study objectives
- Review of literature

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Target

To state in clear terms what you used for the study and how exactly you carried it out

Content

Study design

Study materials

What was done to the material?

How were the effects measured?

RESULTS

Target

To show the detailed results of the study in natural order, broken into subsections similar to methods section

Content

- Key findings
- Texts, tables, figures
 - Analysis

DISCUSSION

Target

To explain the overall outcome of the study results on specific area and wider implications of research

Content

Restatement of major findings

Strengths and pitfalls

Implications on other research

Unanswered questions and future research

•• Final summary and conclusion



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1 **INTRODUCTION:**
What is known?
(Our understanding of the world)

2

2 What is unknown?
(What's the gap we want to fill?)

3

3 How and why
should we fill the gap?
(Your rationale and purpose/hypothesis)

4

4 **METHODS:**
What did you do?

5

5 **RESULTS:**
What results did you get?

6

6 **DISCUSSION:**
How do the results fill the gap?

7

7 **CONCLUSION:**
What does this mean for us going forward?

ACADEMIC ARTICLE FULL STRUCTURE AND VOLUME



LANGUAGE OF ACADEMIC ARTICLES

Guidelines for academic writing

Must be:

- PRECISE
 - IMPERSONAL
 - OBJECTIVE
- use the first person rather than the third person
 - use active tenses more than passive
 - use simple words and complex terminology
 - place sequences in order
 - avoid negatives
 - avoid abbreviations
 - avoid overloading with referencing
 - vary sentence length
 - use short paragraphs
 - use numbers or bullets
 - use subheadings

100 % OF STUDENTS

MUST READ A FEW SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES IN THEIR PROFESSIONAL FIELD FOR:

- **ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT**
 - **MAJOR SUBJECTS**
 - **ACADEMIC PROGRESS**
- **FOREIGN LANGUAGE SPECIALIZED VOCABULARY**
 - **COURSE PAPERS AND THESIS**
 - **FUTURE WORK**

TASKS FOR INDIVIDUAL WORK

- Find any scientific article from your field of study in any source
- Scan it from the point of view of structure
- Do the tasks on the online platform

USEFUL LINKS with open access to full texts of articles:

www.scirp.org

www.mdpi.com

THANKS
FOR
YOUR ATTENTION
