# 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** 

**METHODS & MATERIALS** 

**RESULTS** 

**DISCUSSION** 

Why did you do this research?

How did you do it?

What did you find?

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

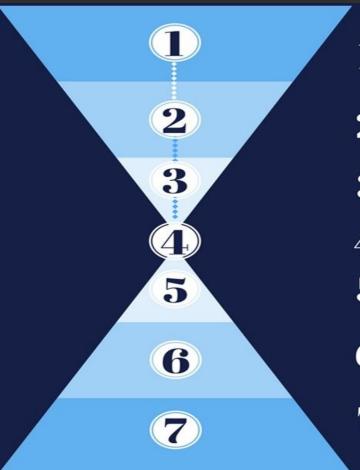
#### DISCUSSION

# Target

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

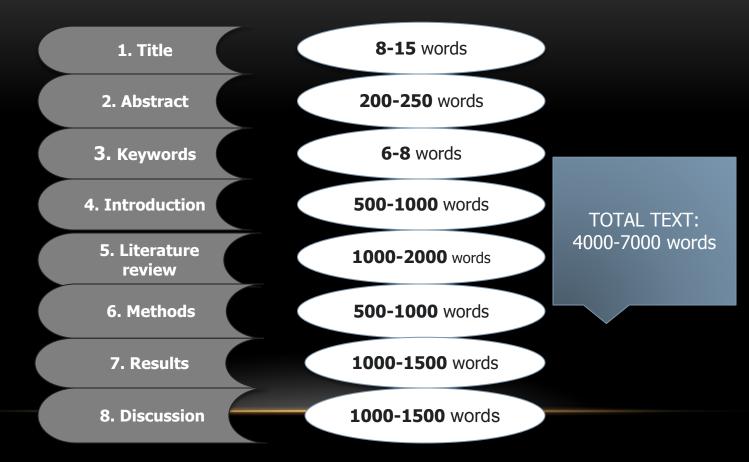
#### Content

Restatement of major findings
Strengths and pitfalls
Implications on other research
Unanswered questions and future research
Final summary and conclusion



- INTRODUCTION:
  What is known?
  (Our understanding of the world)
- What is unknown?
  (What's the gap we want to fill?)
- How and why should we fill the gap? (Your rationale and purpose/hypothesis)
- METHODS: What did you do?
- RESULTS: What results did you get?
- OISCUSSION:
  How do the results fill the gap?
- **7** CONCLUSION: What does this mean for us going forward?

#### ACADEMIC ARTICLE FULL STRUCTURE AND VOLUME



#### LANGUAGE OF ACADEMIC ARTICLES

#### Must be:

- PRECISE
- IMPERSONAL
- OBJECTIVE

#### **Guidelines for academic writing**

- 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