

## **Introduction:**

Scholastic or academic writing in English is straight, which implies it has one essential issue or subject with each part adding to the primary line of contention, without deviations or reiterations. Its goal is to advise instead of engage. Just as this it is in the standard composed form of the language. There are ten principle highlights of scholarly composition that are regularly examined. Scholarly composing is to some degree: complex or mind boggling, formal, objective, precise and unequivocal, explicit and supported, and cautious. It utilizes language decisively and precisely. It is additionally efficient and arranged.

### **1. Complexity**

Composed language is moderately more perplexing than spoken language. Written language has longer words, it is lexically denser and it has an increasingly fluctuated vocabulary. It utilizes more noun-based expressions than verb-word based expressions. Composed writings are shorter and the language has increasingly syntactic unpredictability, including progressively subordinate conditions and more passives.

### **2. Formality**

Scholarly composing is generally formal. All in all, this implies in a paper you ought to maintain a strategic distance from casual as well as colloquial informal words and articulations.

### **3. Precision**

In scholastic composition, statistical data points and graphic representations are given exactly.

### **4. Objectivity**

Written Language is as a rule objective instead of individual. It in this way has less words that allude to the essayist or the peruser. This implies the fundamental accentuation ought to be on the data that you need to give and the

contentions you need to make, instead of you. Therefore, scholarly composition will in general use nouns (and modifiers), as opposed to verbs (and intensifiers).

## **5. Explicitness**

Scholarly writing is unequivocal about the connections in the message. Besides, it is the obligation of the essayist in English to make it unmistakable to the peruser how the different parts of the content are connected. These connections can be made explicit by the use of different transitional signals or linking words (See Appendix 1).

## **6. Accuracy**

Scholastic composition utilizes vocabulary precisely. Most subjects have words with limited explicit implications. Semantics recognizes obviously somewhere in the range of "phonetics" and "phonemics"; general English does not.

## **7. Hedging**

In any sort of scholarly works, you produce, it is important to settle on choices about your position on a specific subject, or the quality of the cases you are making. Diverse subjects want to do this in various ways. A technique common in certain kinds of academic writing is known by linguists as a 'hedge'.

## **8. Responsibility**

In academic writing you should be in charge of, and must have the capacity to give proof and avocation to, any cases you make. You are likewise in charge of showing a comprehension of any source writings you use.

## **9. Organisation**

Scholastic composition is efficient. It streams effectively starting with one segment then onto the next in a consistent manner. A decent place to begin is the genre of your content. When you have chosen the genre, the structure is effectively decided.

## **10. Planning**

Academic composition is well planned. It more often than not happens after research and assessment, as indicated by a particular reason and plan.

## **References:**

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