

Principles of Scientific Writing

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Table of contents

Preface	4
1 Introduction	5
2 Citations and Evidence	6
2.1 Why claims need support	6
2.2 What constitutes adequate support	6
2.2.1 Empirical claims	6
2.2.2 Theoretical claims	7
2.2.3 Methodological claims	7
2.2.4 Common knowledge	7
2.3 What makes a citation relevant	7
2.4 What makes a source trustworthy	8
2.4.1 Peer review	8
2.4.2 Reputation of authors and institutions	8
2.4.3 Replication and consensus	8
2.4.4 Transparency and reproducibility	8
2.4.5 Preprints and non-peer-reviewed sources	9
2.4.6 Sources to generally avoid	9
2.5 Best practices	9
2.6 Common citation errors to avoid	10
2.7 Examples	10
2.7.1 Poor (unsupported claim)	10
2.7.2 Better (citation provided)	10
2.7.3 Best (citation with context)	10
2.7.4 Poor (irrelevant citation)	11
2.7.5 Better (relevant citation)	11
2.8 Conclusion	11
3 Word choice	12
4 Conciseness	13
4.1 Common ways to improve conciseness	13
4.2 Examples of concise writing	13
5 Summary	15

Preface

This book will present my perspective on scientific writing, in particular focusing on writing about statistical data analysis, but also scientific writing generally (and informative prose generally). I intend to give it to academic mentees as a style guide reference, and also use it as a notebook for myself.

1 Introduction

2 Citations and Evidence

Every claim in scientific writing should be supported by either citations to relevant sources or direct evidence from data or experiments. This principle is fundamental to maintaining credibility, enabling verification, and building on the accumulated knowledge of the scientific community.

2.1 Why claims need support

Scientific writing aims to convey truthful, verifiable information. Unsupported claims undermine this goal in several ways:

- **Credibility:** Readers cannot assess the reliability of assertions without knowing their basis
- **Verification:** Claims without support cannot be independently verified or challenged
- **Reproducibility:** Other researchers need sources to understand the foundation of your work
- **Intellectual honesty:** Proper attribution gives credit where it is due and distinguishes your original contributions from existing knowledge
- **Learning pathway:** Citations provide readers a roadmap to learn more about a topic

When you make a claim, you are asking readers to accept it as true. They deserve to know why they should trust that claim.

2.2 What constitutes adequate support

Different types of claims require different types of support:

2.2.1 Empirical claims

Claims about observable phenomena or data should be supported by:

- Direct presentation of the data (tables, figures, statistical analyses)
- Citations to published studies that collected the relevant data

- Description of experimental methods that generated the evidence
- Links to publicly accessible datasets

2.2.2 Theoretical claims

Claims about concepts, models, or interpretations should be supported by:

- Citations to papers that developed or validated the theory
- Logical arguments with clearly stated premises
- Mathematical derivations or proofs
- References to review articles that synthesize relevant theoretical work

2.2.3 Methodological claims

Claims about appropriate methods or best practices should be supported by:

- Citations to methodological papers or textbooks
- Empirical evidence of method performance
- Expert consensus statements
- Validation studies

2.2.4 Common knowledge

Not every statement requires citation. Well-established facts that are common knowledge within your field (e.g., “DNA is a double helix” in molecular biology) can be stated without citation. However, when in doubt, provide a citation—over-citing is preferable to under-citing.

2.3 What makes a citation relevant

A relevant citation is one that actually supports the specific claim you are making. Common problems with citation relevance include:

- **Citing review papers indiscriminately:** While review papers are valuable for general background, cite the original research when making specific claims about particular findings
- **Citing papers that don’t address the claim:** Ensure the cited work actually discusses the point you’re making
- **Over-generalizing from narrow studies:** Don’t cite a study with limited scope to support a broad general claim

- **Using outdated sources:** When current knowledge has superseded older findings, cite more recent work

To ensure relevance:

- Read the papers you cite (at least the relevant sections)
- Verify that the cited work actually supports your specific claim
- Cite the most direct source available
- When citing for general background versus specific claims, make the distinction clear

2.4 What makes a source trustworthy

Not all sources are equally reliable. Consider these factors when evaluating trustworthiness:

2.4.1 Peer review

Peer-reviewed publications in reputable journals have undergone expert scrutiny. This doesn't guarantee correctness, but it provides a baseline level of quality control.

2.4.2 Reputation of authors and institutions

Work from recognized experts and well-regarded institutions tends to be more reliable, though this should not be the sole criterion.

2.4.3 Replication and consensus

Findings that have been replicated by independent groups or that represent scientific consensus are more trustworthy than isolated claims.

2.4.4 Transparency and reproducibility

Studies that:

- Clearly describe their methods
- Share their data and code
- Disclose potential conflicts of interest
- Have been successfully reproduced by others

are more trustworthy than those lacking these features.

2.4.5 Preprints and non-peer-reviewed sources

Preprints can be valuable for accessing cutting-edge research, but they have not undergone peer review. When citing preprints:

- Note that they are preprints
- Check whether a peer-reviewed version has since been published
- Exercise extra scrutiny of the methods and conclusions

2.4.6 Sources to generally avoid

Some sources typically lack the rigor needed for scientific writing:

- Wikipedia and general encyclopedias (though they can be useful starting points for finding primary sources)
- Popular press articles about scientific findings (cite the original research instead)
- Blogs and social media posts (unless discussing public discourse or documenting specific claims made in those venues)
- Predatory or pay-to-publish journals without genuine peer review
- Retracted papers

2.5 Best practices

To effectively support your claims:

1. **Cite as you write:** Add citations immediately when making claims, rather than planning to “add references later”
2. **Use citation management tools:** Software like Zotero, Mendeley, or BibTeX helps organize and format references correctly
3. **Check your citations:** Before submitting, verify that every citation supports its associated claim
4. **Provide context:** Help readers understand why a source is relevant (e.g., “Smith et al. (2020) demonstrated that...” rather than just “(Smith et al., 2020)”)
5. **Balance primary and review sources:** Use primary sources for specific findings, reviews for general background
6. **Stay current:** Supplement foundational older references with recent work showing the current state of knowledge
7. **Cite diverse sources:** When possible, include work from different research groups and perspectives

2.6 Common citation errors to avoid

- **Citation needed:** Making claims without any supporting citation or evidence
- **Vague attribution:** Using phrases like “studies have shown” without citing specific studies
- **Circular citation:** Citing a paper that doesn’t contain the claimed information but cites another paper that does (cite the original source)
- **Citation padding:** Adding citations that don’t actually support your claims just to appear well-referenced
- **Selective citation:** Only citing work that supports your position while ignoring contradictory evidence
- **Ghost authorship:** Failing to cite work that directly influenced your ideas

2.7 Examples

2.7.1 Poor (unsupported claim)

Machine learning models often perform poorly on small datasets.

Problem: This claim is stated as fact without any support.

2.7.2 Better (citation provided)

Machine learning models often perform poorly on small datasets (Vapnik 1998; Hawkins 2004).

Improvement: Citations provide evidence for the claim.

2.7.3 Best (citation with context)

Machine learning models often perform poorly on small datasets. Vapnik (1998) showed that the generalization error of learning algorithms typically decreases as training set size increases, and Hawkins (2004) demonstrated that complex models are particularly prone to overfitting when trained on limited data (Vapnik 1998; Hawkins 2004).

Improvement: The specific support each citation provides is explained.

2.7.4 Poor (irrelevant citation)

Python is the most popular programming language for data science (Knuth 1984).

Problem: Knuth’s 1984 paper on literate programming doesn’t address Python or data science.

2.7.5 Better (relevant citation)

Python is the most popular programming language for data science (Stack Overflow 2024).

Improvement: The citation is to a current survey of programming language usage.

2.8 Conclusion

Supporting claims with appropriate citations and evidence is not optional—it is essential to scientific communication. It allows readers to verify your claims, understand the foundation of your arguments, and locate resources for further learning. Always ask yourself: “How does my reader know this is true?” If the answer isn’t obvious from your text, add a citation or present direct evidence.

3 Word choice

I recommend trying to replace Latin-derived words and phrases with Old English-derived equivalents (“[English](#)” words) where possible; it generally makes writing simpler and easier to read. Latin words create artificial barriers to understanding. Many Latin-derived words commonly used in scientific writing are composed from roots and affixes which are not commonly used in their basic forms; hence, readers cannot determine the meanings of these words by decomposing them. Instead, they need to memorize the meanings of these words directly. In contrast, the components of composite English words are typically also used individually, so the meanings of the composites can be derived directly. Table 3.1 lists some common Latinate words and phrases and English alternatives.

Table 3.1: Commonly used Latin words and phrases and English alternatives

Latin	English
prior to	before
necessary	needed

See also <https://bark-fa.github.io/English-Translator/>

I am aware that this book, and even this chapter, contains many Latin word choices where there are English alternatives. It is a work in progress, and also, I am not advocating 100% English purity. Use whichever words and phrases you think your readers are most likely to understand easily. Preferring English is merely a useful heuristic to help achieve our ultimate goal of producing clear, easy-to-read writing.

Just to be clear, although I prefer English words, I have no particular preference for English people or culture; it is only a practical consideration, based on the realities of English as the current default language of science and the relatively-recent hybridization of the English language.

4 Conciseness

Concise writing conveys ideas efficiently, using only the words necessary to communicate meaning clearly. Every word should serve a purpose. Eliminate redundancy and verbosity. When you can express an idea in fewer words without losing meaning, do so.

4.1 Common ways to improve conciseness

- Remove redundant phrases
 - “in order to” → “to”
 - “due to the fact that” → “because”
 - “at this point in time” → “now”
 - “a large number of” → “many”
- Use active voice instead of passive where appropriate
 - “The experiment was conducted by the researchers” → “The researchers conducted the experiment”
- Eliminate unnecessary qualifiers
 - “very”, “really”, “quite” often add little meaning
- Replace wordy phrases with single words
 - “make a decision” → “decide”
 - “give consideration to” → “consider”
 - “is able to” → “can”

Remember: concise writing is not about making every sentence as short as possible, but about removing words that do not contribute to meaning or clarity.

4.2 Examples of concise writing

Many effective writers throughout history have exemplified the principle of conciseness.

Julius Caesar's *Commentarii* and phrases like “Veni, vidi, vici” demonstrate the power of brevity (Wikipedia contributors 2026b).

Ernest Hemingway was known for his spare, direct prose style. His short sentences and simple words conveyed complex ideas and emotions without unnecessary embellishment (Wikipedia contributors 2026a).

5 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

References

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