ordinary notes are uncolored

red highlight aims questions and corrections

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# Chapter 2

2.1

Rethorical analysis establishes the relationship between the content of and argument (or idea) and its form (how the idea is described or justified). Focus is whether the argument gets the intended message accross, i.e. the form describes the content.

2.2

Two times:

“...different goals …”

2.2.1

“...typical”

Structure typical in papers within scientific fields that inherently experimental (medicine, biology, chemistry, experimental physics):

* Title: Attract attention, highlight contents, brief description of the research while concise, with keywords associated to the outcome of the paper. Authors with titles, institutions, contact.

**(maybe a word about authors ordering?)**

* Abstract: usually limited to 150 to 250 words, depending on the journal. Descriptive style for a book, book chapter, review papers. Focus on third party results. Informative style: major key concepts, findings, results, enables reader to grasp main contributions. Micro version of the paper, in logical order. No citations or reference on scientific papers. Summary of the entire paper.

**(penultimate paragraph has a sentence about introduction, not abstract)**

* Introduction: should be structured in the same order as the abstract (but more details). Provide the overall justification for the paper. Begins with a general discussion and introduces a specific research question. Broad description of the research and its focus.
* Methods and materials: methods, materials, equipment, tools, supplies, and procedures, data analyses, examinations, and/or evaluations that will be used to describe the results. Rare in mathematics and some areas of computer science.

**(which models are used in these cases?)**

* Results: description of the results, comments, discussions, and/or analysis of the findings. Should link to initial ideas of the paper.

**(reference front to back: further sections reference prior sections, but not the inverse?)**

**(descrever no manifesto científico (leo) sobre escrita científica, arte científica e poesia científica, usos e distorções poéticas do conteúdo e da forma)**

* Conclusions: what was learned: key findings, interpretation of the research, contributions to the field, shortcomings and limitations, potential future work.
* References: any previous research that is related or relevant to current reseach (including author's own work).
* Guidelines: formating and procedures

2.3

Specific verb tense is possible within each section.

Preference for active voice in all. The author is expected to take responsibility for the work by using the active voice.

Present tense in introduction and discussion. Past in methods and results.

2.4.1

“The move analysis of a genre aims to determine the communicative purposes of a text by categorizing diverse text units according to the particular communicative purpose of each unit.”

Communicative purpose, discourse community.

Scientific writing is connected to the scientific method.

2.4.2

CARS model on moves and steps: establishing a territory and a niche and occupying a niche.

Steps and moves can be written as a portion of a single sentence or in one or more sentences.

2.4.4

Weissberg and Burker for Introduction in any area. Fourth stage in present or past if refering to article or a study.

2.4.5

Aluisio and Oliveira's model in components (high level category), strategies (form by which to realize these components **??** ) and messages (language of the text). Example 6 with an outline of components and strategies. **Introduction can begin by stating he purpose.** Argue about topic's prominence is often the way to begin the introduction.

**(explained seems not to be the right verb) pág 55**

**(last paragraph of 2.4.5 has repeated information)**

2.5

* **2. are there no other models? (the text says the models)**