



Redação de Textos Acadêmicos em Inglês

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Antes de tudo começar...

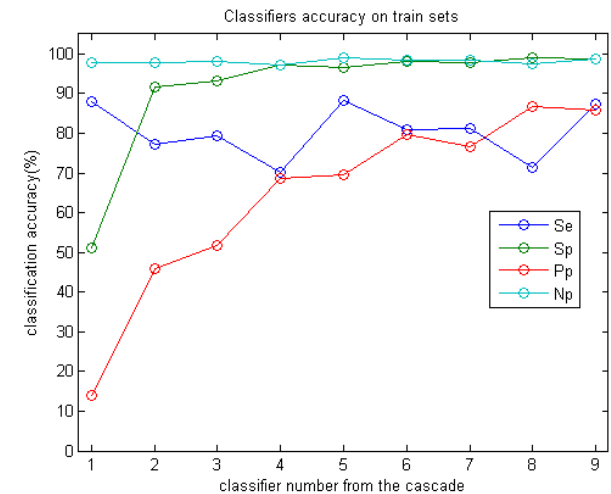
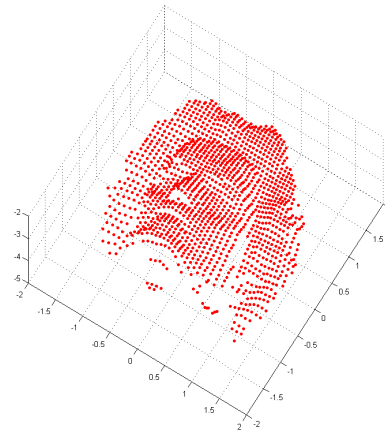
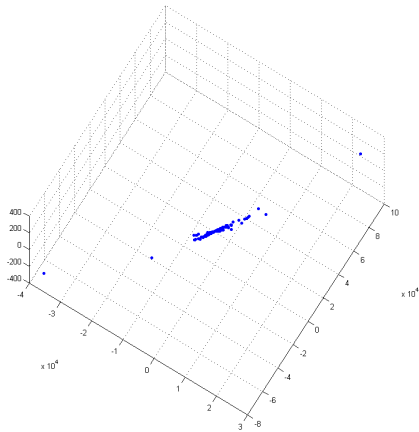
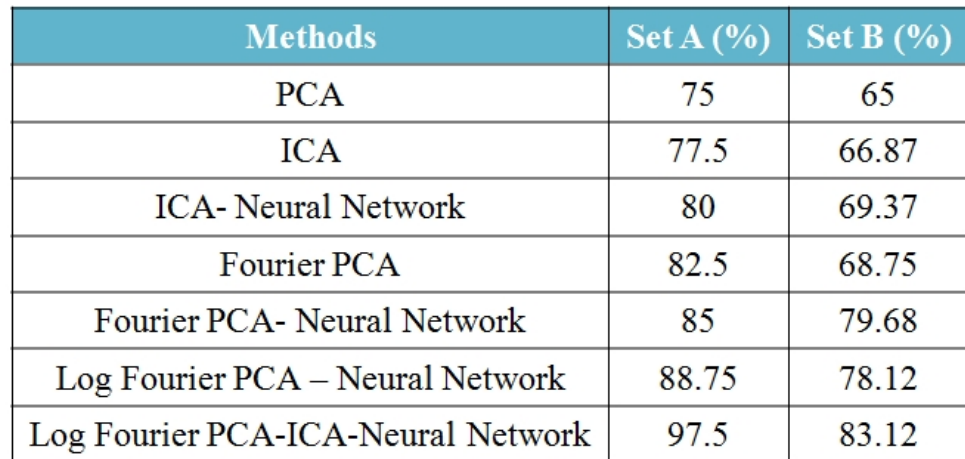
- Compre um caderno e escreva tudo que for relevante
 - Provas, demonstrações, algoritmos, etc
 - Anotações sobre papers
 - Reuniões com o orientador
 - Palestras sobre o tema de tese
 - Sobre experimentos, e
 - ... até sono!



Seções universais para um paper

- Title
- Abstract (summary)
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion and Discussion

- ## Plots





Por onde começar a escrever o paper?

■ Methods

- ☐ Metodologia
- ☐ Descrição dos experimentos
- ☐ Datasets
- ☐ Etc

■ Results

- ☐ Lembra das: figuras, tabelas e gráficos?



Dica

Evite utilizar figuras ou tabelas de outros autores, mesmo citando-os

Verificar plágio local!



E depois...?

- Fazer um draft do abstract e da conclusão...
- Importante:
 - Ao final, estas 2 seções devem ser as melhores possíveis
 - Título deve ser curto e atrativo



Abstract

- 1 parágrafo contendo:
 - Contextualização da pesquisa
 - Contribuição
 - Resultados
 - “Past tense” exceto sobre os resultados



Introduction

- Problema
- Related works
- Objetivos devem estar claros
- Responder a uma pergunta, se possível
- Resultados
- Estrutura do paper (se houver espaço) – dispensável
- Cuidado ao citar muitas referências – deve haver um equilíbrio



Conclusão

- Evite conclusões óbvias
- Pense analiticamente
- Conclusões curtas e baseadas no que foi escrito no artigo
- Aqui, nada de referência ou de conclusões de outras pessoas
- Evitar afirmações “duras” e genéricas (difícil de provar na prática)
- Caso uma pergunta tenha sido formulada na Introdução, aqui é a hora de respondê-la



Estilo

- Clareza
- Coesão
- Coerência
- Concisão
- Elegância



Clareza

- Our lack of knowledge about local conditions precluded determination of committee action effectiveness in fund allocation to those areas in greatest need of assistance
- Because we knew nothing about local conditions, we could not determine how effectively the committee had allocated funds to areas that most needed assistance



Clareza

- Contar história – discurso contínuo
- Nomear elementos e usar verbos pra suas ações:
 - “When you write 'it', 'this' or 'they', are you sure the meaning is plain?”
 - “A pronoun refer (usually) to the nearest previous noun of the same number (singular or plural)”
 - If you have used a pronoun for a more distant noun, perhaps the noun should be repeated”



Coesão

- Congress finally agreed with the Secretary of State that if we ally ourselves with Saudi Arabia and Iran then attacks Kuwait, we will have to protect Kuwait.
- The Secretary of State finally convinced Congress that if Kuwait comes under Iranian attack, it will need our protection if Saudi Arabia has acquired us as an ally
- The Secretary of State and Congress finally agreed that if we and Saudi Arabia become allies and Kuwait and Iran enter into hostilities initiated by Iran, then we and Kuwait will become allies in the hostilities.



Coesão

- Gerenciar o fluxo de informação
- Usar conectivos, tais como: “and”, “but”, “nevertheless”, “although”, etc...
- Evitar demasiado uso de voz passiva
- Verificar a audiência para o texto



Coerência

- Clark's practice of carefully mapping every fossil made it possible to follow the evolutionary development of various types through time.
- Clark made it possible to follow the evolutionary of various types through time because he mapped every fossil carefully.



Coerência

- Usar a mesma palavra para nomear os mesmos princípios
- Introduzir novos tópicos em locais predizíveis
- Parágrafo: tópico + discussão



Concisão

- It is difficult to explain the reason for the delay in the completion of the investigation
- It is difficult to explain why...



Concisão

- Evitar opiniões pessoais
- Tentar comprimir o que se quer dizer em poucas palavras:
 - Write 'after' not 'subsequent to' or 'following'
 - 'have' not 'possess'
 - 'before' not 'prior to' (prior is an adjective)
 - 'use' not 'utilize' or 'employ' (employ implies payment)
 - 'about' not 'approximately' or 'circa'
 - 'Show' may be better than 'demonstrate', 'disclose', 'exhibit' or 'reveal'
 - 'enzymic' is neater than 'enzymatic'
- Tentar evitar detalhamento excessivo
- Evitar repetir a mesma palavra várias vezes em uma sentença



Elegância

- Balanço
- Ênfase
- Ritmo



Tips for Writing Better Science Papers

- “Whether you love it or hate it, there's no escaping writing up your research”
- Big advices:
 - Clarity
 - Simplicity
 - Accuracy

Cover letter

- Avoid jargon: “Take difficult ideas and expresses them in a simple way”
- Cover letter: tell the editor about your research in few words

Bad example:

Dear Editor,

We are submitting our manuscript for consideration in your journal. It is not under consideration for publication anywhere else.

Sincerely

A. Author

Good example

Dear Editor,

Compound X has interesting biological and pharmaceutical activity. We made some improvements over a previous synthesis and believe it has wider applications in organic chemistry.

Sincerely



Title

- Grab audience's attention
- Give them an idea of why your paper is a scientific breakthrough
- REMEMBER: Internet search considers titles
- Avoid adding every detail from the paper into the title



Abstract

- Short, but MUST explain the project you have been working on for months or years to another scientist who is not familiar with your area of research
- Put all general details about your paper
- In general:
 - Concise
 - Explains the main findings of the research, but...
 - does not overwhelm the reader with technicalities



Introduction

- The reader needs to know the background to your research and...
- why your research is important in this context
- A good thing to avoid is making your introduction into a minireview
- You should be able to pick out the things that are most relevant to your work and explain why



Results and analysis

- Focus on the really important bits, not the very small details:
 - Ex.: “if you've tried a reaction in several different solvents, you don't need to discuss every single experimental result with every single solvent”
- Sometimes, the most interesting and discussible parts of research are the anomalies or the things that don't make sense
 - Don't ignore these outliers because referees will likely ask you to comment on your strange results



References

- Reference the most relevant papers or some good thorough reviews on your particular area of research
- A reference section that does not have many recent publications in it tells an editor or reviewer two things:
 - This area of research is not very modern
 - This author does not have a good knowledge of the current literature



Por fim...

■ Dicas importantes:

- ☐ Ajude ao leitor a entender o que você escreveu
- ☐ “Escove” seu paper várias vezes, em dias diferentes (com a “cabeça fria”)
- ☐ Formalize seu método matematicamente
- ☐ Explique claramente cada variável de um equação
- ☐ E...
- ☐ ...evite: “o milagre da multiplicação dos papers”