



SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE

What is a scientific article or paper?

- It is a document obtained in an investigation carried out on a particular topic.
- This document is usually presented in written form.
- The purpose of these articles is to be published in scientific journals or books, to provide clarity or introduce new discoveries in the scientific community, which broaden the knowledge of these topics.
- Scientific articles must be made through original research and the results must be expressed precisely and briefly, justifying their obtaining at all times.

Features of Scientific Writing

1. Logicity: information is presented consistently and in a clear sequence.

2. Generalization, accuracy, and objectivity of the information.

3. Evidence and persuasive arguments (many arguments, facts).

4. The use of terms and general scientific words. On average, the terms: 15-20% of the text.

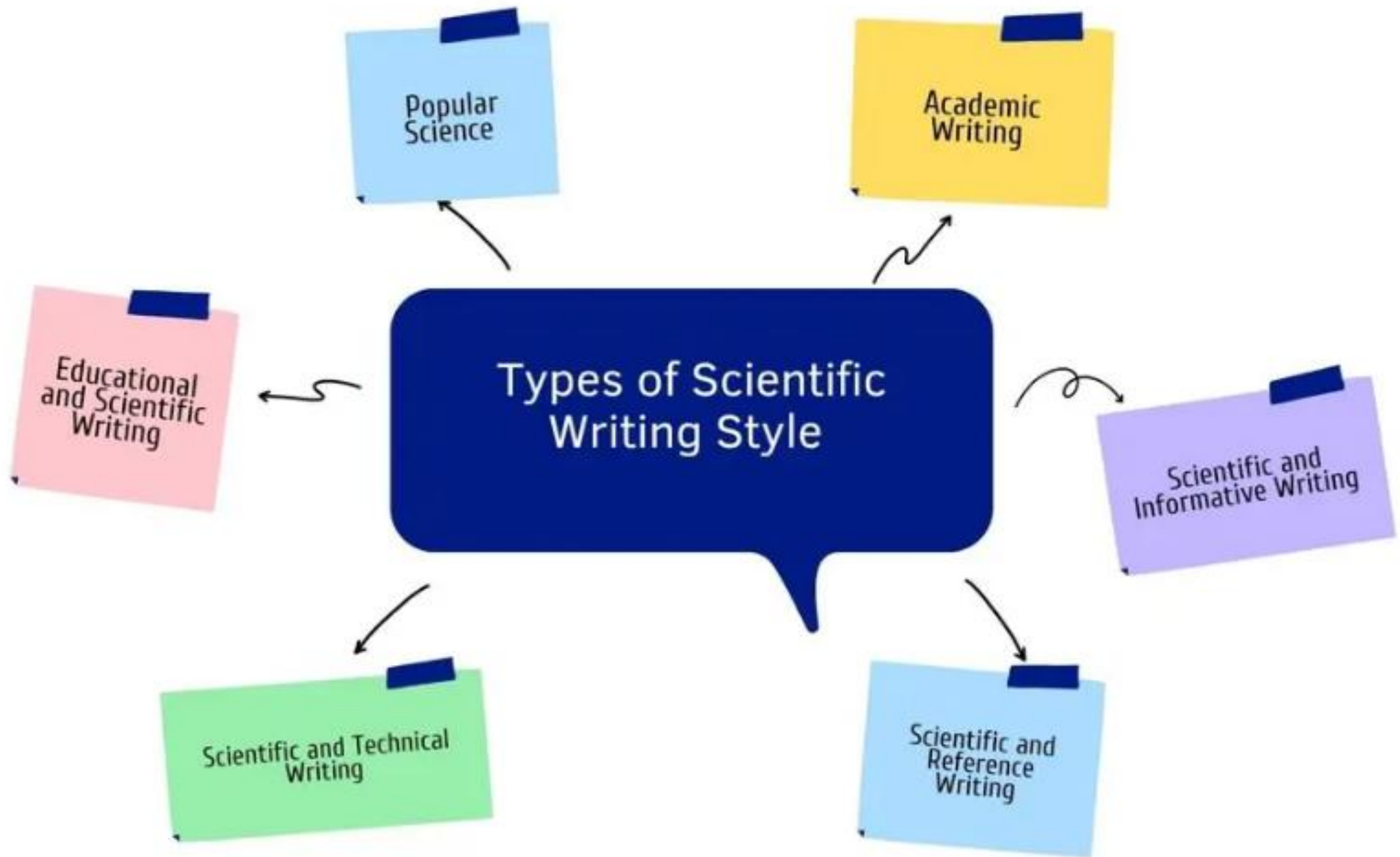
5. Most often, scientific texts are monologue narratives.

6. More nouns and adjectives, and fewer verbs.

7. The complex construction of sentences. Sentences are mostly long.

8. Scientific texts are free from emotional words and statements.





Match the types of scientific styles with the genres and examples of academic texts

1. _____: dissertations, monographs, scientific articles, speeches.
2. _____: report, textbooks, courses of lectures, coursework, seminar report.
3. _____: popular science books and magazines, children's encyclopedias.
4. _____: reviews, summaries, theses.
5. _____: encyclopedias, dictionaries, reference books.
6. _____: patents, standards, description of inventions, specifications, technical requirements.



ARTICLE STRUCTURE

An academic paper has a clear structure and consists of the following parts:

1. Title
2. Abstract
3. Keywords
4. Introduction
5. Literature review



6. Methods and materials
7. Results
8. Discussion
9. Conclusions and prospects for further research
10. References

IMRAD format

- Introduction
- Method
- Results
- (And)
- Discussion

IMRAD -format

- **I**ntroduction

- **M**ethods

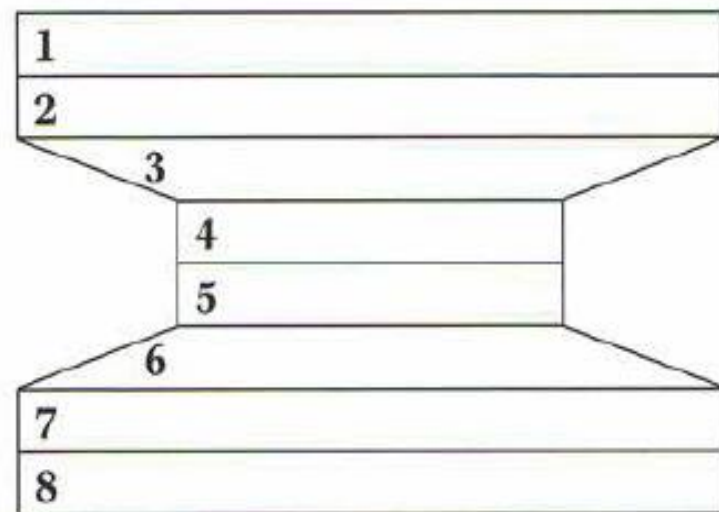
- **R**esults

- **A**cknowledgements and
Discussion

- ▶ Почему проведено исследование? Что было исследовано, или цель исследования, какие гипотезы проверены?
- ▶ Когда, где и как были проведены исследования? Какие материалы были использованы или кто был включен в выборку?
- ▶ Какой ответ был найден. Верно ли была протестирована гипотеза?
- ▶ Что подразумевает ответ и почему это имеет значение? Как это вписывается в то, что нашли другие исследователи? Каковы перспективы для будущих исследований?

IMRAD стал «стандартом» в оформлении научных статей, когда в 1972 году и затем в 1979 году Американский национальный институт стандартов опубликовал стандарт ANSI Z39.16-1972 (*Preparation of Scientific Papers for Written or Oral Presentation*)

12 Work in pairs. Put the headings for the sections of a good research article in the diagram. Compare your answers with another pair.



- a References
- b Discussion
- c Title
- d Materials and methods
- e Introduction
- f Results
- g Conclusions
- h Abstract

13 Match the sections of a research article (a–h) in Activity 12 with their purposes (1–8).

- 1 It summarises the research study and results of the study; it is included in article databases and is usually free to a large audience.
- 2 It describes both specific techniques and the overall experimental strategy used by researchers.
- 3 It clearly indicates the content of the article and helps interested readers to find the article quickly in a database.
- 4 It explains research findings and often deals with their applications.
- 5 It summarises the data collected and calculates totals or trends, statistically significant findings, etc.
- 6 It describes the theoretical background, indicates why the work is important, states a specific research question, and poses a specific hypothesis to be tested.
- 7 It states implications and recommends further research.
- 8 It lists the sources cited by the author(s) of the article.