

# Test Your Digital citizenship



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## Academic Vs Non-academic



- In this essay, I will talk about...
- The literature suggests a variety of explanations
- I think climate change is hurting the environment
- There is a strong argument for... However, there are also valid counterarguments
- There are lots of reasons including earthquakes etc.
- It is unlikely to occur
- There are a couple of reasons for it
- It probably won't happen

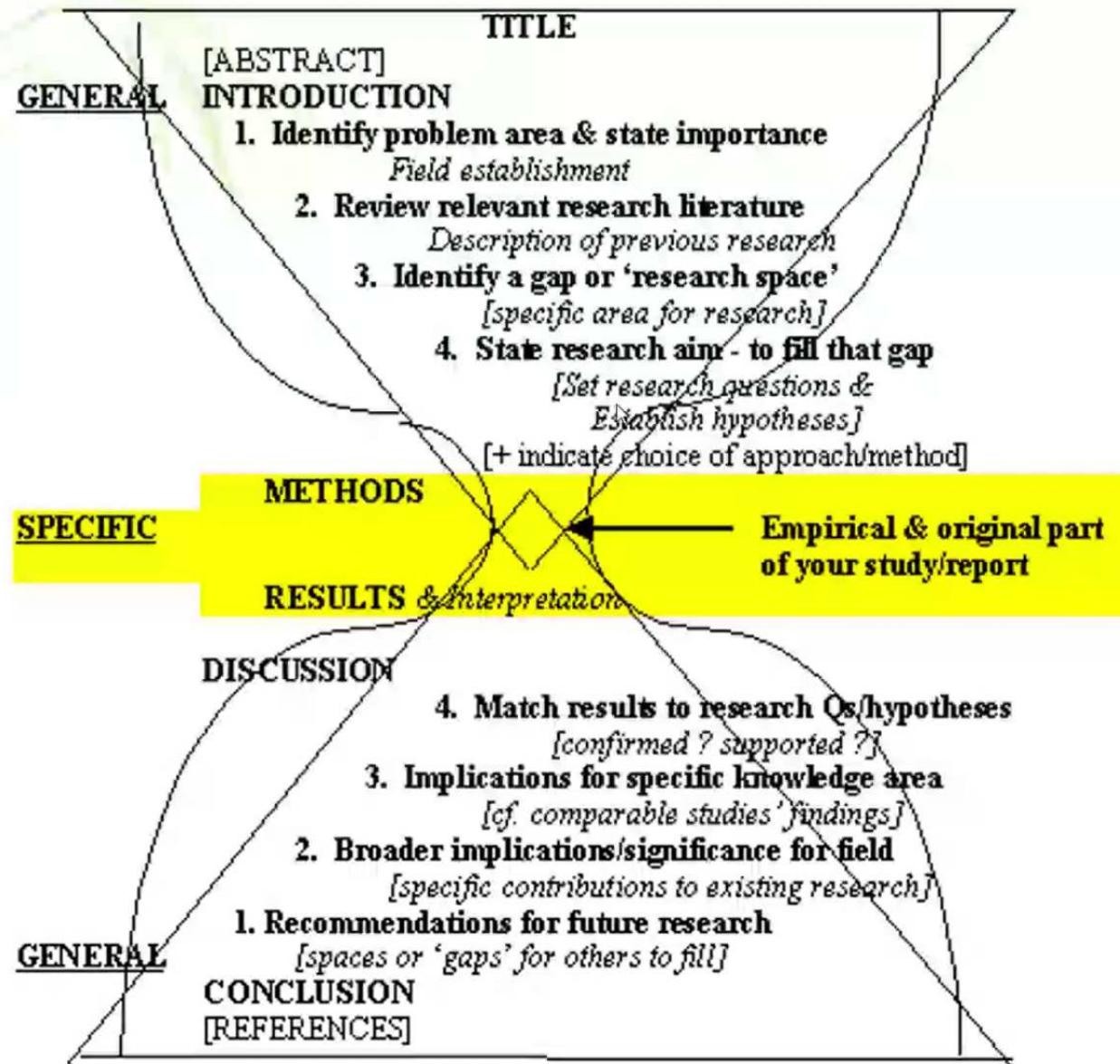
# AVL Based on Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

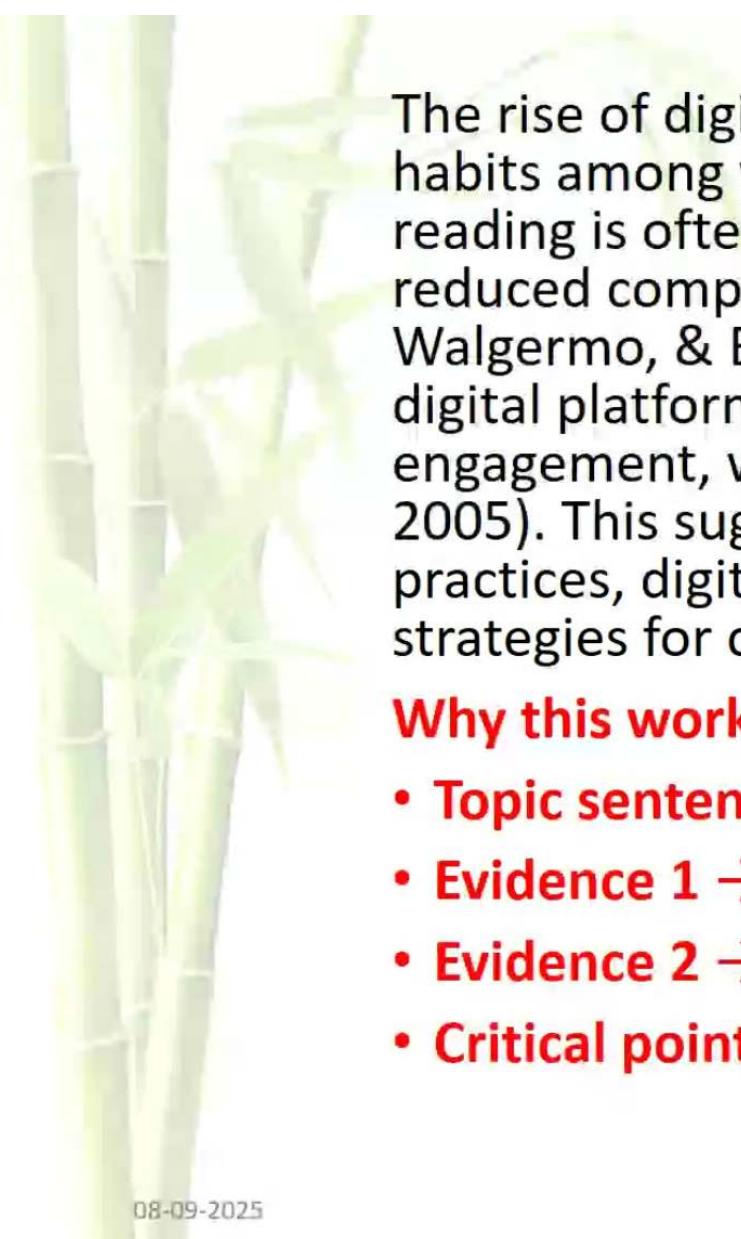
Sl. No	Word	Frequency
1	Study	137208
2	Develop	128974
3	Group	125012
4	System	116141
5	Relate	114267
6	Research	112649
7	Social	103635
8	Result	96016
9	Use	93271

<b>Addition</b>	moreover • furthermore • finally • in addition (to) • besides
<b>Cause &amp; Effect</b>	therefore • consequently • thus • as a result
<b>Comparison</b>	likewise • similarly
<b>Contrast</b>	however • nevertheless • in contrast • on the other hand
<b>Concession</b>	of course • to be sure • given that
<b>Conclusion</b>	therefore • in short • In conclusion • to summarize • on the whole • overall • as the data show
<b>Emphasis</b>	in fact • indeed
<b>Example</b>	for example • for instance • in particular • specifically • namely • to illustrate
<b>Clarification or Repetition</b>	to repeat • that is • in other words • again • as explained/mentioned earlier
<b>Time or Sequence</b>	first/second/third • then/next/finally • afterwards • meanwhile • previously • initially • later • subsequently

# Establishing why your topic (X) is important

- *X is the main / leading / primary / major cause of ..*
- *Xs are a common / useful / critical part of...*
- *Xs are among the most widely used / commonly discussed / well-known / well-documented /*
- *widespread / commonly investigated types of ...*
- *X is recognized as being / believed to be / widely considered to be the most important ...*
- *It is well known / generally accepted / common knowledge that X is ...*
- *X is increasingly becoming / set to become a vital factor in ...*
- *Xs are undergoing a revolution / generating considerable interest in terms of ...*





The rise of digital technology has significantly influenced reading habits among young adults. Research indicates that screen-based reading is often associated with shorter attention spans and reduced comprehension compared to print reading (Mangen, Walgermo, & Brønnick, 2013). However, other scholars argue that digital platforms allow for interactive and multimodal forms of engagement, which may enhance learning if used effectively (Liu, 2005). This suggests that rather than replacing traditional reading practices, digital media are reshaping them, demanding new strategies for critical reading and comprehension.

### **Why this works:**

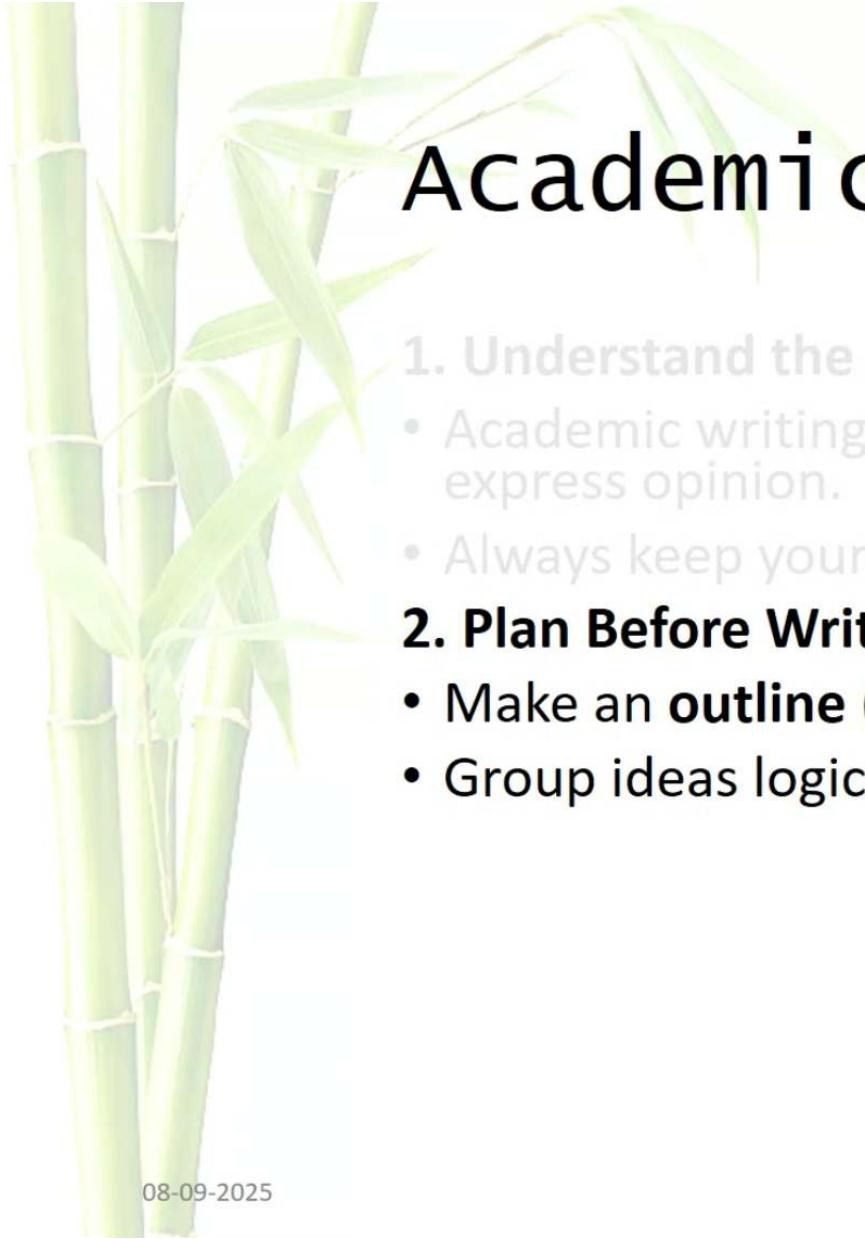
- **Topic sentence** → “The rise of digital technology...” (sets focus).
- **Evidence 1** → citation showing negative effects.
- **Evidence 2** → opposing view with citation.
- **Critical point** → balanced conclusion: reshaping, not replacing.



# Academic writing

## 1. Understand the Purpose

- Academic writing aims to **inform, argue, or analyze** — not just express opinion.
- Always keep your **research question or thesis** in mind.



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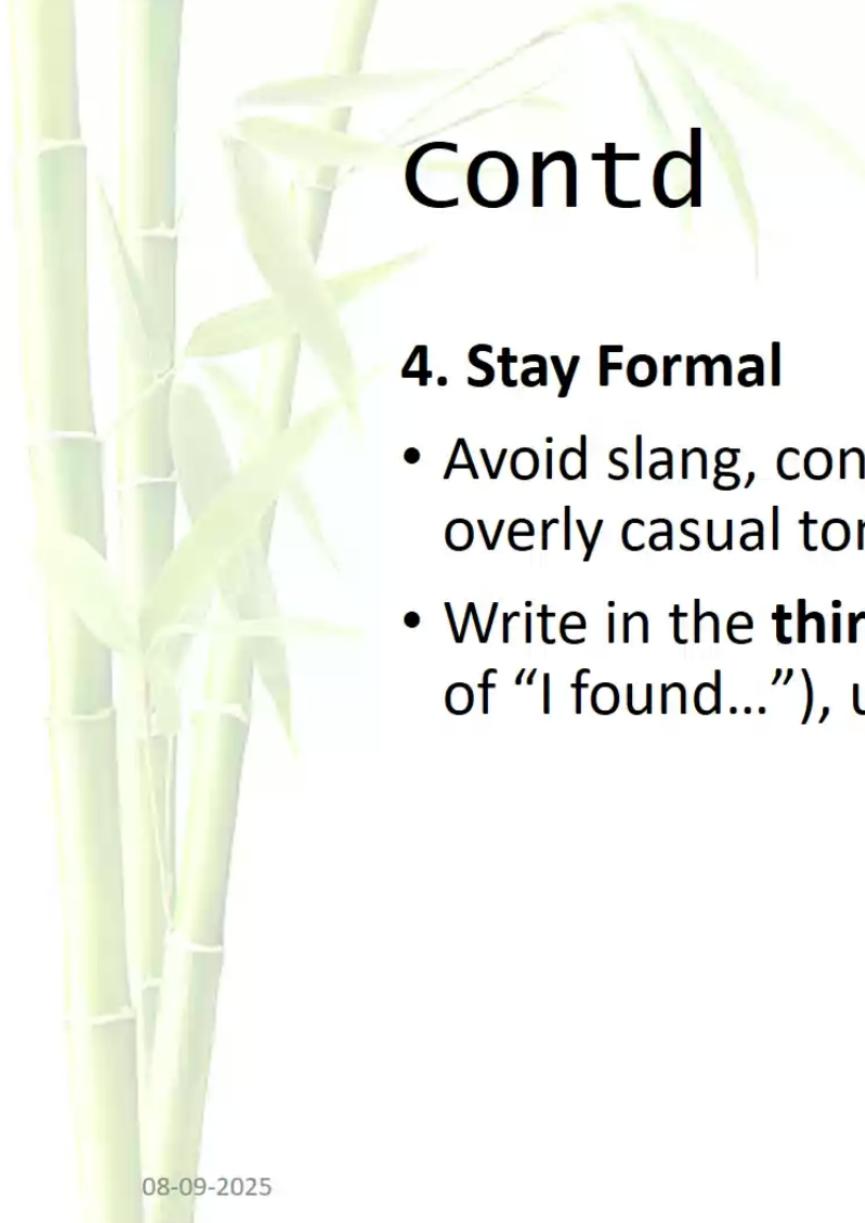
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## 3. Be Clear and Concise

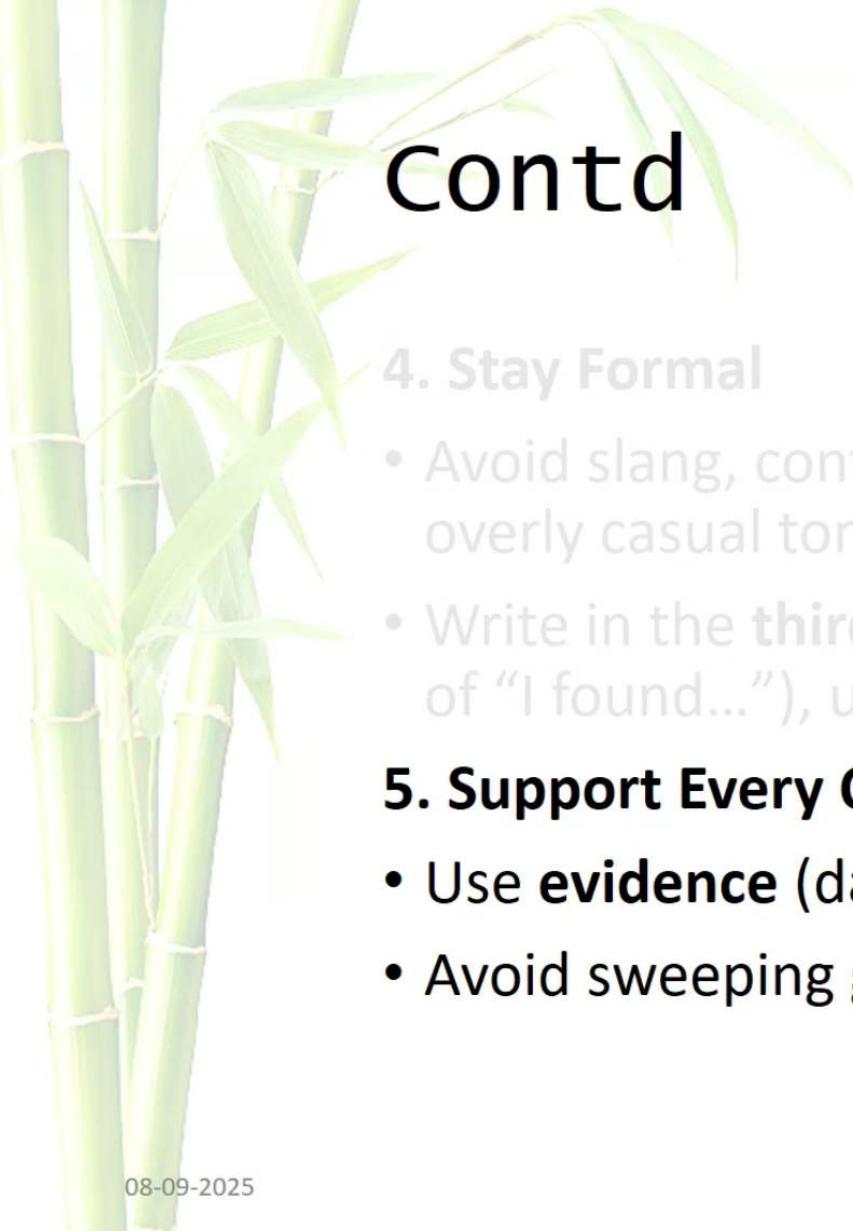
- Use **simple, precise language**.
- Avoid unnecessary words (“very,” “really,” “kind of”).
- Prefer **short sentences** over long, confusing ones.



## Contd

### 4. Stay Formal

- Avoid slang, contractions (*use cannot instead of can't*), and overly casual tone.
- Write in the **third person** ("The researcher found..." instead of "I found..."), unless the discipline allows first person.



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## 5. Support Every Claim

- Use **evidence** (data, examples, citations).
- Avoid sweeping generalizations without proof.



## 6. Be Critical, Not Just Descriptive

- Don't just *summarize* what others say — **analyze, compare, and evaluate.**
- Show your own reasoning.





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## 7. Use Proper Structure

- Introduction: present background, state your argument/thesis.
- Body paragraphs: one clear idea each, supported by evidence.
- Conclusion: summarize key insights, don't introduce new arguments.

## 8. Revise and Edit

- First draft = ideas. Later drafts = clarity and polish.
- Check grammar, punctuation, flow, and formatting.



# Modes of Discourse

## 1. Description

- **Purpose:** To paint a picture with words, appealing to the senses.
- **Features:** Uses vivid adjectives, imagery, sensory details.
- **Example:** *The library was silent, filled with the faint smell of old paper and the soft glow of yellow lamps.*

## 2. Narration

- **Purpose:** To tell a story or recount events in sequence.
- **Features:** Characters, plot, conflict, setting, chronological order.
- **Example:** *When I entered the room, everyone turned to look at me. It was the first time I had spoken in public.*



# Contd

## 3. Exposition

- **Purpose:** To explain, inform, or clarify an idea.
- **Features:** Logical organization, facts, examples, cause–effect, comparison.
- **Example:** *Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants convert sunlight into chemical energy.*



# Contd

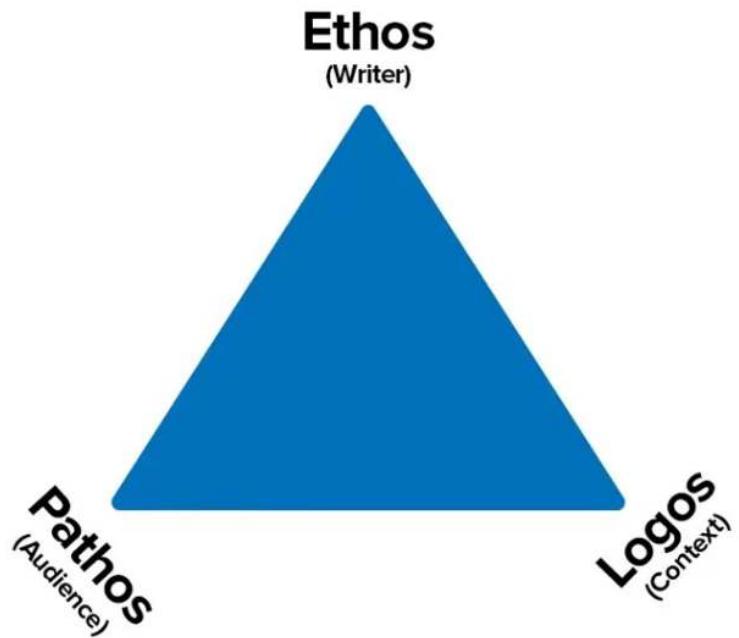
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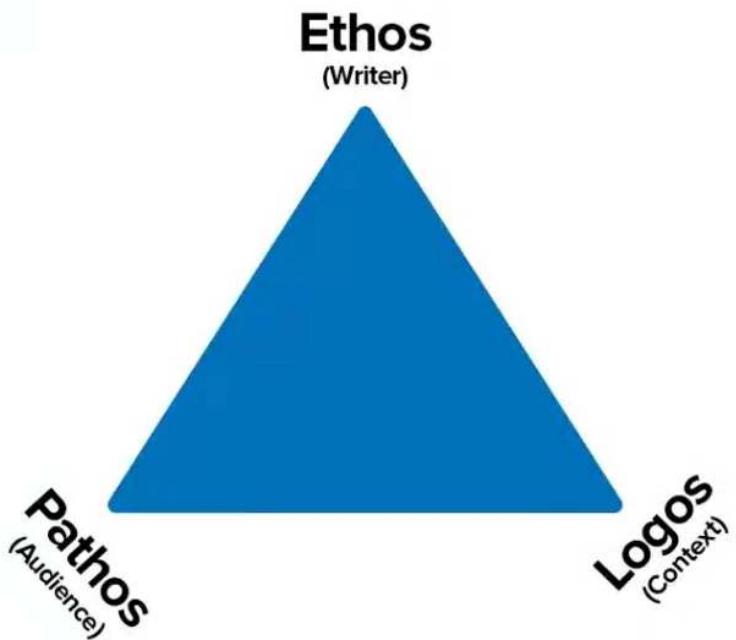
## 4. Argumentation (or Persuasion)

- **Purpose:** To convince the reader of a point of view or take a stance.
- **Features:** Thesis, evidence, reasoning, counterarguments.
- **Example:** *Online education provides greater access and flexibility, making it an essential tool for the future of learning.*

# Rhetorical Triangle



# Rhetorical Triangle



## Ethos (Credibility / Writer)

- Focus: The **author/speaker's character and trustworthiness**.
- Question: *Why should the audience trust you?*
- Example: A doctor writing about public health has credibility because of expertise.

## Pathos (Emotion / Audience)

- Focus: Appealing to the **audience's emotions, values, or beliefs**.
- Question: *How can you connect with the audience's feelings?*
- Example: A charity ad showing images of children in need to evoke empathy.

## Logos (Logic / Message)

- Focus: The **reasoning, evidence, and clarity of the message**.
- Question: *Is your argument logical and supported by facts?*
- Example: Using data, statistics, and clear reasoning in an academic essay.



# Rhetorical Triangle

## Why It Matters

- Effective communication **balances all three.**
- Too much **ethos** = authority without proof.
- Too much **pathos** = emotional appeal without substance.
- Too much **logos** = dry argument that doesn't connect with readers.



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# Argumentation Strategies

## 1. Claim–Evidence–Reasoning (CER)

- **Claim:** Your main point or argument.
- **Evidence:** Data, examples, or citations supporting it.
- **Reasoning:** Explains ~~Now~~ how the evidence supports the claim.
  - Example: *Regular exercise improves cognitive function (claim). A study by Smith (2022) shows a 20% increase in memory retention among students who exercise daily (evidence). This suggests that physical activity strengthens brain function by improving blood flow and reducing stress (reasoning).*

## Contd

### 4. Structuring Arguments (Toulmin Model)

- **Claim** → main thesis.
- **Grounds** → supporting evidence.
- **Warrant** → underlying principle that connects evidence to claim.
- **Backing** → further support.
- **Qualifier** → limits of the claim ("in most cases," "likely").
- **Rebuttal** → addresses counterarguments.

# Outline of Presentation

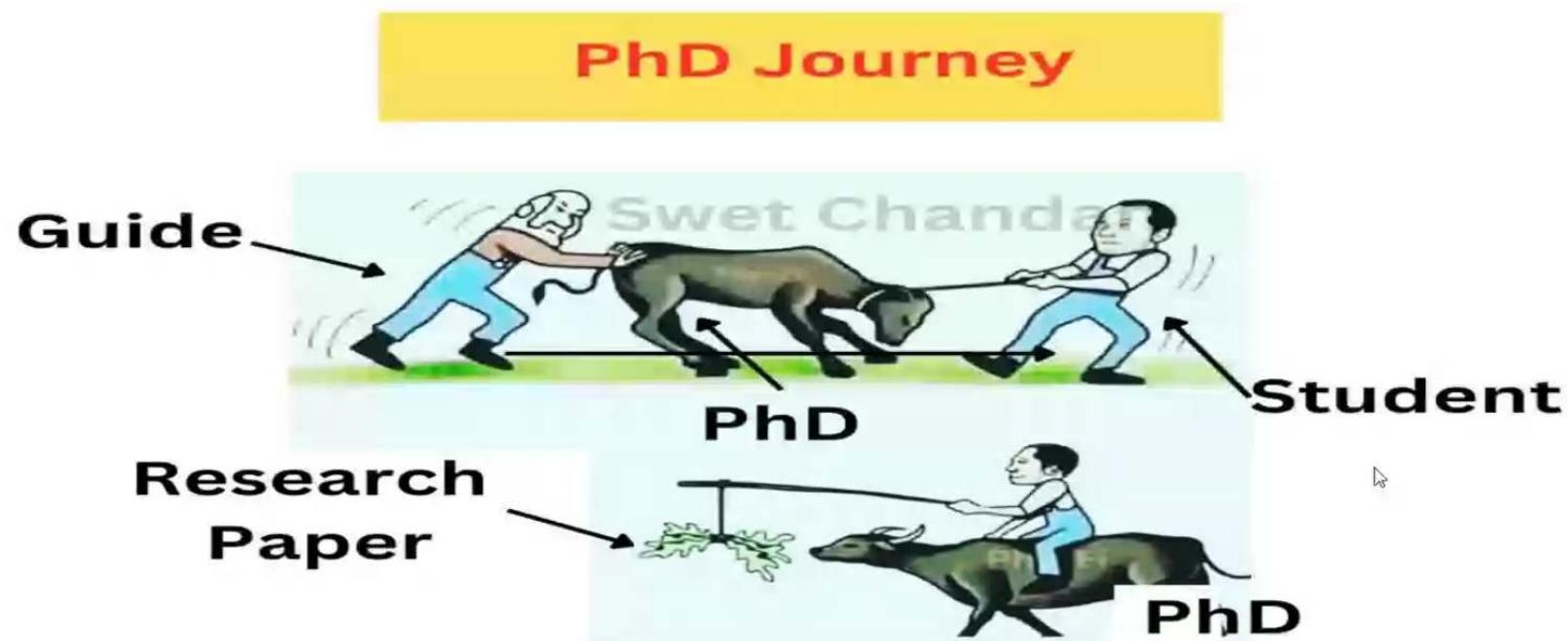
- What is Research and Research Process?
- Information Literacy?
- What is Literature Search?
- How to do Literature Search?
- AI Tools for Literature Search



# Research Process



# PhD Journey Becomes Easy When You Concentrate on a Research Paper

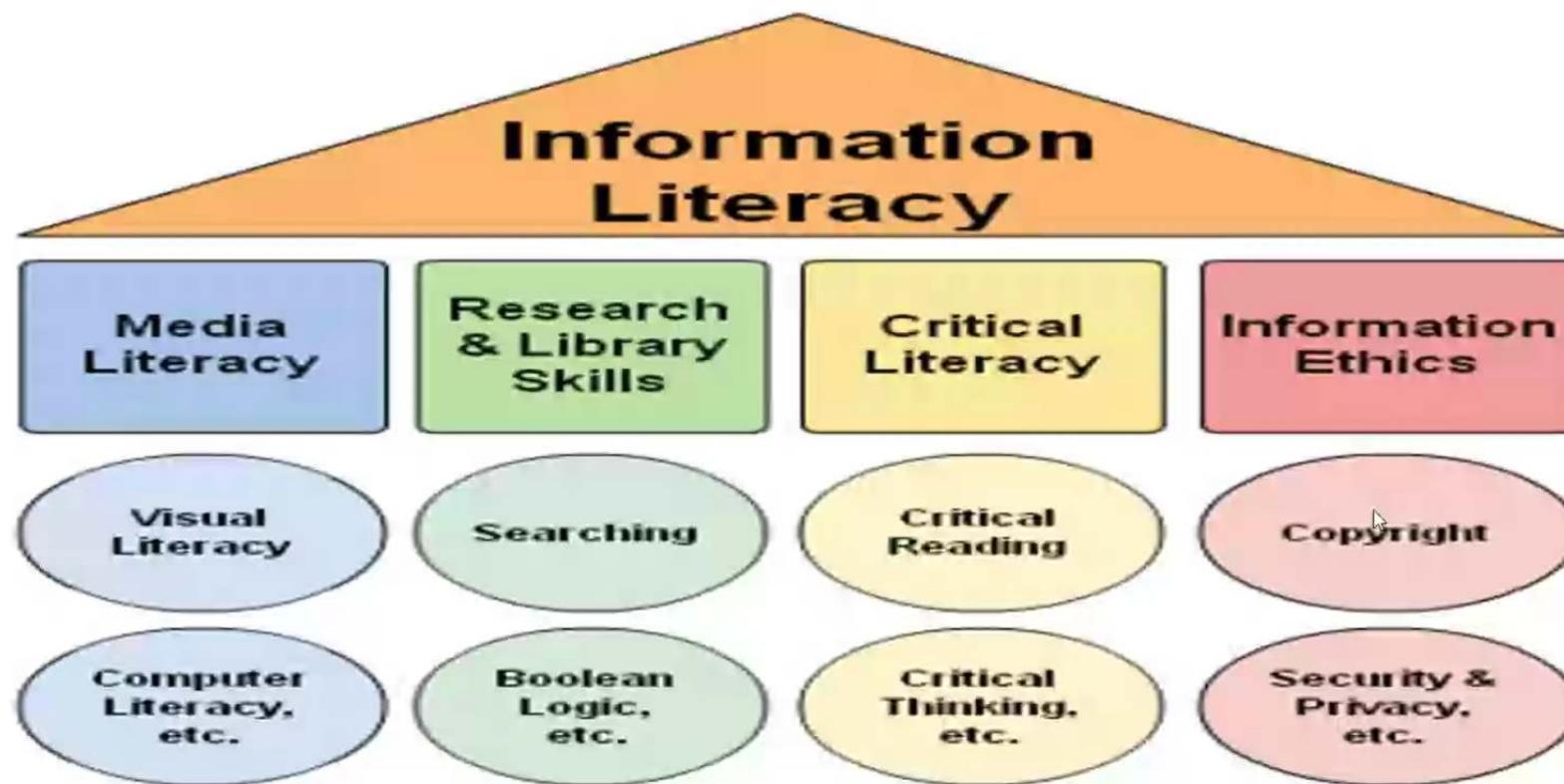


# Information Literacy

According to the [American Library Association](#), "Information literacy is a set of abilities requiring individuals to 'recognise when information is needed and have the **ability to locate, evaluate, and use the needed information effectively.**'"



# Information Literacy



# Literature Search

- Literature searching process “**is not an exact science but an art**” – **Samuel Butler**
- Try to think of the process as a “**Journey, not a destination** – **Hearst 1999.**



# Purpose of Literature Search

- Broadens your knowledge on a topic
- Shows your skill at finding relevant information
- Allows for critical appraisal of research



# Literature Search and Literature Review

- A good literature review is needed to uncover the gaps in knowledge and justify the need for the intended research topic.
- A thorough search is needed in order to provide a good review of the literature.
- Missing relevant articles in your literature review<sup>↑</sup> may lead to unintentional duplication of studies, leaving out important studies, objectives, etc.

# How to do a literature search?

- Identify your **research questions**?
- Choose an appropriate database to explore, such as PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, MATHSCINET, etc.
- Select **precise and relevant keywords** to ensure you retrieve the most pertinent articles.
- Access the **complete articles** rather than relying solely on abstracts.
- Critically evaluate each paper to assess its quality and relevance.
- Synthesise insights from multiple studies and compile a concise summary for your literature review.

# Databases

Citation databases can be used for **cited reference searches**, enabling you to find, check and track citation data year-by-year, navigating forward and backwards through the literature related to a topic.

**Web of Science:** Records from 1900: Science, social science and humanities

**Coverage:** 34,050 peer-reviewed journals, 1,60,000 scholarly books (2005-present), and 10 million conference papers and 68.4 million patents

**New:** Proquest “Dissertations and Thesis Citation Index”

**Mobile App of Web of Science:** Google Play Store → MyRA

**Scopus:**



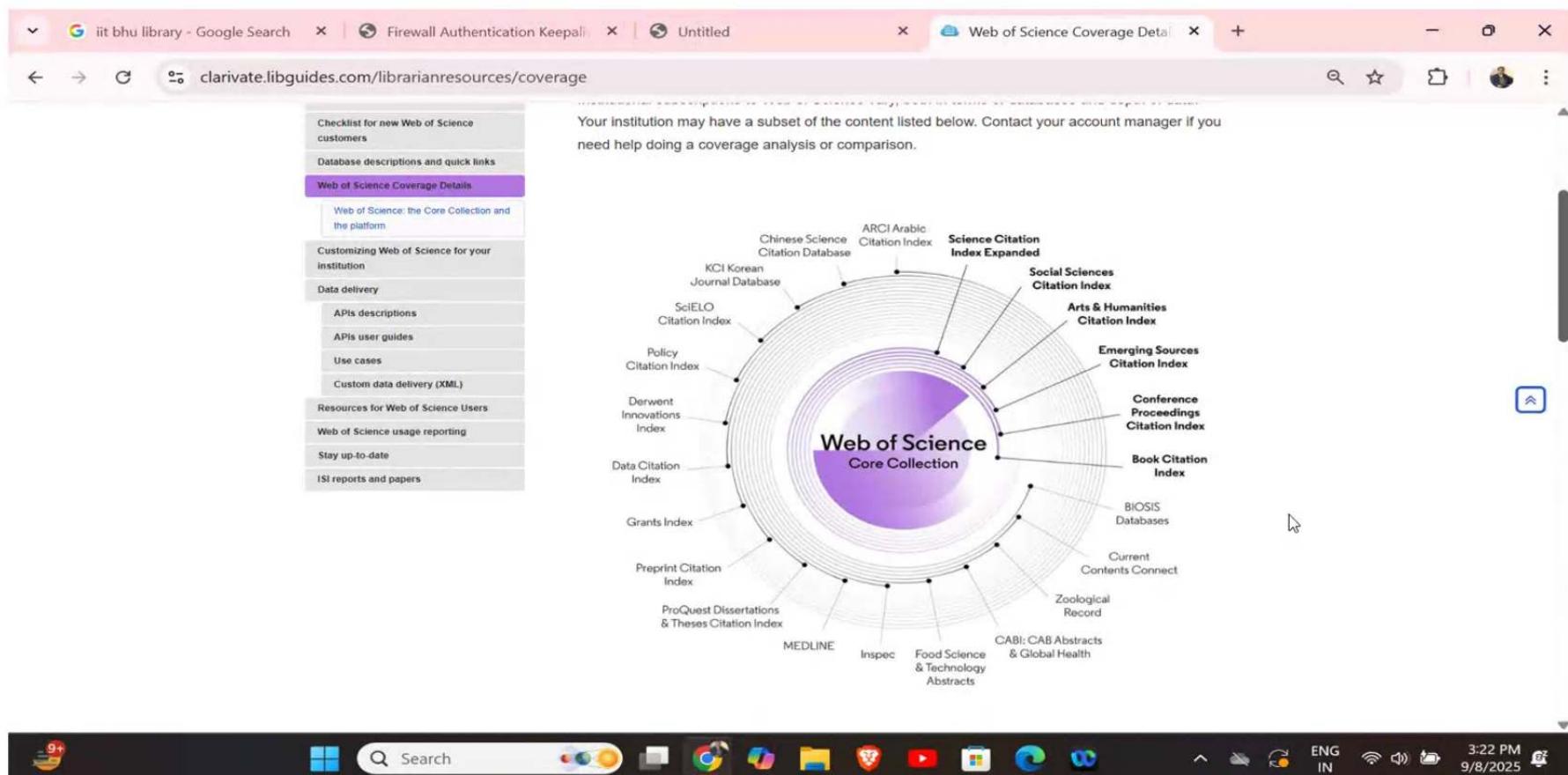
**MATHSCINET**

**PubMed**

**Derwent Innovation Patent Database**

**Google Scholar:** Around 500 million records

# Coverage of Science Direct



# Literature Search Terms

- **Database:** Large digital collection of research papers and journals
- **Journal:** Regularly published scientific articles, similar to magazines
- **Journal Article:** Individual research paper within a journal
- **Journal Citation:** Reference details showing where to find the article
- **Journal Abstract:** Brief summary of the article's aims, methods, results, and conclusions

# GenAI Tools for Searching

- Evolution of Searching: General Vs Academic
- GenAI tools for Literature Review: Brainstorm topics / Develop research question, Literature Search, Writing.



# Evolution of Searching

- **Pre-Internet Era:**

--Physical Books and Indexed cards →, Manual Browse, catalogue cards

- **Internet and Search Engines 1990+:**

--Search Engines → : Google, Yahoo →, Keyword search, List of web pages

- **Academic Search Tools 2000s:**

--Google Scholar → Keyword search, Academic content

--Scholarly databases → Web of Science, Scopus → Key word search, Peer-reviewed literature, Citation Chaining

--Open Databases: Semantic Scholar, Open Alex, LENS.org → Keyword search, More types of research, content beyond articles

# Evolution of Searching

- **GenAI tools 2020s:**

- **Chatbots :**

--ChatGPT, Claude, Poe → Semantic Search( Natural languages, search by meaning), Direct Answer

- **AI Search Engines:**

--Perplexity, Copilot → Semantic search, Direct Answer (with source), Real-time web search

- **GenAI tools :**

--(RAG-based research tools: Scite, Elicit, Consensus, SciSpace, Undermind, → Semantic search, Direct answer with citations

--Web of Science RA, Scopus AI, Primo Research Assistant

# Traditional Tools : With AI Features

## What is included in a Scopus AI response?



### Summary

A high-level, fully referenced summary that includes guidance on the tool's confidence in the response



### Expanded summary

An extended referenced summary that explores each query from multiple perspectives



### Go deeper questions

A series of prompts designed to help you continue exploring and learning



### Concept map

A clickable visual that uses keywords to provide a bird's-eye view of the topic space



### Foundational documents

A list of influential articles that inspired the articles cited in the summaries



### Topic experts

The top researchers in your chosen field (based on their volume of related publications)



### Emerging themes

A topic overview that helps you identify the research themes in your field of interest – including potential areas of opportunity



### Conversational Follow up

A free text field that enables you to enter follow-up questions and keep digging deeper



### Conversational History

An automated list of all your previous queries so you can resume an existing search at any time

ELSEVIER