

There are wide varieties of writing, which can be sorted into categories—narratives creating a story, argumentatives proving a point, or persuasives influencing the reader. A genre of writing, scholarly writing, is essential when writing certain pieces. I would define scholarly writing as an academic work featuring credibility and complexity.

Credibility is crucial in scholarly writing. Credibility in writing involves writers using up-to-date and trustworthy sources, having no bias, and citing back to their sources. From *Study*, they state: “If your sources lack credibility, it undermines the effectiveness of your paper and perhaps your own credibility”. If the writer does not use sources that are not credible, then whatever the writer wrote is invalid. Additionally, bias makes works and evidence faulty. Like how writers should check whether their sources have bias, they need to acknowledge if their writing has bias. Moreover, scholarly writing needs to reference whether they used evidence from another piece of work. Else, it would be considered plagiarism. For scholarly writing, credibility is an integral part of it.

The complexity of a work is what makes up scholarly writing. By complexity, I mean the organization of the writing and the vocabulary used in writing. These are important in scholarly writing because it shows that the professionalism and the reader can easily understand what the writer is saying. The structure of a paper mainly consists of an introduction, body, and conclusion. This structure is so that the reader can understand what they will read in the following paragraphs or pages, which is wrapped up at the end. To add, the vocabulary of the writing helps the reader further grasp what they are reading. In the article, “How to Improve Your Vocabulary: 7 Ways to Expand Your Vocabulary, ” the *MasterClass* staff states: “writing vocabulary encompasses the words you can easily summon and use”. This shows that vocabulary allows more precision in what the writer wants to say, as words like “things” are broad and vague enough to be anything. Complexity makes the writing understandable, which is needed for scholarly writing.

After reviewing the sample essays from the last module, I was able to grasp a good understanding of college writing. It confirmed a lot of what I expected: the length of the writings, the high-level vocabulary, and the organized format. Furthermore, what I found interesting and happy to see was the types of writing you can do in college. All my writing would be argumentative essays or constructive responses in eighth grade and beyond. For me, it would be a nice change of pace to write a narrative or persuasive piece. The sample essays were able to firm up what I thought they would be and create a goal of how I want my writing to be.

For scholarly writing, I would point out that two important characteristics are credibility and complexity. Credibility lets the reader know that the writing is accurate, and complexity allows the reader to understand the writing. Although these are two crucial characteristics, there are so many to look for that should be recognized when creating

an academic piece. After reading the two sample essays, I realize how much practice I need to work on to reach a level close to both of the samples.

Work Cited

- MasterClass. "How to Improve Your Vocabulary: 7 Ways to Expand Your Vocabulary - 2022." *MasterClass*, MasterClass, 23 Aug. 2021, <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/how-to-improve-your-vocabulary>.
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