

Systemic Academic One Day Course

Zhenya Bakin

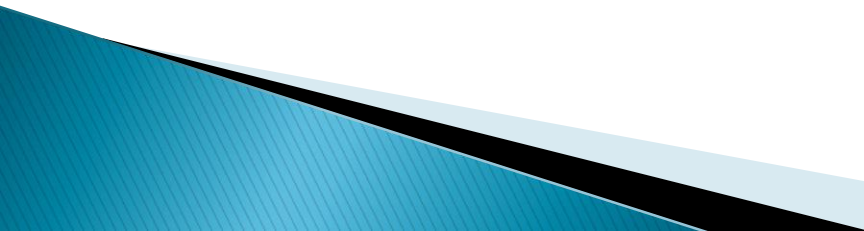


A word cloud centered around the words "Academic" and "Writing". "Academic" is written in a large, dark green serif font, and "Writing" is written in a large, brown serif font. Surrounding these two words are various smaller words in different colors and orientations, including: "vocabulary", "punctuation", "referencing", "quoting", "style", "audience", "summarising", "synthesising", "reflection", "grammar", "paraphrasing", "language", "purpose", "originality", "spelling", and "structure". The background is white with a blue and black decorative shape in the bottom-left corner.

Academic Writing

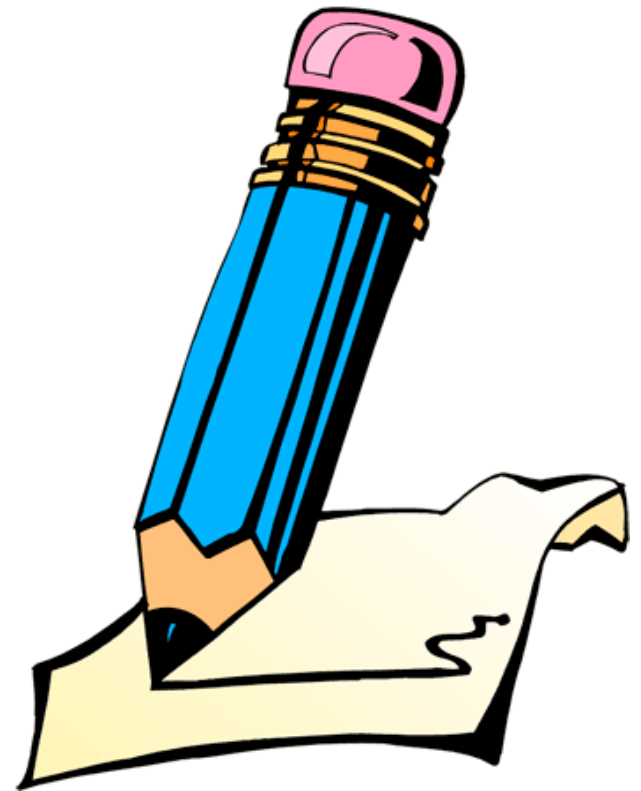
grammar paraphrasing language style audience summarising vocabulary punctuation referencing quoting synthesising reflection purpose originality spelling structure

Features of Academic Writing

- ▶ argument
 - ▶ word choice
 - ▶ organization and structure
 - ▶ sentence construction
 - ▶ citations and plagiarism
 - ▶ use of sources
 - ▶ paragraph development
 - ▶ objectivity
 - ▶ analytic approach
 - ▶ writing to the point
 - ▶ hedging
 - ▶ word choice
 - ▶ pre-planned
 - ▶ formality / register / style
- 

Aspects of academic writing

- ▶ Pre-planned and structured writing
- ▶ Style
- ▶ Vocabulary
- ▶ Hedging
- ▶ Referencing



Style

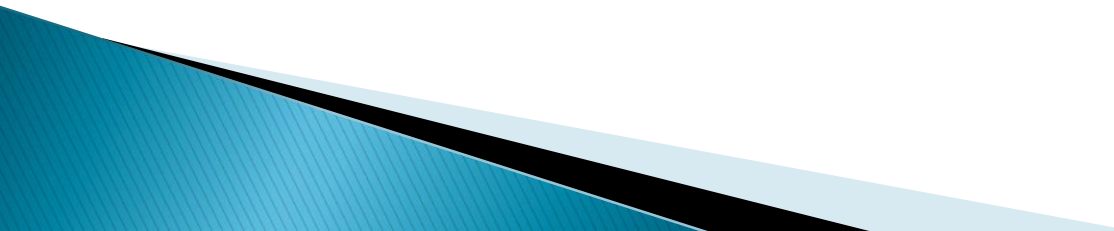
- ▶ Distance from the reader
- ▶ Formal vocabulary
- ▶ “Correct” grammar & punctuation
- ▶ No contractions



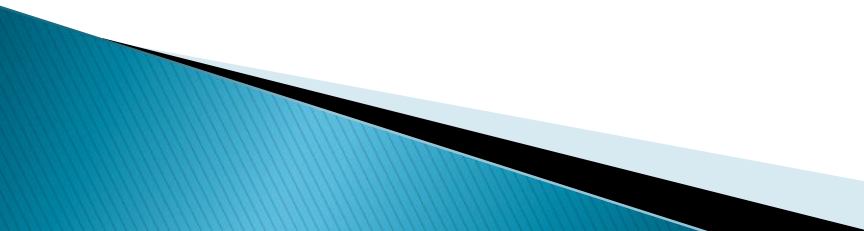
you've
got

STYLE

Formal or informal?

- ▶ Women earn less than men and own less than men. Why is this so?
 - ▶ The relative disadvantage of women with regard to their earnings and levels of asset ownership indicates that within classes there is further economic inequity based on gender...
- 

Formal or informal?

- ▶ T.V. and the movies got more and more dependent on each other in the 1980's as T.V. companies put a lot of money into making movies.
 - ▶ The relationship between television and cinema grew increasingly symbiotic in the 1980's as television companies invested heavily in feature film making.
- 

FORMAL TEXT

1. television
2. cinema
3. grew increasingly
4. symbiotic
5. television companies
6. invested heavily
7. feature film making

INFORMAL TEXT

1. T.V.
2. movies
3. got more and more
4. dependent on each other
5. T.V. companies
6. put a lot of money into
7. making movies.

INFORMAL TEXT

1. it is known
2. problems with money
3. loneliness
4. the biggest problem
5. good marks
6. language problems

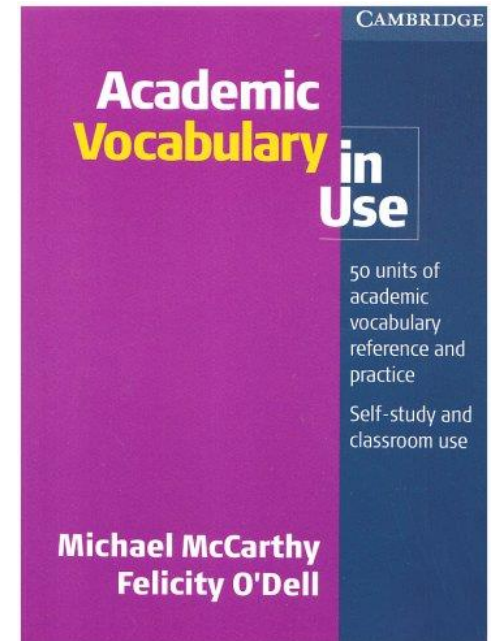
FORMAL TEXT

1. ...has been documented
2. financial difficulties
3. alienation
4. the most challenging issue
5. high academic achievement
6. linguistic difficulties

Vocabulary

- ▶ Academic Word List
- ▶ Learn words in chunks

- ▶ McCarthy, O'Dell. Academic Vocabulary in Use
- ▶ phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk



[Introducing Work](#)

[Referring to Sources](#)

[Describing Methods](#)

[Reporting Results](#)

[Discussing Findings](#)

[HOME](#) »

Describing Methods

GENERAL LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

[Being Critical](#)

[Being Cautious](#)

[Classifying and Listing](#)

[Compare and Contrast](#)

[Defining Terms](#)

[Describing Trends](#)

[Describing Quantities](#)

[Explaining Causality](#)

[Giving Examples](#)

[Signalling Transition](#)

[Writing about the Past](#)

In the Methods section of a dissertation or research article, writers give an account of how they carried out their research. The Methods section should be clear and detailed enough for an experienced person to repeat the research and reproduce the results. Where the methods chosen are new, unfamiliar or perhaps even controversial, or where the intended audience is from many disciplines, the Methods section will tend to be much more extensive. Typical phrases and text found in this section of a research article or dissertation along with examples of the language used for these are listed below. Note that for most of the functional categories in this section, the verbs are written in the simple past tense.

Describing previously used methods

Many historians have utilized X to measure ...

Traditionally, X has been assessed by measuring ...

X is the main non-invasive method used to determine ...

Different authors have measured X in a variety of ways.

Previous studies have based their criteria for selection on ...

Recent advances in X methods have facilitated investigation of ...

Recently, simpler and more rapid tests of X have been developed.

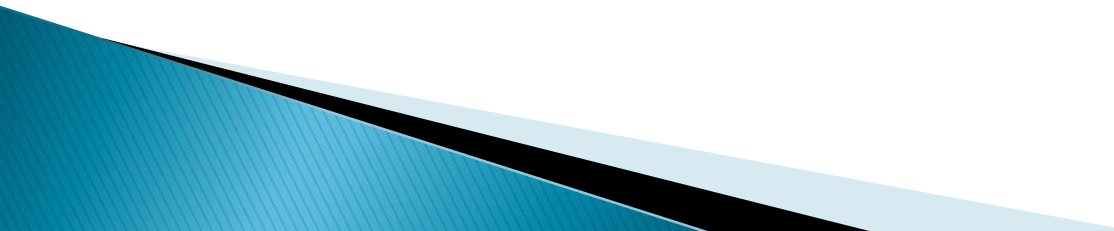
In most recent studies, X has been measured in four different ways.

The use of qualitative case studies is a well-established approach in ...

Case studies have been long established in X to present detailed analysis of ...

This test is widely available and has been used in many investigational studies.

Hedging

1. International students **experience** more psychological problems.
 2. International students **tend to experience** more psychological problems.
- 

Referencing



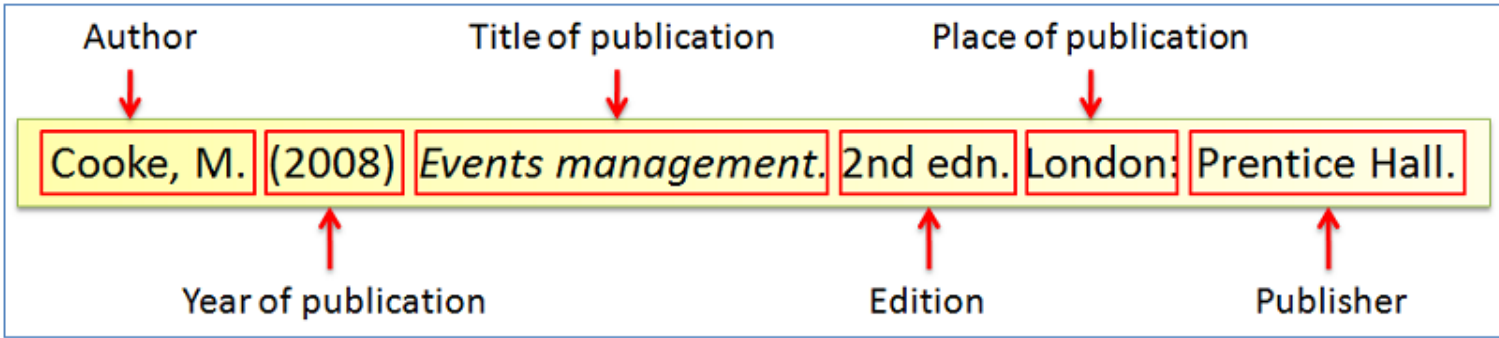
Harvard

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NDgqqPvMn0U>

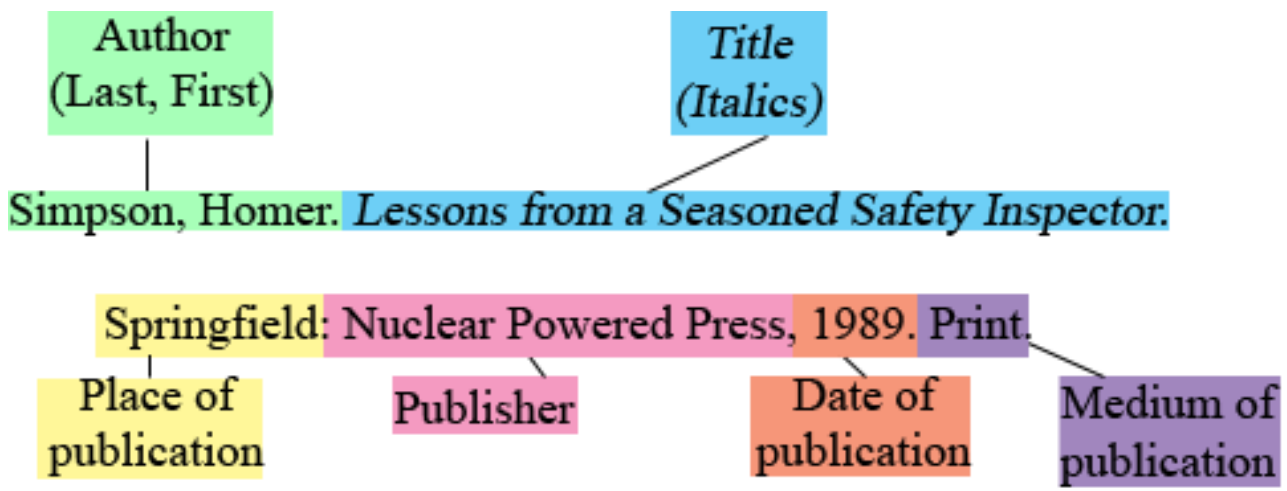
MLA cartoon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dMG7PtR5KIc>

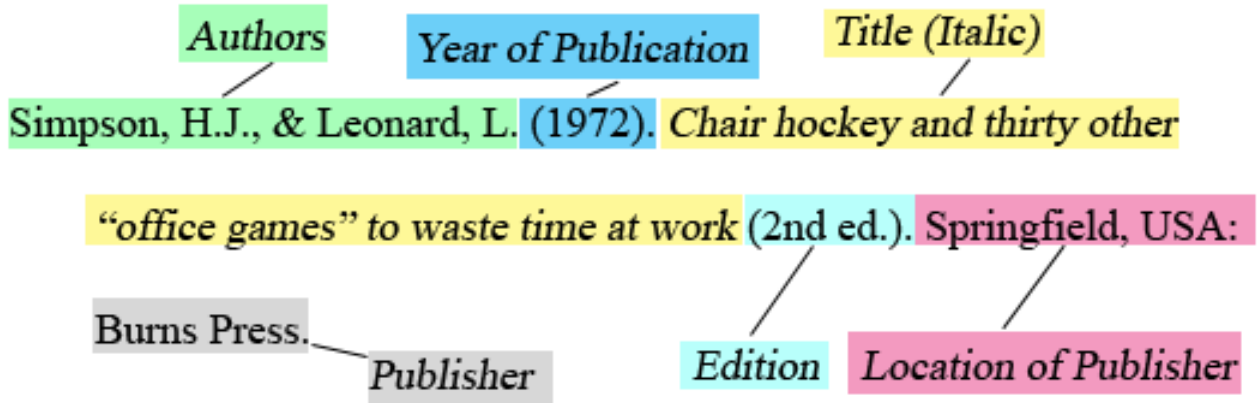
Harvard



MLA



APA

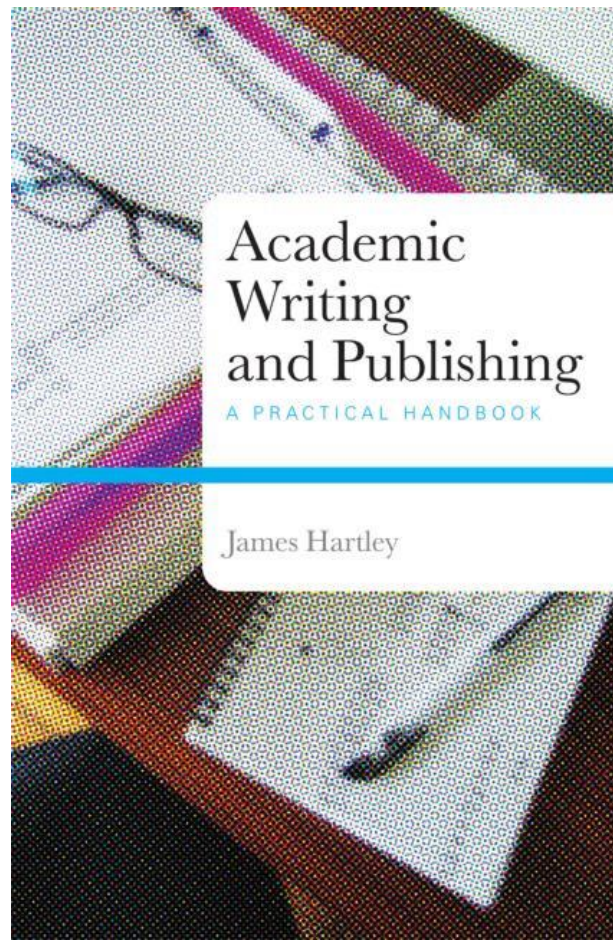


Reference managers

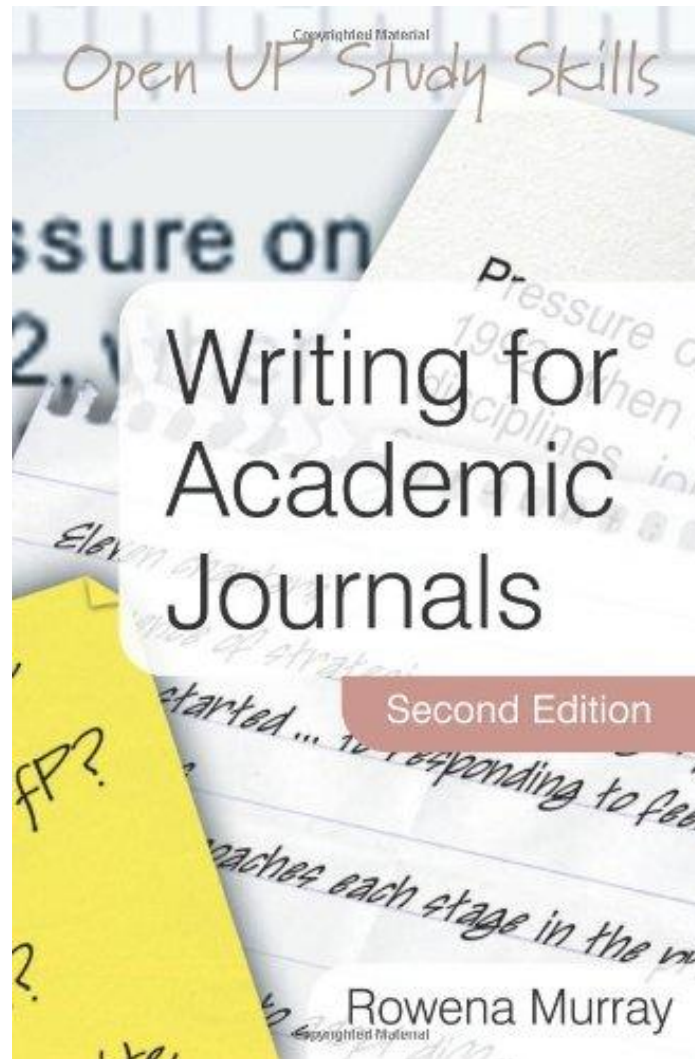


Features of Academic Writing

- ▶ argument
- ▶ word choice
- ▶ organization and structure
- ▶ sentence construction
- ▶ citations and plagiarism
- ▶ use of sources
- ▶ **paragraph development**
- ▶ objectivity
- ▶ analytic approach
- ▶ writing to the point
- ▶ hedging
- ▶ word choice
- ▶ pre-planned
- ▶ formality / register / style



Hartley, J. (2008). Academic writing and publishing : a practical handbook. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge. via Ebook library or in print



Murray, R. (2009) **Writing for Academic Journals**, 2nd edn

Ins and Outs of Academic Writing

