

# **Features of academic writing.**

## **Types or forms of scientific writing**

Learn to write. Write to learn.

- **SCIENTIFIC STYLE** is a type of literary language used in the field of science and education to express the results of research activities.
- **The purpose of scientific style** is to communicate and explain scientific results.
- **The main features of the scientific style:** abstraction and generality, emphasized logic, accuracy, terminology.
- It is also called **the scientific-professional style**, thus emphasizing the scope of its distribution.

- The language of scientific style must be supplemented with drawings, diagrams, graphs, symbols, formulas, diagrams, etc.
- In scientific-style texts, references to sources and quotations are required. This demonstrates the competence of the researcher, the breadth of his research and its completeness.

# **Main types of scientific style**

- **Actually-scientific**
- **Popular science**
- **Educational-scientific**
- **Scientific and business**

# ACTUALLY-SCIENTIFIC STYLE

- **it is implemented** in journal articles, scientific papers, dissertations, monographs, and reports.
- **A distinctive feature** of the scientific style itself is **an academic presentation addressed to specialists.**
- **Signs of this litter:**
  - **accuracy** of transmitted information,
  - **persuasiveness** of the argument,
  - **logical sequence** of presentation,
  - **conciseness**

# POPULAR SCIENCE STYLE

- **implemented** in essays, books, lectures, articles;
- it is intended **for a wide readership**, so scientific data should be presented in an accessible and entertaining form. He does not strive for brevity, for conciseness. Terminology is also used here, but not highly specialized, but common terminology.

# EDUCATIONAL-SCIENTIFIC STYLE

- **it can be presented** in textbooks, educational and methodological manuals, programs, collections of tasks and exercises, lectures, notes, educational and methodological material;
- it is addressed to future specialists and therefore contains a lot of illustrative material, examples, and explanations.
- **The main feature** of this scientific style is an accurate and unambiguous expression of thoughts.

# SCIENTIFIC AND BUSINESS STYLE

- **implemented** in technical documentation (contracts and instructions for enterprises, reports on tests and analyses, claims and abstracts, author's certificates, patents, standards, etc.);
- they have pronounced features of the official business style.



# **Academic (scientific) writing -**

**the ability to express and substantiate your thoughts through a scientific text.**

- The term "academic" is used to refer to things related to learning and teaching, as well as scientific research.

# Types or forms of scientific writing

- science articles,
- dissertation,
- monographs,
- scientific projects,
- abstracts,
- theses,
- reports at scientific conferences,
- lectures and seminars,
- textbooks and teaching aids,
- methodological recommendations, etc.

- **Scientific article** - in it the author gives the results of his own research. In addition to facts, it contains logical reasoning and comprehension of the resultant part.
- **Dissertation** - it is prepared for obtaining a master's qualification or other scientific degree.
- **Review** - it analyzes the scientific text and gives a critical assessment of the work.

- **The monography** is devoted to one topic and is prepared after the accumulation of a sufficient amount of heterogeneous information (including contradictory ones) and scientific materials on the subject of research.
- **An abstract** is a concise summary of any primary source (article, dissertation, abstract, etc.), a short transmission of its essence. She lists the issues addressed by topic. A description of the structure of the work is possible.

- **The report** is similar in meaning to the presentation of the revised primary text. It reliably conveys the information disclosed in the original source. May include additional information, new data.
- **A scientific discussion** is intended to discuss scientific problems and search for their solutions. It begins with the advancement of the topic of discussion and voicing of oppositions (contradictions), after which it moves on to a critical examination of existing points of view.

**Theses** are a short record of the content of a scientific research in the form of its main provisions formulated in a concise form.

- The number of theses of the text coincides with the number of informative centers of the text.
- Abstracts can be **author's** or **primary (original)**, and created on the basis of someone else's text, that is, **secondary**.

- **Secondary** abstracts are written in order to highlight the main information of any source, for example, a textbook or a scientific article or a monograph. Such theses are necessary for further scientific work for students, graduate students, etc.
- **Original** abstracts are written as a primary text for an upcoming presentation at a seminar, conference or congress. Such abstracts are published in special collections.

# Purpose of theses:

- 1. Scientific and business communication.** Abstracts are usually published as a collection and distributed among the participants of forums and scientific-practical conferences before the start of such events;
- 2. Abstracts create** an audience of absentee conference participants whose purpose is to get an idea of the content of the event in a concise form;
- 3. "Long-term" addressee of theses** are specialists in need of search orientation and obtaining relevant information.



# STRUCTURE OF ACADEMIC WRITING

- **Introductory part (introduction)** - briefly reveals the topic, introduces the reader to the course of business.
- **The main part** - in it, the author refers to scientific research on the topic and presents his own vision of the problem under study.
- **Conclusion** – it draws conclusions, outlines future prospects in the issue under study, and makes forecasts.

# **Structure of the scientific article**

- **1. Name (title).**
- **2. Abstract.**
- **3. Keywords.**
- **4. Introduction.**
- **5. A review of the literature.**
- **6. Main part (methodology, results).**
- **7. Conclusions and future prospects of the study.**
- **8. The list of references.**

You can enter a quote in context in various ways, for example:

- The author (in particular) writes: "...“
- The author emphasizes: "...“
- The author indicates: "... “
- "...writes/ut author/s, — ...“
- "...—the author notes, — ...“
- "...the author, — ...“
- "..., — stated in (article)—...“
- "..., — it is emphasized in work ...»
- we call it - scientific idioms

# ... for discussion

№	Эссе тақырыбы (қазақ тілінде)	Эссе тақырыбы (орыс тілінде)	Эссе тақырыбы (ағылшын тілінде)
1	Қазақстанның қаржы нарығында балама инвестицияларды дамыту мүмкіндіктері	Возможности развития альтернативных инвестиций на финансовом рынке Казахстана	Opportunities for the development of alternative investments in the financial market of Kazakhstan
2	Жеке тұлғалардың жинақтарын инвестицияларға айналдыру мәселелері	Проблемы трансформации сбережений физических лиц в инвестиции	Problems of transforming personal savings into investments
3	Банктер акцияларының құнын қалыптастыруға макроэкономиканың әсері	Влияние макроэкономики на формирование стоимости акций банков	The influence of macroeconomics on the formation of the value of banks' shares
4	Экономиканы қаржыландыру: тәуекелдер, мүмкіндіктер және сыни параметрлер	Финансиализация экономики: риски, возможности и критические параметры	Financializing the Economy: Risks, Opportunities and Critical Parameters
5	Ұлттық экономиканы дамытудың инвестициялық тартымдылығын арттыру	Повышение инвестиционной привлекательности развития национальной экономики	Increasing the investment attractiveness of the development of the national economy
6	Цифрлық экономикадағы қаржылық технологиялар	Финансовые технологии в цифровой экономике	Financial technologies in the digital economy
7	Қазақстандағы қаржы нарығының дамуына жаңа қаржы технологиялардың (FinTech) әсері	Влияние новых финансовых технологий (FinTech) на развитие финансового рынка в Казахстане	Impact of new financial technologies (FinTech) on the development of the financial market in Kazakhstan
8	Әлеуметтік қаржы: жаһандық ортадағы дамудың императивтері	Социальные финансы: императивы развития в глобальной среде	Social Finance: Development Imperatives in a Global Environment
9	Халықтың өмір сүру сапасын арттыруға әлеуметтік инвестициялар	Социальные инвестиции в повышение качества жизни населения	Social investments in improving the quality of life of the population
10	Әлеуметтік кәсіпкерлік модельдері: краудфандинг, әлеуметтік жауапты инвестициялау, микроқаржыландыру	Модели социального предпринимательства: краудфандинг, социально ответственное инвестирование, микрофинансирование	Social entrepreneurship models: crowdfunding, socially responsible investment, microfinance

# SOURCES

- **Academic Writing Guideline**
- Academic Writing

<https://cloud.mail.ru/public/38iu/2kBAy9eNd/>

- An Introduction to Academic Writing
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyTLosz6aHA>
- Academic Style (Academic Writing)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3\\_VoWd\\_Aio](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3_VoWd_Aio)