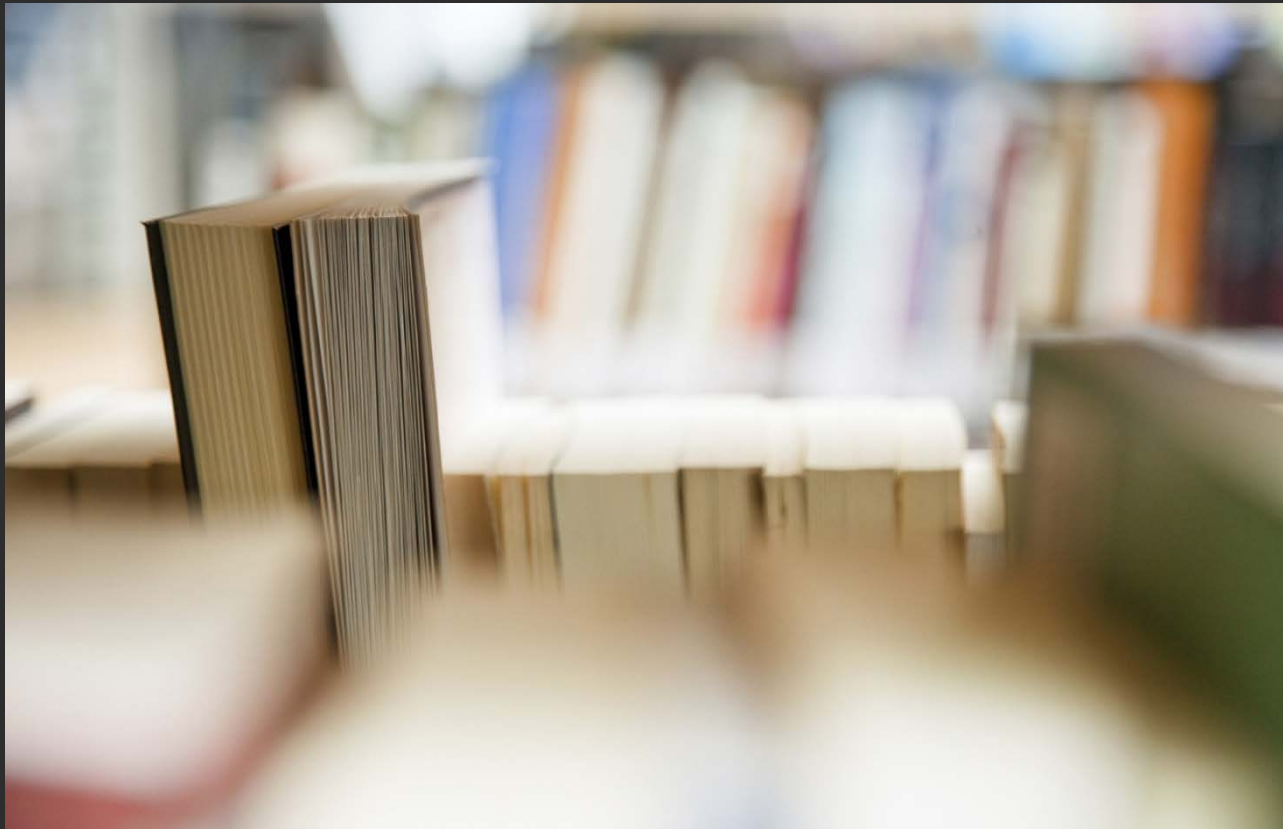


DO'S AND DONT'S OF RESEARCH WRITING AND ESSENTIAL RESOURCES



Título

DO'S AND DONT'S OF RESEARCH WRITING AND ESSENTIAL RESOURCES

- Introduction and Survey

- Basic Do's and Don'ts

- 1) Clearness vs. Ambiguity
- 2) Varied sentences
- 3) Choosing the right tense
- 4) First person vs. Passive voice
- 5) Archaic terms and Cliche's
- 6) Editing

Resources

- 1) General writing resources
- 2) Research writing sources
- 3) Corpora

SURVEY

What is your English level?

Do you write in English or translate?

Do you know the basic sections of a research paper?

Do you read research papers written by native English authors?

How do you check if a term you are using is correct ? Google or Corpus or Guess?

Do you consider your audience?

Do you read your paper after you finish writing it (at least 2-3 days later)

- Do you ask a native or near-native speaker to review your paper?
- Do you follow standard guidelines?

BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS – CLEARNESS VS. AMBIGUITY

- DO use clear, plain style. BE NICE TO YOUR READERS!
- DON'T use empty words
- DON'T overuse “with respect to”, “in regards to”, “in relation to”, etc.
- DON'T use colloquial language difficult for non-native speakers to understand

BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS – CLEARNESS VS. AMBIGUITY

- DON'T use “the purpose of this paper is to”, “This paper”. Just state the facts.
- DON'T use the term “work” to refer to your study, paper, article or thesis.
- DON'T use “seems, appears to, might, etc. Be conclusive.
- DON'T use words out of proper proximity

BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS – CHOOSING THE RIGHT TENSE

- DO use the past tense to talk about experiments carried out.
- DO use the present tense to talk about your conclusions and general truths.
-
- DON'T use "will" ever
- DON'T use the present perfect tense incorrectly.

BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS – LONG AND SHORT SENTENCES

- DO use clear, plain style. Nobody likes to read things which sound too scholarly
- DON'T use overly long sentences
- DO use a combination of short and long sentences

BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS – FIRST PERSON VS. PASSIVE VOICE

- DO use the passive voice.
-
- DON'T use "I or we" too often (results)
- Do use the "active voice" if possible.

BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS – ARCHAIC TERMS AND CLICHES

- DO use standard modern language.
- DON'T use “thus”. It's archaic
- DON'T use cliches like Better Late than Never

BASIC DO'S AND DON'TS – EDITING

- DO make sure each paragraph has a topic sentence
- Do make sure all sentences in the paragraph are linked to the main idea (in your topic sentence)
- Do have a friend read your paper

EDITING CHECKLIST

Read Aloud

Check for correct punctuation

Check for grammar errors

Check for understanding

Edit when you fresh

Wait at least 24 hours

Edit again 24 hours later

Review Hardcopy

Print your document

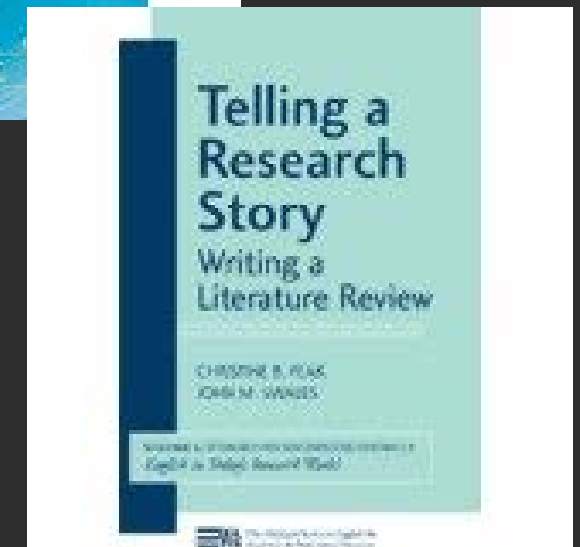
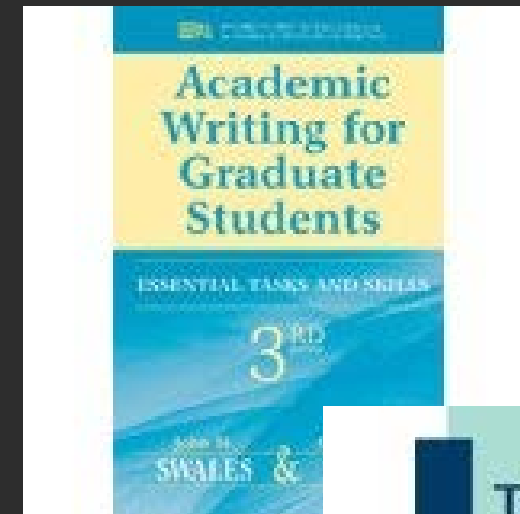
Focus Edit

First edit content/clarity

Now edit for grammar
Now for

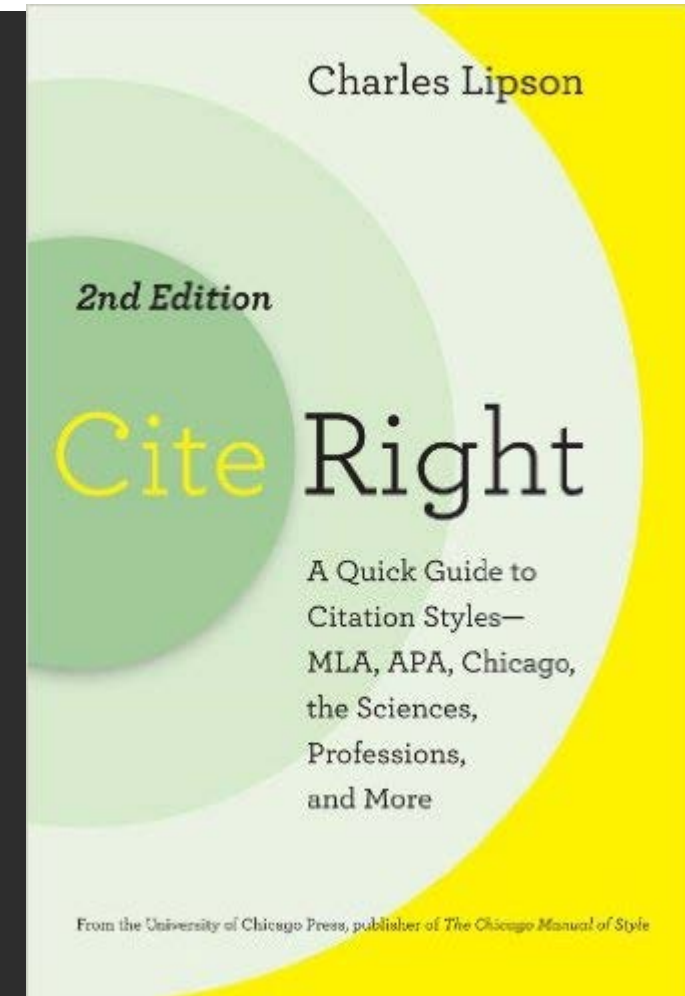
ESSENTIAL RESOURCES – GENERAL WRITING

- [Purdue Online Writing Lab](#)
- [University of Michigan – Academic Writing Series](#)
- [Walden University webinars on scholarly writing](#)
- [University of Wisconsin Writer's Handbook](#)



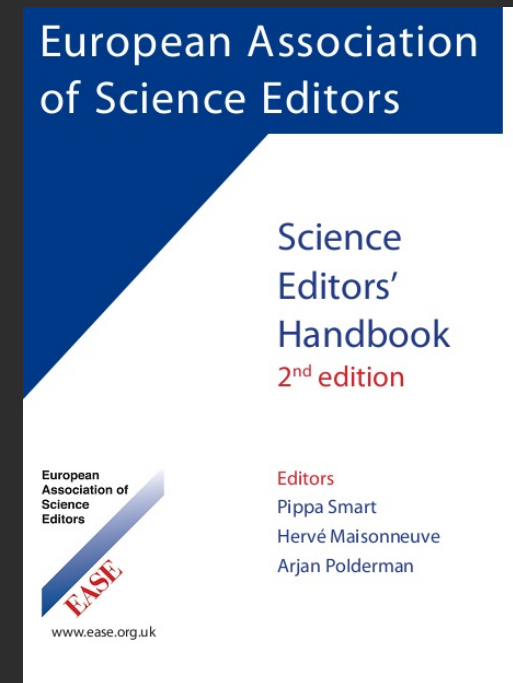
ESSENTIAL RESOURCES – RESEARCH WRITING

- Wallwork, A. (2011). *English for writing research papers*. New York: Springer
- Lipson C. 2011. *Cite Right: a quick guide to Citations styles—MLA, APA, Chicago, the Sciences, professions, and more*. University of Chicago Press. 213 pp



ESSENTIAL RESOURCES – RESEARCH WRITING

- The very best : EASE
- <http://ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines>
- Available in all languages
- Pay careful attention to [appendices](#)



ESSENTIAL RESOURCES – RESEARCH WRITING

- [Writing a journal article – structure](#)
- [Editage - Avoiding the most common errors](#)
- [Editage – Ways to reduce Word count](#)

ESSENTIAL RESOURCES - CORPORA

- [Manchester Academic Phrasebank](#)
- [British Academic English Written Corpus](#)
- [Corpus of Contemporary American English – COCA](#)
- [British National Corpus](#)

CONCLUSION

Any questions?????

