

COMPETENT RESEARCH WRITING

DAY ONE
PART I

Samara, Nov., 21, 2016

NATALIA GENNADIEVNA
POPOVA

Общий вклад российской науки по числу публикаций 2015 (Thomson Reuters)



Цели и задачи

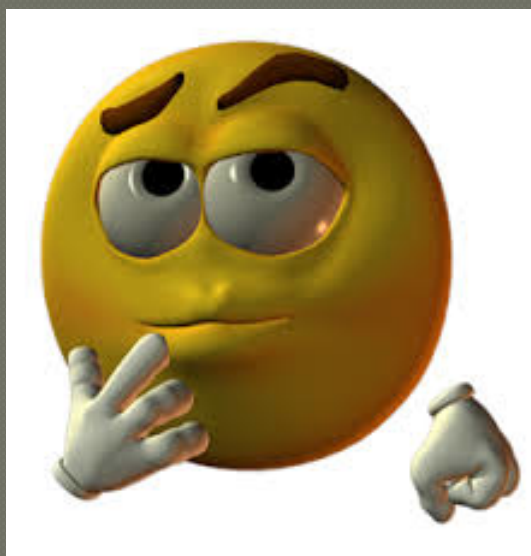
- Общие сведения о научных публикациях: журналы, особенности процесса
- Научная статья: композиция и отраслевая специфика
- Научный стиль: особенности англоязычных текстов
- Полезные инструменты

Причины отклонения рукописей

СОБСТВЕННО НАУЧНЫЕ

«ВНЕ» НАУЧНЫЕ

- Несоответствие тематике журнала
- Несоответствие рукописи требованиям журнала
- Низкое качество изображений, графиков, таблиц
- Ссылки только на российские источники (локальный характер исследования)
- В заголовке заявлена локальная специфика (Human capital in Russia)
- Недостаточный уровень стиля и организации материала - “bad English”





re·search¹ /rɪˈsɜːtʃ/

[plural] 1 serious study of a subject, that

discovers new facts or new ideas

research into cancer | research

student research is a research

lab | interested in or need to
doing some research for

Традиционный подход к исследованию

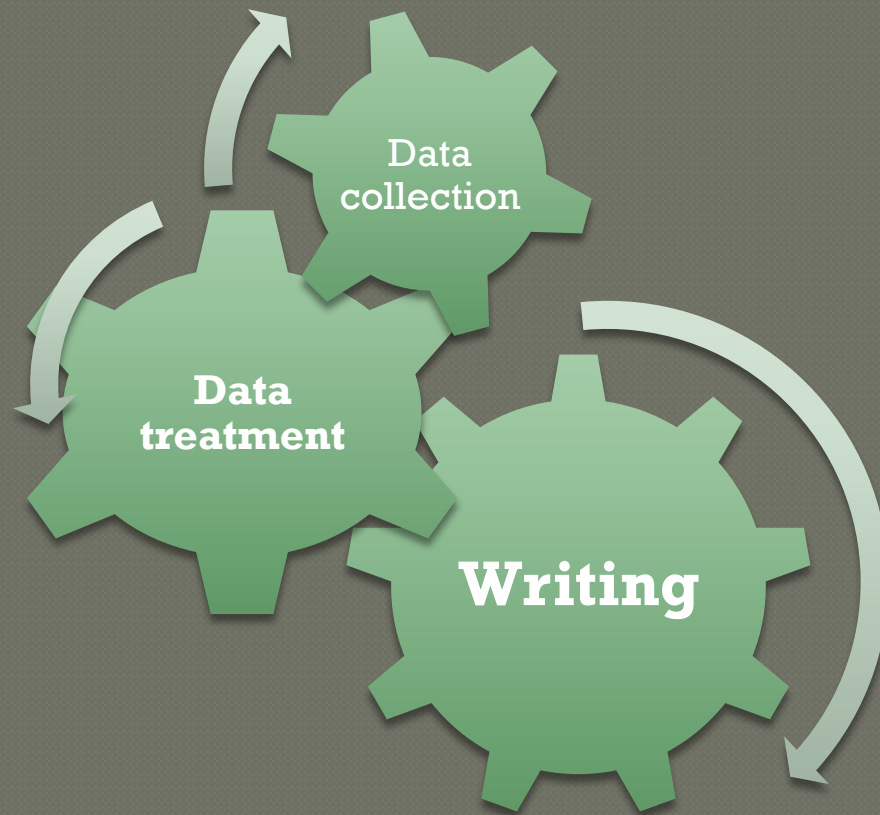
IDEA

**DATA
COLLECTION**

**DATA
INTERPRETATION**

**WRITING
A PAPER**

Интегрированный подход





Journals and their requirements

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS:
GIVING SOME
ACCOMPT
OF THE PRESENT
Undertakings, Studies, and Labours
OF THE
INGENIOUS
IN MANY
CONSIDERABLE PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Vol. I.
For Anno 1665, and 1666.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by T. N. for John Murray at the Bell, a little with-
out Temple-Bar, and James Allestry in Duck-Lane,
Printed to the Royal Society.
Presented by the Author May 30th 1667.

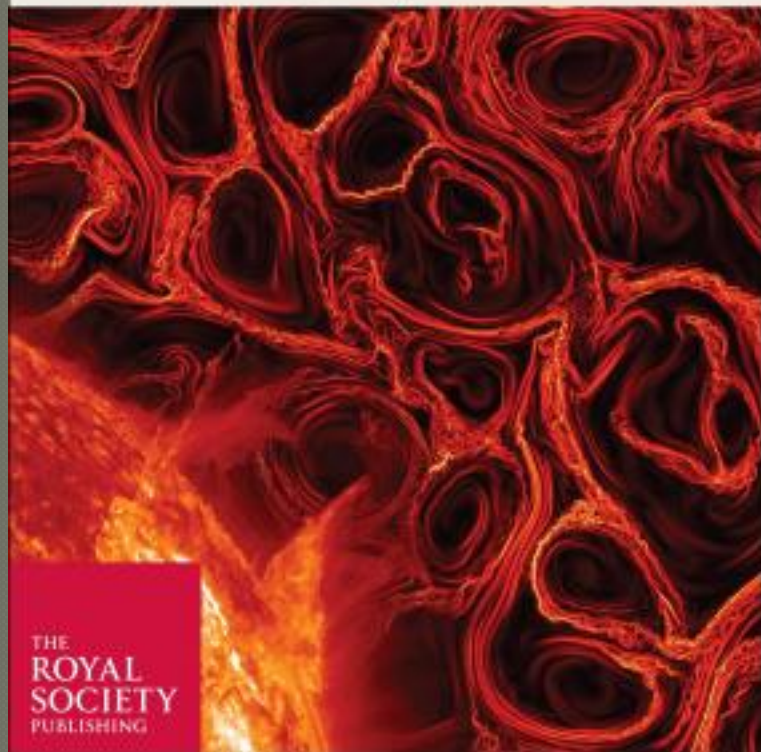
ISSN 1364-503X | Volume 373 | Issue 2041 | 17 May 2019

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS A

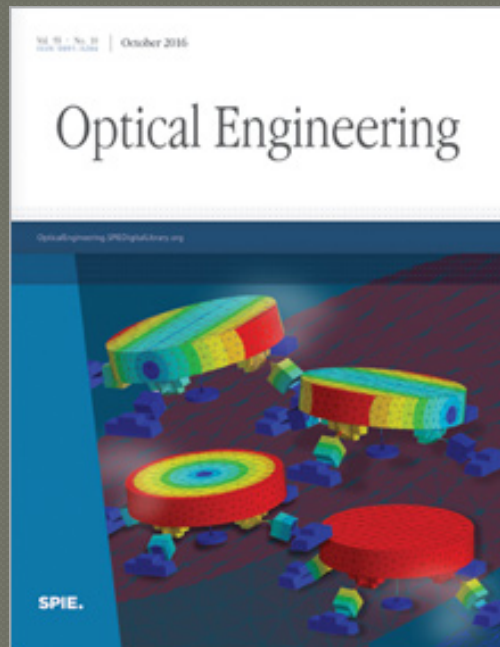
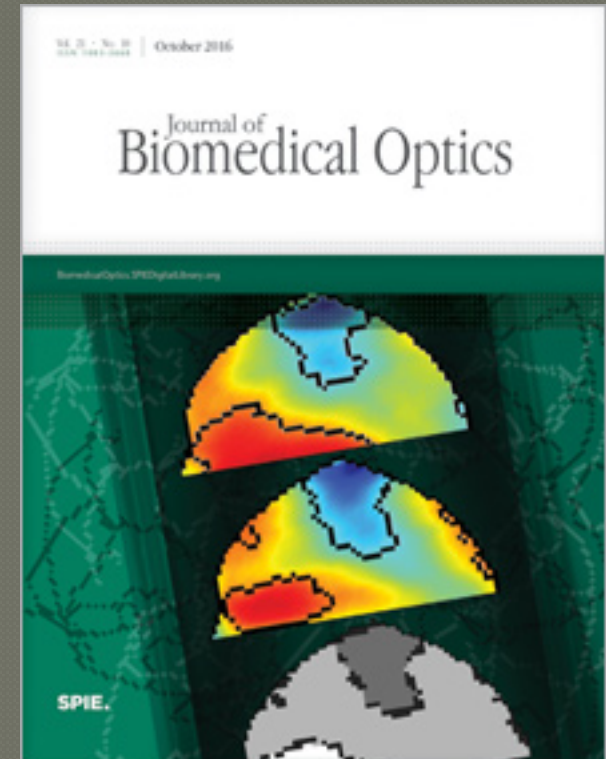
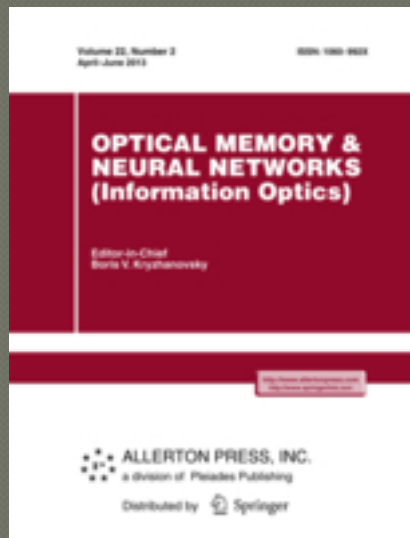


Dissipation and heating in solar wind turbulence

Theme issue compiled and edited by Khrush H. Kyari, Karsten T. Oman and Sandra C. Chapman



THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY
PUBLISHING



Peer-Review Procedure



Статьи

ПЕРВИЧНАЯ (PRIMARY SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS) НАУЧНАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Первое представление оригинальных результатов научному сообществу

По информации, содержащейся в статье, должно быть возможно:

- ◆ воспроизвести эксперимент с получением тех же результатов;
- ◆ оценить аналитическую деятельность, приведшую к данным выводам;

Статья должна

- ◆ пройти процедуру рецензирования коллегами;
- ◆ находиться в открытом доступе.

ВТОРИЧНЫЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ

- Обзорные статьи
- Доклады на конференциях
- Предварительные сообщения об оригинальных исследованиях
- Монографии

What articles do your target journals expect to see?

- Theoretical work submitted to the Journal should **be original** in its motivation or modelling structure. Empirical analysis should **be based on a theoretical framework**, and should be capable of replication.
- Conflict of interests
- Declaration it has not been published before
- Identification of financial support
- **Good English**
- Formatting requirements
- Contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript - Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

Почему английский? (96.22% журналов в WOS – на англ.яз.)

- We observed this typical mistake in all his articles.
- This typical mistake we observed in all his articles.
- In all his articles there is this typical mistake.
- Typical for all his articles is this mistake.



- “First comes first”;
- Грамматизация лексики (Present Perfect);
- Цепочки существительных (не злоупотреблять!):
 - the nearest city approach;
 - a risk-prone behavior;
 - important measurement parameters;
 - new market environment demands.
- Одно подлежащее и одно сказуемое (чаще всего): We are going to overcome this difficulty with various means to be tried.

Журналы

! Важно выбрать на ранних стадиях исследования

Журналы: где публиковаться?

- Локального уровня
- «Predatory»
- Международного уровня, входящие в базы цитирования
- Open Access

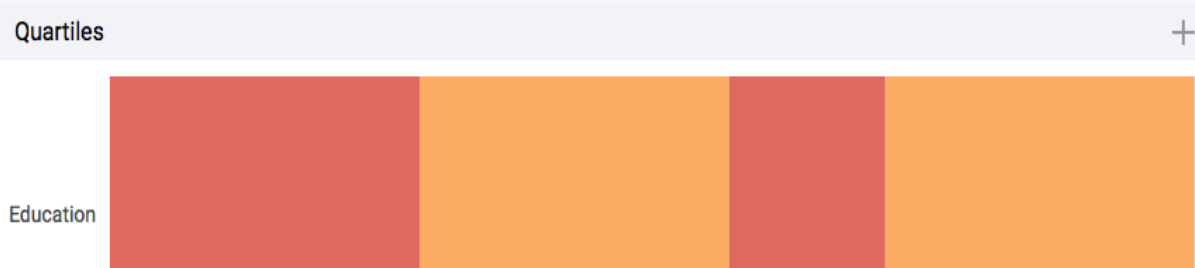
КРИТЕРИИ КАЧЕСТВА ЖУРНАЛА

- Использование процедуры рецензирования (**double-blind peer-review**)
- Включение в престижные базы цитирования (**Scopus, WoS**)
- Уровень цитирования, квартили (**Scimago**)
- Если журнал открытого доступа, включение его в специализированные базы данных (**DOAJ**)
- Импакт-фактор (с осторожностью)



Education as Change

Country	United Kingdom	6
Subject Area and Category	Social Sciences Education	
Publisher	Routledge	H Index
Publication type	Journals	
ISSN	16823206	
Coverage	2008-ongoing	



Проверьте себя

Что представляет собой первичная научная публикация?



1. Опубликованная рукопись, выдержавшая процедуру рецензирования коллег.
2. Письменный текст, содержащий новые результаты, ранее нигде не опубликованные.
3. Письменный отчет о проведенном оригинальном исследовании, выполненный согласно определенными критериями, соответствие которым проверяют коллеги (peer-reviewers).

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

ORGANISATION

STRUCTURE

IMRAD



- **I** – Introduction
- **M** – Methods
- **R** – Results
- **A** – and
- **D** – Discussion

- + Title, Abstract, Key words, Acknowledgments, References

Особенности формата статей в области технических наук

- Introduction
- Background/Previous research
- Problem formulation/Methods/Model
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusion

Особенности формата статей в области органического синтеза

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Discussion
- ◆ Methodology (often subsections)

Особенности формата статей в области наук о Земле

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Geological setting; Regional geology; Geological background
- ◆ Methodology (often subsections)
- ◆ Results (often subsections)
- ◆ Discussion

Особенности формата статей по социальным и гуманитарным наукам

- ◎ **Introduction**
 - ◎ **Theory/Background**
 - ◎ **Data and Methods**
 - **Modeling**
 - **Data**
 - ◎ **Results**
 - ◎ **Conclusions (or Discussion and Implications)**
- Большое количество подразделов
 - Дополнительный раздел, посвященный теории (литературный обзор и др.)
 - Большое разнообразие в названиях разделов и подразделов

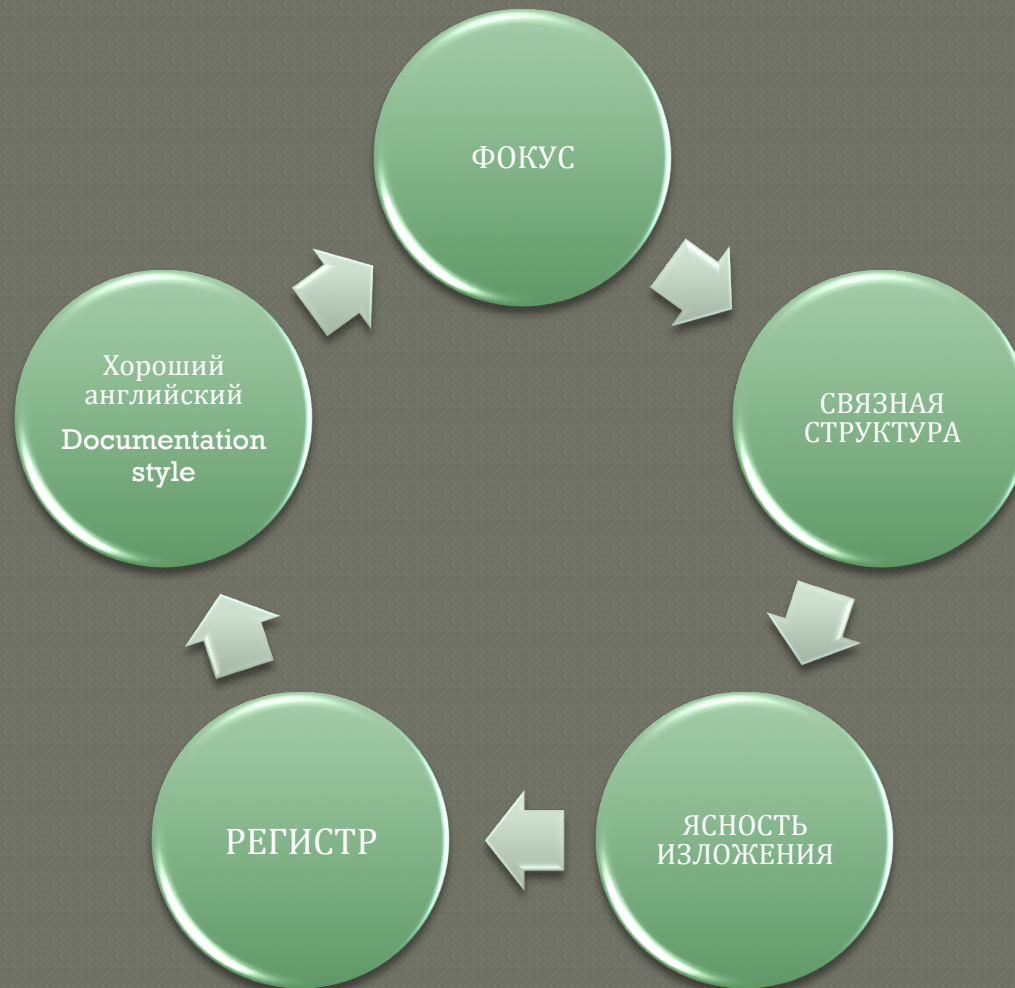
Особенности формата ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СТАТЕЙ

- ◎ **Introduction**
- ◎ **Theory**
- ◎ **Data and Methods**
 - **Econometric Modeling**
 - **Data**
- ◎ **Results**
- ◎ **Conclusions (or Discussion and Implications)**

Особенности формата социологических статей

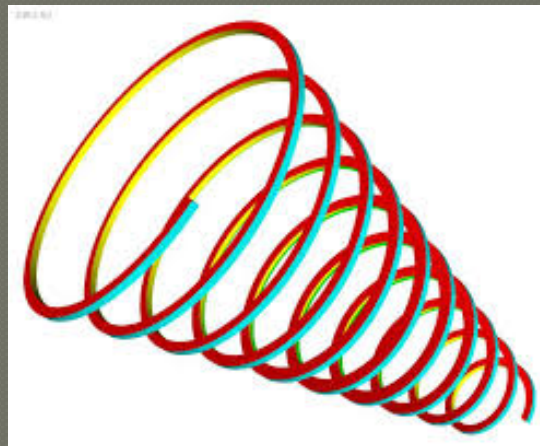
- ◎ **Introduction**
- ◎ **Theory/Background**
- ◎ **Research questions**
- ◎ **Data and Methods**
 - **Modeling**
 - **Data**
 - **Participants**
- ◎ **Results**
- ◎ **Conclusions (or Discussion and Implications)**

Основные факторы, определяющие качество рукописи



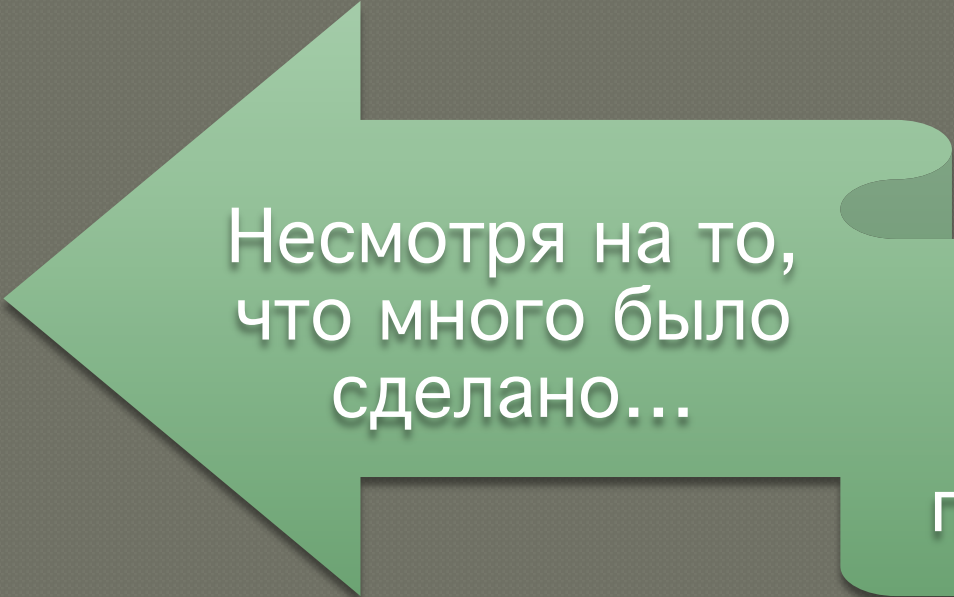
Фокус текста и тезис

- Фокус текста представляет собой основную идею автора, которая должна четко прослеживаться от введения до заключения.
- Тезис раскрывает основную идею в четких, кратких выражениях. Его всегда легко найти во Введении.
- Обычно прослеживается связка «Research gap – Тезис»

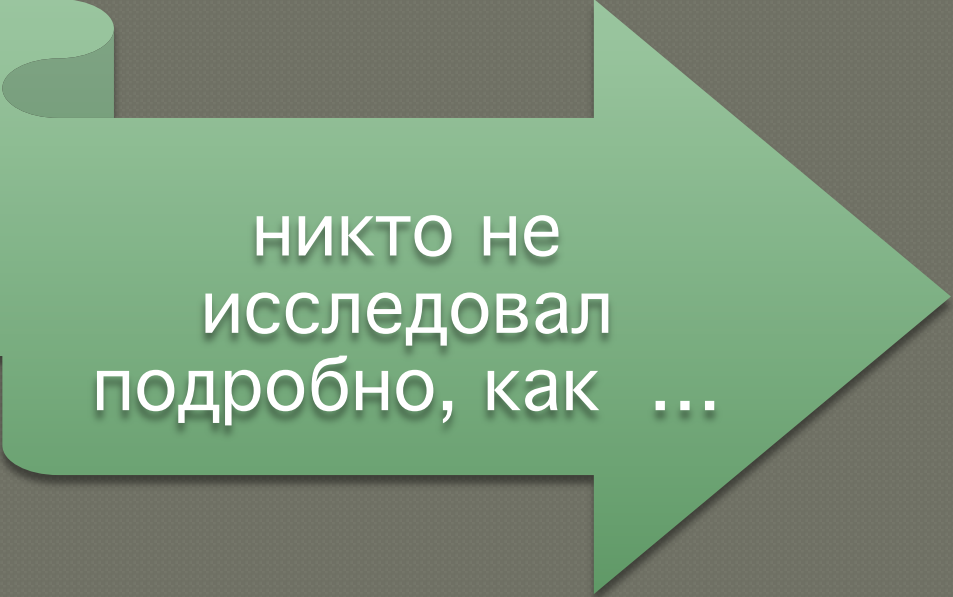


Формулировка исследовательской лакуны

Уступительные предложения с союзом



Несмотря на то,
что много было
сделано...



никто не
исследовал
подробно, как ...

Формулировка ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ЛАКУНЫ

While...

However...

Despite...

... has not been
determined in
detail

Формулировка тезиса

- ✓ Отражает не факт реальности, а **ПОЗИЦИЮ** автора по этому вопросу.

Our primary aim in this paper is to determine whether effective composite electrodes could be made from oxide bronzes using infiltration.

Позиция автора часто выражается с помощью модальных средств.

Примеры из литературы

- **Although** their concentrations may have few practical implications in the treatment of low strength wastewaters, **they may have relatively greater significance** in the treatment of medium-high strength industrial wastewaters.



Functional style of science

ЧТО МОЖНО СЧИТАТЬ НАУЧНЫМ СТИЛЕМ?

1) It is not clear whether or not all social groups participated equally in the trend towards higher fertility. An understanding of the social heterogeneity of reproductive change during the period is nearly absent in the existing literature. There are some indications (*Glass, 1969*) that social differences became smaller during the baby boom era.

2) Henry VIII famously went through six wives, and executed two of them, in his despairing attempts to produce a male heir. His approach was extreme, but Henry was far from alone in his desire to choose the sex of his children. Parents-to-be have tried all manner of things to ensure they have a boy or girl.

3) Yes, summer was rituals, each with its natural time and place. The ritual of lemonade or ice-tea making, the ritual of wine, shoes, or no shoes, and at last, swiftly following the others, with quiet dignity, the ritual of the front-porch swing.

4) Arylamine organic dyes with donor (D), p-bridge (p) and acceptor (A) moieties for dye-sensitized solar cells (DSCs) have received great attention in the last decade because of their high molar absorption coefficient, low cost and structural variety. In the early stages, the efficiency of DSCs with arylamine organic dyes with D-p-A character was far behind that of DSCs with ruthenium(II) complexes partly due to the lack of information about the relationship between the chemical structures and the photovoltaic performance.

Специфика научного стиля

ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА

- Точность
- Абстрактность
- Логичность изложения
- Скрытая эмоциональность

ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

- Типы предложений
- Аббревиатуры
- Формальные синонимы
- «Скрытое» отрицание



Языковые средства научного СТИЛЯ

- Основные типы предложений
- Формальные синонимы
- Скрытое отрицание
- Аббревиатуры, допустимые сокращения
- Повелительное наклонение
- Страдательный залог
- Приемы хеджирования
- Инфинитивные обороты
- и др.



Распространенные замечания рецензентов

- *There were several sentences that I was simply unable to parse. I failed to work out what the subject was and what verb related to it, nor could I identify what adjective or what adverb modified what noun or verb. At times it was like trying to decipher a doctor's handwriting. I am of the opinion that one should be able at least to identify the various components of a sentence and how they relate to each other, even if one does not understand the precise meaning of each component.*

Важное правило 1

- Субъектом (подлежащим) предложения выбирайте то, что несет самую важную информацию!
- С этой информации и начинайте предложение!



Важное правило 2

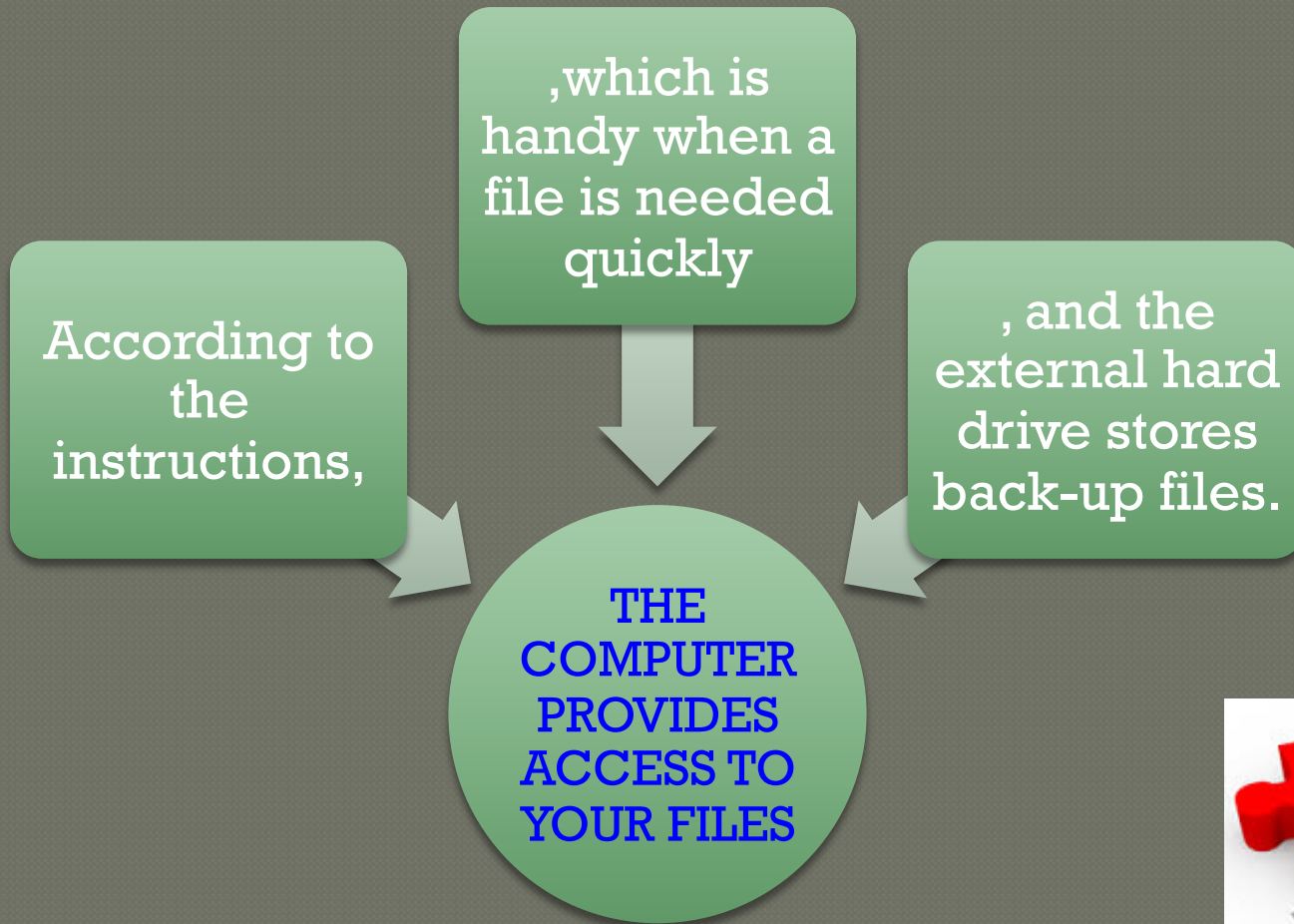
- Не удаляйте глагол слишком далеко от субъекта предложения!

Пример: This sampling method, **when it is possible**, is useful because it provides

Лучше: When this sampling method is possible, it provides...



РАЗВЕРТЫВАНИЕ ПРОСТОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ



Задание: с помощью предложенной дополнительной информации (справа) уточните содержание предложения (слева)

ИСХОДНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

- Depression was measured using the depression subscale.
- Depression was measured using the depression subscale **from Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) that consists of** fourteen items **measuring** the respondents' **self-reported** feelings of depression over the past week (*Lovibond, 1995*)

УТОЧНЯЮЩАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ

- The depression subscale was taken from *Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS)*.
- *DASS consists of fourteen items.*
- DASS items measure the respondents' feelings of depression over the past week.
- These feelings the participants reported themselves.
- DASS was taken from *Lovibond, 1995*

Отсутствие сокращений грамматических форм

- ◉ don't = do not
- ◉ can't = cannot or can not (! внимание – разное значение)
- ◉ won't = will not



ФОРМАЛЬНЫЕ СИНОНИМЫ

Для придания научному тексту специфической окраски часто выбор делается в пользу более **формального** синонима:

- to clean – to purify;
- to show – to demonstrate, to illustrate;
 - to ease – to alleviate;
 - so – hence;

- to say – to attempt
- to do – ... to accomplish, to carry out, to perform
- to try – to declare, to claim, to announce

Формальные синонимы

Фразовые глаголы обычно **НЕ**
ИСПОЛЬЗУЮТСЯ

- to look for (искать) –
- to put forward (выдвигать) –
- to wait for (ожидать) –

Выбор более формального синонима – в Тезаурусе

Английский

Тезаурус английского языка

Apple

Википедия

have

verb

- 1 he had a new car and a boat:* POSSESS, own, be in possession of, be the owner of, be the (proud) possessor, be blessed with, boast, enjoy; keep, maintain, retain, hold, use, utilize, occupy. A
- 2 the flat has five rooms:* COMPRISE, consist of, contain, include, incorporate, be composed of, be
- 3 they had beans on toast | we had three cups of tea:* EAT, consume, devour, partake of; DRINK, empty
- 4 she had a letter from Mark:* RECEIVE, get, be given, be sent, obtain, acquire, procure, come by, ta
- 5 we've decided to have a party:* ORGANIZE, arrange, hold, give, host, throw, provide, put on, lay on,
- 6 she's going to have a baby:* GIVE BIRTH TO, bear, produce, be delivered of, bring into the world; ir
- 7 we are having guests for dinner:* ENTERTAIN, be host to, cater for, receive: invite round, invite over.

Полезный сайт!

just-the-word.com (JTW)



Enter a word or short phrase:

properties |

combinations

alternatives from thesaurus

alternatives from learner errors

Recent searches

- tolerance
- Policy
- efficacious
- efficacious
- turnaround

Popular searches

- despite
- generate
- challenge
- disorder
- accessible

property

V obj *property *

Phrase	Frequency	Quality	Similarity
cluster 1			
be property (26)	26	Good	Similar
have property (366)	366	Good	Similar
hold property (50)	50	Good	Similar
interest in property (11)	11	Good	Similar
live in property (28)	28	Good	Similar
occupy property (18)	18	Good	Similar
own property (94)	94	Good	Similar
own property in (13)	13	Good	Similar
possess property (40)	40	Good	Similar
remain property (35)	35	Good	Similar
retain property (25)	25	Good	Similar
cluster 2			
buy property (145)	145	Good	Similar
buy property in (17)	17	Good	Similar
purchase property (40)	40	Good	Similar
cluster 3			
acquire property (44)	44	Good	Similar
obtain property (29)	29	Good	Similar
cluster 4			
list property (14)	14	Good	Similar
relate to property (40)	40	Good	Similar
cluster 5			
lease property (11)	11	Good	Similar
rent property (20)	20	Good	Similar
unclustered			
affect property (43)	43	Good	Similar
apply to property (17)	17	Good	Similar
become property (76)	76	Good	Similar
confiscate property (13)	13	Good	Similar
damage property (23)	23	Good	Similar
deal with property (42)	42	Good	Similar
dispose of property (22)	22	Good	Similar

property

- [V obj *property *](#), e.g. buy property
- [*property * subj V](#), e.g. property be
- [*property * subj ADJ](#), e.g. property subject
- [*property * subj PREP](#), e.g. property to
- [ADJ *property *](#), e.g. private property
- [N *property *](#), e.g. trust property
- [*property * PREP](#), e.g. property in
- [*property * V](#), e.g. property belonging
- [*property * V](#), e.g. property owned
- [*property * N](#), e.g. property right
- [PREP *property *](#), e.g. of property
- [N PREP *property *](#), e.g. damage to property
- [ADJ PREP *property *](#), e.g. such as property
- [N and *property *](#), e.g. land and property
- [N or *property *](#), e.g. money or property
- [*property * and N](#), e.g. property and property
- [*property * or N](#), e.g. property or property
- [article *property *](#), e.g. .property

phrase (nn) nn is the frequency of usage

- Good Word Combinations
- Bad Word Combinations
- Similarity of meaning

.word - Means singular noun only

Demo docum...

For years I have been driving an old used car with a lot of mileage, and I hate it. It gets me where I need to go, but I'm tired of fixing leaks and broken parts all the time. Its annoying that I have to take it to mechanic every times. Even when they take care of everything, I know in a week I'll just end up going back there.

I have finally decided that I am not going to do it anymore. I have decided to buy a new car! Unfortunately, I have a problem. I have no idea what car to get. Do I want something fast? Do I want something big? Do I want something stylish? Something economical? I have so many choices that I don't even know where to begin. I am not sure if I will be able to make the decision on my own. I don't have a lot of money either, so I probably don't have many option.

After I did some research, I knew that I would need some expert advice. Eventually, I went to a local dealership to check out some new models. I talked to the saleswoman and listened at she carefully. Her honesty and professionalism were really impressive. She had a lot of

Confused possessive and contraction



the mechanic or a mechanic



every times → every time



option → options



listened at → listened to



she → her



Скрытое отрицание – черта академического английского языка

- The cause is not known – The cause **remains unknown**
- The task was not possible – The task was **impossible**
- This drug is not made any more – The drug has been **discontinued**.
- The plan did not work – The plan **failed** (to succeed)
- The solution did not have Z – The solution **lacked** Z
- There is not enough information on – There is **little** information concerning...
- Researchers did not pay proper attention to this phenomenon – This phenomenon was largely **ignored**.

Задание: Перепишите предложения, используя средства скрытого отрицания

- This phenomenon **was not** studied enough.
- We **did not succeed** in obtaining the pure form of this compound.
- The results published in this paper **were not valid**.
- For the time being we **do not have information** about the behaviour of this substance under Ar atmosphere.

Задание: Перепишите предложения, используя средства скрытого отрицания

- This phenomenon **was not** studied enough.
- We **did not succeed** in obtaining the pure form of this compound.
- The results published in this paper **were not valid**.
- For the time being we **do not have information** about the behaviour of this substance under Ar atmosphere.
- The phenomenon **requires further elucidation**.
- We **failed to obtain** this compound in its pure form.
- The results published in this paper **can hardly be relied upon**.
- For the time being we **lack** information about the behaviour of this substance under Ar atmosphere.

Проверьте себя

- Выберите из перечисленных **два типа** языковых средств, более характерных для текста научной статьи

1. Формальные синонимы
2. Фразовые глаголы
3. Латинские аббревиатуры
4. Вопросительные предложения
5. Нарушение порядка слов в предложении
6. Интонация



