



# Basic concepts and types of academic writing

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# What is Academic Writing?

- Academic writing communicates ideas, information, and research to the academic community.
- It is what students and professors produce to contribute to scholarly discussions.



# Academic Writing Characteristics

- A formal style used in universities and scholarly publications.
- Found in journal articles, books, essays, research papers, and dissertations.



# Differences between Academic Writing and Other Writing

Unlike informal writing:

- Academic writing is structured (beginning, middle, end).
- Cites published authors to support opinions.
- Follows strict punctuation and grammar rules.



# Informal Writing

- No required structure
- Allows personal judgments, colloquialisms, and casual expressions
- Often informal, with abbreviations like 'b4' and 'thru'



# Academic Writing Structure

- Academic writing requires structure with a clear introduction, body, and conclusion.
- Citations are essential to demonstrate knowledge and understanding.



# Formal Style in Academic Writing

- Academic writing is formal, objective, impersonal, and technical.
- Avoids casual language, contractions, and emotional expressions.



# Characteristics of Academic Writing

- Formal tone
- Precise language
- Third-person point-of-view
- Research-focused
- Organized and includes source citations.





# Using Formal Language

- Choose formal vocabulary (e.g., 'somewhat' over 'a bit').
- Avoid contractions (use 'did not' instead of 'didn't').
- Use moderate words ('helpful' instead of 'wonderful').



# Different Types of Academic Writing

- There are various types of academic writing depending on purpose and audience:
  - Descriptive
  - Analytical
  - Persuasive
  - Critical



# Descriptive Writing

- Describes facts and informs the audience.
- Commonly used in school-level writing and theory-based projects.

Example: A lab report summarizing experiment results.



# Analytical Writing

- Requires descriptive writing plus organization by categories or relationships.
- Often used in studies that require comparing and analyzing theories.

# Examples of Analytical Writing

When comparing theories:

- Break down comparisons (e.g., social context, language learning).
- Use phrases like 'examine,' 'compare,' 'relate,' 'contrast,' and 'analyze'.



# Persuasive Writing

- Adds the writer's own point of view to analytical writing.
- Common in essays, particularly in discussion and conclusion sections.
- Requires evidence to support arguments (research findings or published sources).



# Critical Writing

- Combines persuasive writing with at least one additional point of view.
- Examples: Critiques, literature reviews identifying research strengths and weaknesses.



# Using Multiple Types in a Thesis

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- Literature Review: Critical writing to identify research gaps.
- Methods Section: Descriptive to summarize methods.
- Results Section: Descriptive and analytical.
- Discussion Section: Analytical and persuasive.





# Form of Academic Writing

Ensuring clarity, objectivity, and precision through structured and evidence-based writing.



Thank you for your attention!