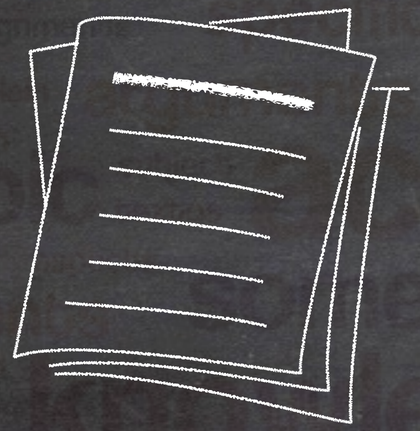


英文学术论文写作漫谈

Academic Writing and Chinese students

翟少成 Jack

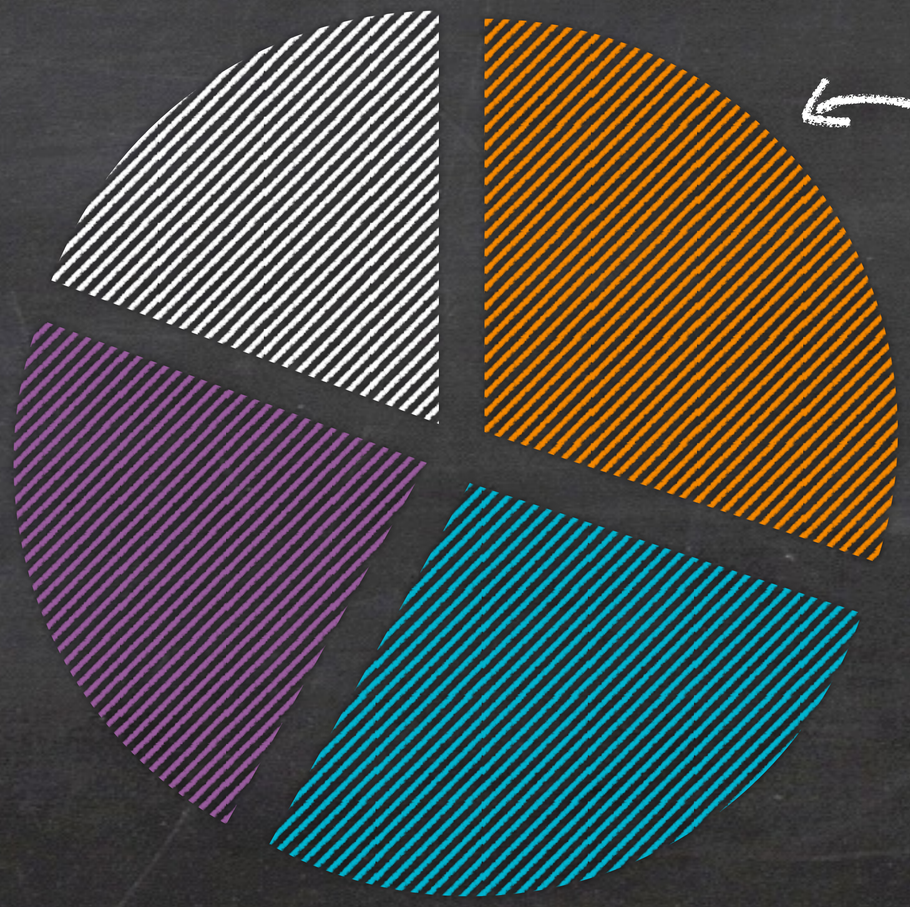
- 智课网联合创始人
- 极智批改网联合创始人
- 学术论文润色体系的搭建者

Agenda

中英文学术写作的区别 The Difference between English and Chinese Academically

学术论文的语言特点 Features of Academic English

中国博士生论文被拒原因?



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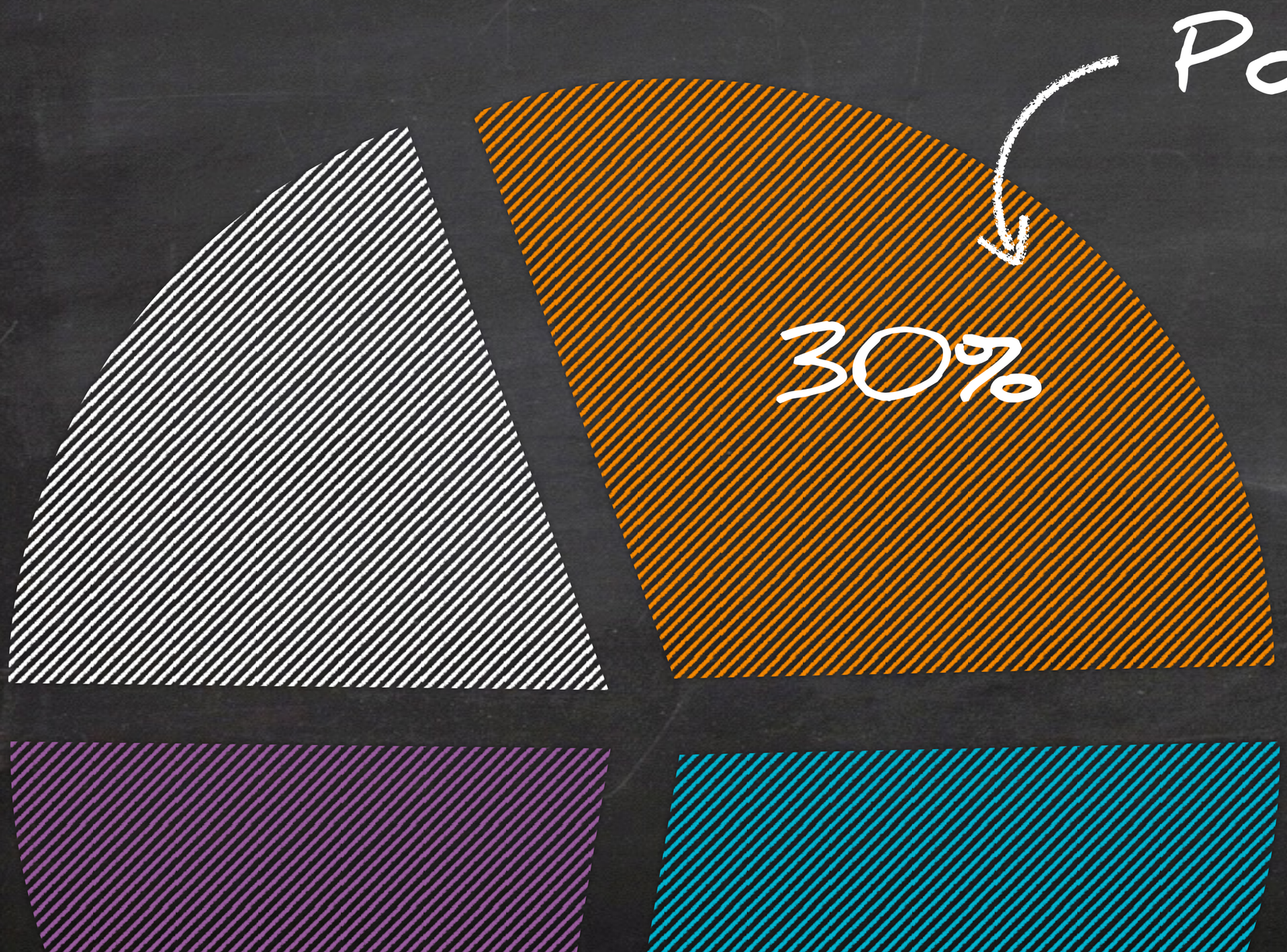
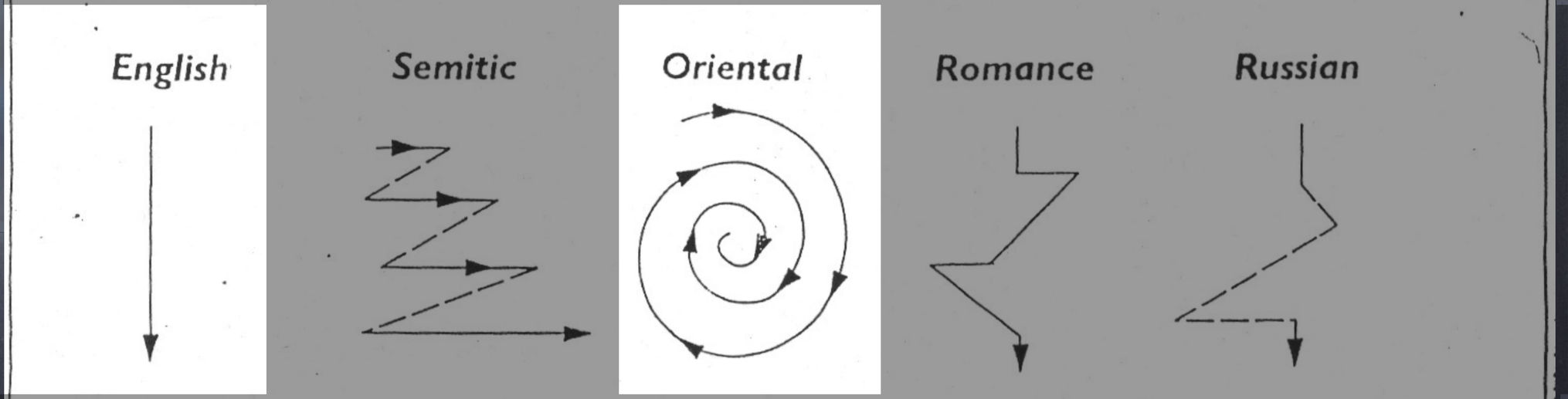


ROBERT B. KAPLAN

CULTURAL THOUGHT PATTERNS IN INTER-CULTURE EDUCATION

Figure 17.1. Patterns of Written Discourse (Kaplan, 1966:14).



DEFINITON OF COLLEGE EDUCATION

College is an institution of an higher learning that gives degrees. All of us needed culture and education in life, if no eduction to us, we should go living hell.

One of the greatest causes that while other animals have remained as they first man along has made such rapid progress is has learned about civilization.

The improvement of the highest civilization is in order to education up-to-date.

So college education is very important thing which we don't need mention about it.

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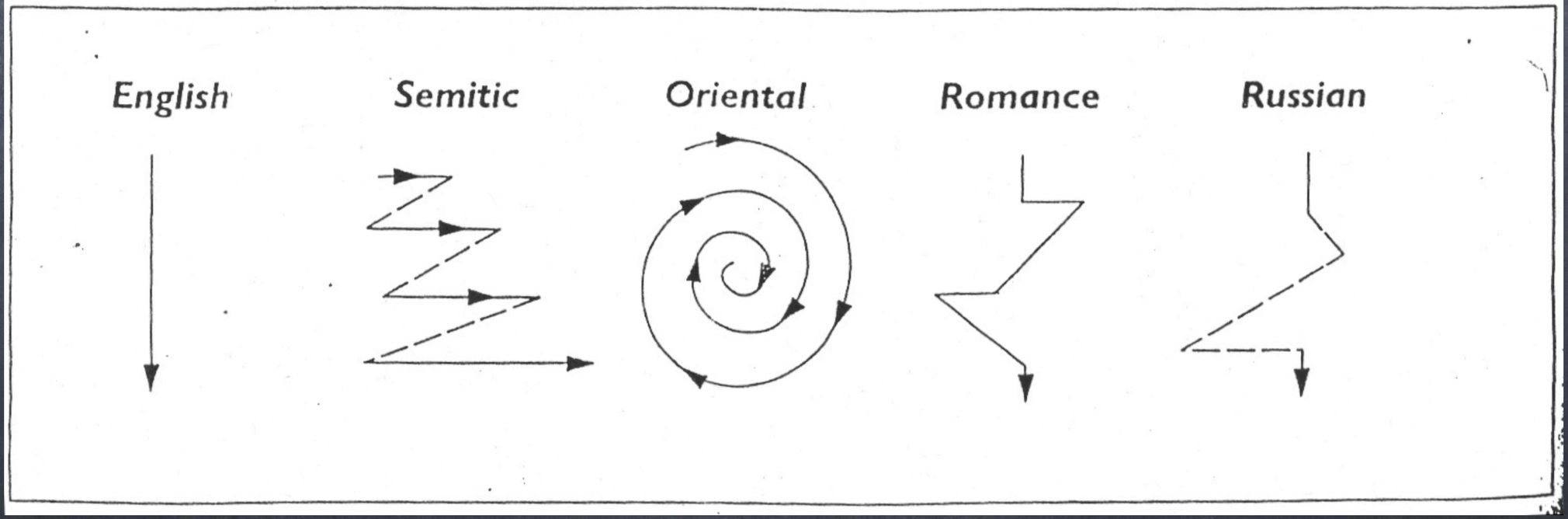


Agenda

中英文学术写作的区别 The Difference between English and Chinese Academically

学术论文的语言特点 Features of Academic English

学术论文的写作原则

一、以读者为中心(Reader-Centered)

- 背景信息的介绍
- 重要信息置前原则
- 定义关键用语和概念
- 明确的逻辑连接

学术论文的写作原则

二. 避免啰唆和使用大词

(Reduce Wordiness and large words)

例：The administrator is responsible for soliciting , collecting and distributing graduate research grants so that graduate students have the ability to find employment by doing research project.

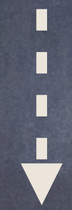
Revised: The administration solicits, collects and distributes graduate research grants for graduate students.

学术论文的写作原则

二. 避免啰唆和使用大词

(Reduce Wordiness and large words)

例：I write to you to let you know about our new phone policy that has been discussed and decided upon.



Revised: We have decided upon a new phone policy.

学术论文的写作原则

三. 首先陈述主要论点
(Put Major Points First)

Direct, up-front approach

直接，前置方法

学术论文的写作原则

四. 写作要具体

(Specifically and Concretely)

类比、举例、引用、数据…

For example,……

……

This example illustrates the theory of …by…

(" Non-native writers do not seem to 'prove' their points. They expect the professor to 'fill in the details'. ")

例: According to the statistics, we can conclude that ….

Many examples can be used to prove that ….

学术论文的语言特点

一、长短句的结合

重要论点或技术性很强的信息---短句

几个长句+一个短句的节奏

二、人称的使用

A. I------>We

Revised: We believe, We recommend, We propose

B. 主动->被动

We prove that the results reflect the…

Revised: It is proved that the results reflect the…

学术论文的语言特点

C. 避免使用you

You can see from the results in Figure 1,…

Revised: As is shown in Figure 1,…

三. 选择更加正式的语言表达

A. 正式的形容词

a lot, many --->numerous, various, …

例：There are many different reasons.

Revised: There are numerous reasons.

对于方法的评价语言必然涉及到的形容词:

少用good,bad,great, nice, poor，寻求更加书面的表达

描述研究的“好”和“坏”的正式形容词归纳：

Positive	Negative
innovative	flawed
significant	unsatisfactory
rigorous	thin
impressive	sloppy
remarkable	unwarranted
elegant	limited

学术论文的语言特点

B. 正式的副词
Very---> highly, extremely, quite, rather…

C. 正式的动词
Get---> receive, obtain, achieve…

学术论文的语言特点

- The author reported/showed/proposed/developed/observed/demonstrated/presented……
- The author contends/maintains/implied/claims……
- The author points out/notes/stresses/emphasizes/pays particular attention to……

学术论文的语言特点

D. 其他正式用语惯例

(1)避免使用缩写

Don’t,can’t, isn’t ----► do not, can not, is not

(2)否定形式的否定句 肯定形式的否定句

does not, do not, have not, can not…

fail, miss, lack, neglect, deny, far from…

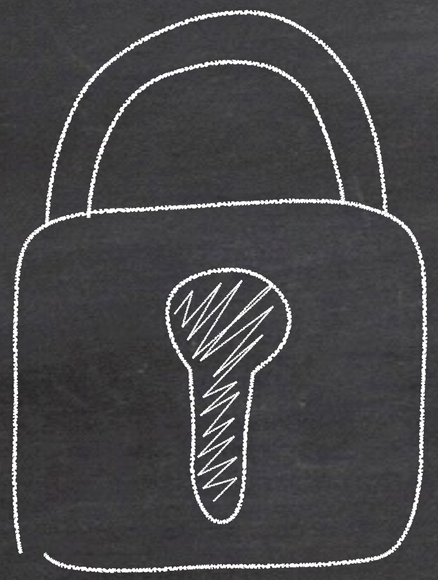
(3)避免不确定的语言

etc.

学术论文的语言特点

五. 表现批判性的思维
(Critical Thinking)

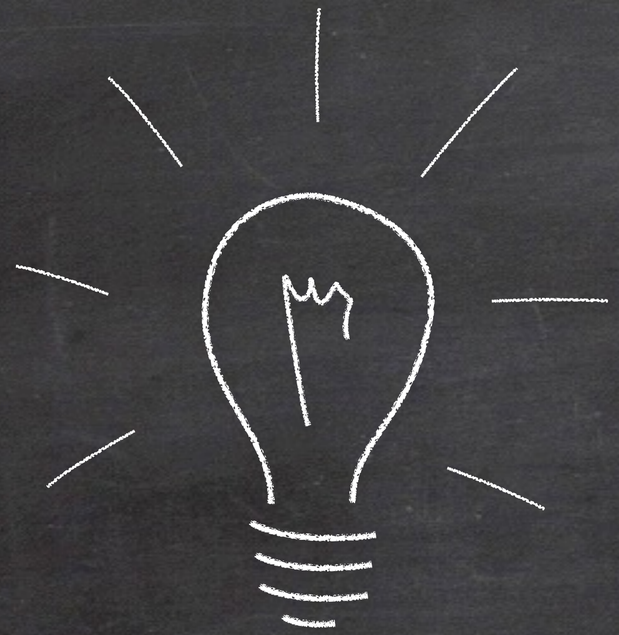
Introduction部分的研究背景或者现状描述



SUBJECTS-SPECIFIC

We hire editors who REALLY KNOW

- 专业规范：变量，矢量，国家标准， 国际单位。测试方法，



ABSTRACTS -FOCUSED

Full awareness of the importance of abstracts

Enhancing Thermal Stability and Efficiency of Polymer Solar Cells by Side-chain Engineering on Polymers

Authors Names

ABSTRACT: To study the effect the length of a narrow band gap polymer side chain has on photovoltaic properties, a series of narrow band gap polymers, **P1**, **P2** and **P3**, with different conjugated side chains on the backbone have been synthesized. Results found that as the conjugated length of side chains increases, the thermal stability of corresponding devices are substantially enhanced. Alkyl-thieno[3,2-b]thiophene (alkyl-TT) substituted **P3**, with the longest conjugated side chains, showed the highest device performance of 6.55% and the best thermal stability. It is demonstrated that the deterioration of optimal morphology is slowed down due to the thermal stable interpenetrating network of the **P3** component, and that a relatively high efficiency of 5.57% can be kept, after 96 h of annealing at 130 °C. Our work places an emphasis on deriving the "structure-device thermal stability" relationship, and provides a guideline for designing materials with high device performance and thermal stability for the future practical applications.

Introducation

Polymer solar cells (PSCs) have great potential for practical application, because they are light-weight, flexibile, low cost, and have facile fabrication of roll-to-roll

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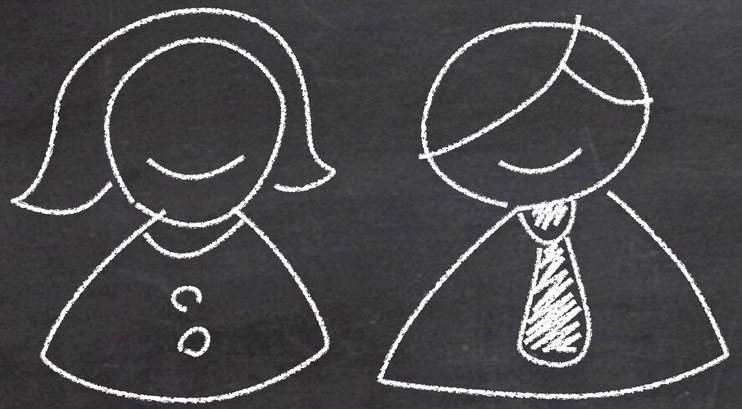

HEAVY EDITING

Tons of mistakes are corrected!!!

frequency less than 1, Fisher's exact test was utilized (when $p<a$, in order to compare the two; $p<\frac{\alpha}{6}$ or $\frac{\alpha}{3}$). A one-way ANOVA was utilized to analyze the Western blot data when variance was not neat. This was used in conjunction with the Kruskal-Wallis test (when $p<\alpha$, using Bonferroni) (α =0.05).

3. Results

3.1

We found a reaction for MMP-9 in cytoplasmic staining and some reactions in the nuclear staining in fetal membranes (Fig. 1 and 2) and placentae (Fig. 3 and 4). When compared to the RS of the TNL and PPNL groups, the PROM group staining is significantly strong ($p<0.05$), while no significant differences were observed between the tPROM and pPROM groups and the TNL and PPNL groups ($p>0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in the DS in each of the tPROM and pPROM groups and the TNL and PPNL groups ($p>0.05$). Compared to the DS, MMP-9 is overexpressed in the RS from the PROM group, and the difference is statistically significant ($p<0.05$). Between the RS and the DS from the TNL and PPNL groups, there is no significant difference ($p>0.05$) (Fig. 9, 10 and 11).

3.2

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SEC-BY-SEC COMMENTS

Provides the Ultimate Instructions on second drafts

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Dear Student,

Thank you for using SmartPigai editing services.

Good paper! You write in English very well. Your language is appropriate and your vocabulary diverse and sophisticated.

Notice that I added headings to your sections – this is required for most journals (including ACS) and is something I would recommend getting in the habit of for all high-level writing.

One thing that is clearly missing from this paper are your sources. You need a bibliography or works cited page at the end. Just as importantly: you need to cite the sources of your information within your text. For a high-level, scholarly paper you always need to cite information or it is considered plagiarism.

Most of your citations will be in the introduction because you are reviewing material, and you will need to cite in the disussion as well, less citations are needed when you are referring to your original work. The use of end notes as a form of citation seems to

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be popular in the ACS journal.

Abstract –

Good! Your abstract is concise and communicates the contents of your report in the correct order. Be sure to start your abstract of with a clear, strong, assertive sentence, because it is the first thing the reader will encounter.

Introduction –

You begin paragraph two with the sentence:

It is now recognized that the stability of PSCs involves interface material issues, degradation of organic materials and morphological stability of the active layer.

The second half of the sentence is good, but you should be more clear about what "it is now recognized that" means. Say something like "Research has found that…" and then **cite your sources**.

In the introduction section, it is important to cover two things:

1. Introduce the reader to important concepts – this you do very well ☺

Introduction –

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In the introduction section, it is important to cover two things:

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2. Review the relevant research and past studies conducted on the topic – this you do not do effectively. You need to cite sources and be more specific about what has already been done in the field, so the reader can better understand why your study is important.

Experimental Design –

Experimental Design –

You need to be more specific here. Generally, the guideline is to include all of the details the reader would need to know so that they could replicate the experiment on their own. Some information is missing:

- How long are the side chains on P1, P2, and P3? This is KEY information.
- How did you measure thermal stability?
- What materials and technology did you use?

You also should not wait until the very end of the paper to mention P4 – this is a part of your experiment!

You do a good job of explaining the results and how you arrived at them, but you should be more sequential in this section. "First, we ….." "Then we…". Right now, you include the information but it should be in an instructive way.

Many of your paragraphs list a large amount of numbers. Although this is OK – you

may also want to create a chart that looks something like this:

	Average Molecular Weight	Optical Band Gaps	Etc…..
P1	31 kDa/1.96	1.70 eV	
P2	21 kDa/1.60	1.72 eV	
P3	24 kDa/1.66	1.74 eV	

Table 1. Characteristics of Polymers P1, P2, and P3

That makes it much quicker and easier for the reader to take in these large amounts of quantitative information.

You will probably also want to make your graphs bigger, and move them to the "experimental design" section. Your graph should be located near the paragraphs where you describe the results, so the reader does not have to flip through the pages to find them and can look back and forth between your description and the graphs.

Results –

Here, you may want to use a table again so the quantitative results can be quickly and clearly interpreted by the reader. Tables are commonly used in the ACS Journal and make a paper look organized.

The results section is often the shortest. Here, I recommend revising the order of information so that all results are listed clearly in this section and your method for obtaining results is in the "experimental design" section.

Discussion –

The discussion section should have more citations than the experimental design or results sections. It is very important that you cite your information. You should include the following in the discussion:

- Why the results of your study are important
- Where this information fits in with the overall field
- Limitations of your study
- Recommendations for future studies

Conclusion –

This conclusion is perfect – well done.

Overall –

may also want to create a chart that looks something like this:

	Average Molecular Weight	Optical Band Gaps	Etc…..
P1	31 kDa/1.96	1.70 eV	
P2	21 kDa/1.60	1.72 eV	
P3	24 kDa/1.66	1.74 eV	

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Don't forget to see in-text comments. Notice I added spaces between paragraphs – this is so you can better read my comments and these should be removed in your final draft.

My biggest recommendation for change is moving the order you present your information around in, so the sections are clearly defined and separated. You will need to expand on your discussion to include more outside information and future recommendations.

Sections should be designed as follows:

Intro – Describe the topics you will be covering in the paper and the research that exists on these topics (briefly).

Experimental Design – Give the reader instructions for how to complete the experiment. The reader should have a clear indication of what steps you took, in what order, with what material. Do not list the results here, just HOW you conducted your experiment and WHY you designed it the way you did.

Results – This section should clearly and thoroughly state the results of your study only.

Discussion – Here, you will need to cite research, too. Discuss the *implications* of your new discovery on the current and future state of the field. Where does it fit in with the research? What does it add?

Conclusion – Your conclusion is good, it briefly summarizes the paper and leaves the reader with a strong ending sentence.

If you wanto to meet ACS Journal demands, you will need a few things:

1. Below the title, list the authors name(s) and contact information.
2. A table of contents is required.
3. Make sure your tables and graphs are clear and of very high quality.

Your English is very good. The most common edits were:

- Adding an article before a noun. Articles are "a, an, the". They don't really add value to the sentence but are used when writing in proper English. A/An are used in front of a general noun (a book could refer to any book ["go read a book"]; the book would be in reference to a specific book ["grab me the book on my bed"])

.

- Changing a word tense. You use language really well, but occasionally there is the wrong tense of a word. When referring to more than one thing, use the plural form

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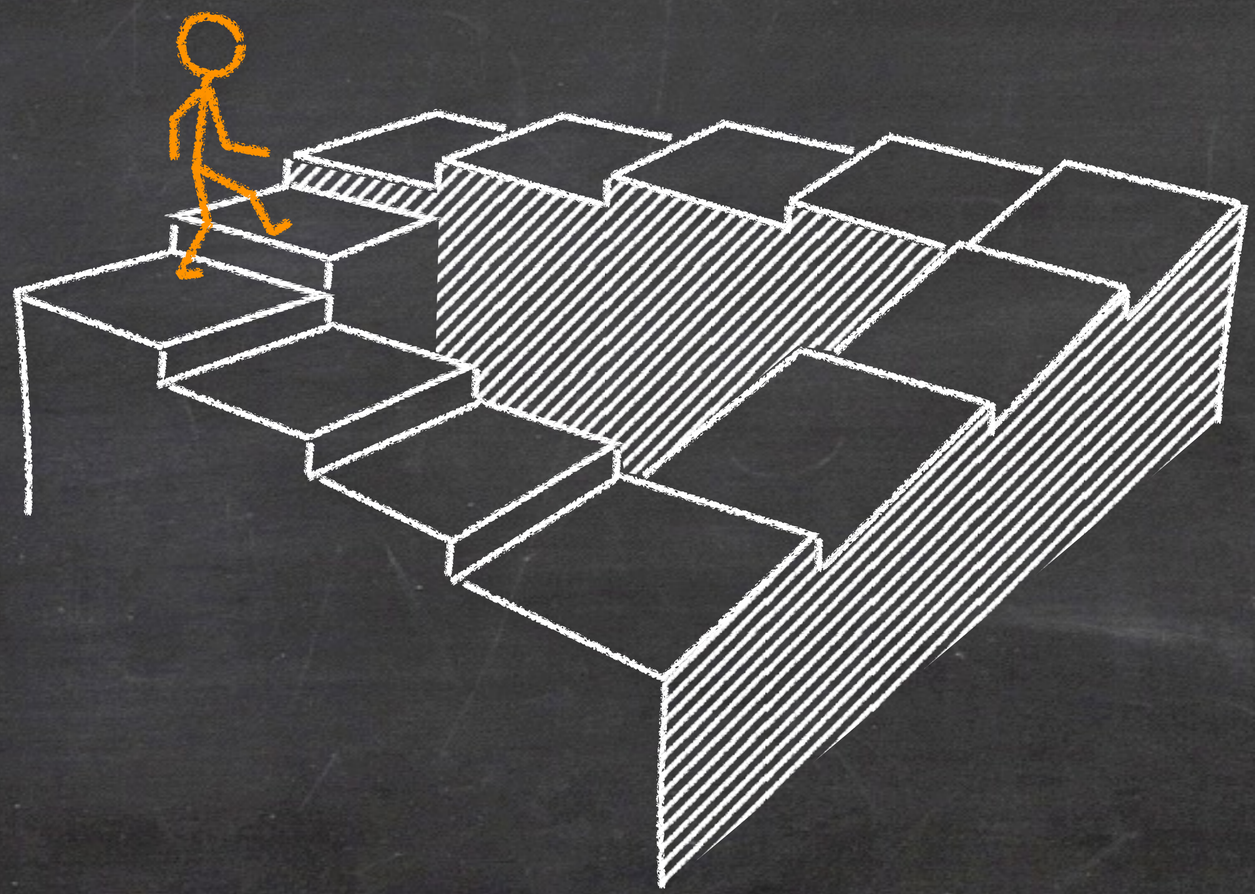

THANK YOU