

Essays for sale

How to stop panicking and write the first article

The first step is always the most difficult. Even if you are a scientist and are going to share the results of his discovery. How to write a scientific article, what to pay attention to, how much you can joke and what language to use — this was said by experts at the round table during the scientific school-conference "Modern biology & Biotechnology of the future", devoted to acute issues and topical problems of fundamental and applied biology. T&P publishes the results of the first discussion. Why do scientists write articles? Unfortunately, for more, and even more so for the purchase of reagents and the necessary equipment for laboratories, which has a high cost and is mainly imported from abroad, it is often not enough, so scientists live and work on grants. However, in developed countries, only professors have a permanent position, and research is conducted on the basis of grants received on a competitive basis.

To become a grant holder, it is necessary to prove to the expert Commission that you are able to perform the assigned scientific task and make a significant and important scientific development. The most important criterion in the distribution of grants for research is the publication activity of the group applying for funds.

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How to write an essay?

Taking up an article, a young scientist can be in a state of confusion for a long time, not knowing where to start. The solution to the problem of a "clean slate" each to his own: one first writes the abstract (a brief summary) and another under "Materials and methods", the third starts with conclusions, someone is preparing illustrations and tables displaying the results of the work, and thereby forms a frame around which to build a narrative. The order at this stage is not fundamental: everything will have to be redone repeatedly. What sections in what order it is better to write, what should be included in each of them, is thoroughly understood in the course "Writing in Sciences" at Stanford University, as well as in the articles "Clinical Chemistry Guide to Scientific Writing" and "Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers". But there are a few important points that should not be overlooked

Annotation (abstract) is often written before the other sections. Abstracts become a paragraph in the application for grants, they are required for registration at the conference, etc. This happens long before the final version of the scientific work and the article itself, which will sum up all the results and summarize. This is normal: the problem statement becomes clear much earlier than its solution is formulated and all proofs are rechecked. To have your work available for search, and accurately indexed by search engines, your abstract should contain all relevant key words (tags). Scientific articles are increasingly printed in online publications that do not have a paper version, and fresh works are usually searched for in key terms, so the inclusion of relevant tags in the title and abstract is extremely important. The more often your work is found, the more famous your ideas and findings will become, the more often it will be referred to, thus increasing your citation index. If you are not a world-renowned scientist, then just to make your work elementary noticed, build a resume so that it is your article was issued in response to the search queries of the reader you want to attract, and so it can be found on the list of tags that you can subscribe to. It seems that it is difficult, but this skill quickly comes with practice.

Language and style. To overcome the problems with developing a style for writing articles, it is useful to get acquainted with the works of other, more experienced authors who have overcome difficulties of this kind so long ago that they have the right to joke like Martin Novak: "I never read other people's articles — it is plagiarism." You can have a dictionary of capacious words and expressions, which is especially useful when writing articles in a foreign language.

After you have already created the first version of the description of your work — an article - it is advisable to seek help from people who have less problems in dealing with the language: philologists, linguists, journalists. They may not understand the essence of your research, but they have a valuable property: the ability to give the presentation of clarity, logic, consistency, harmony and harmony. This is sometimes harder than it seems at first glance. All -??? "the right words in the right order" — this already poetry, by definition English poet-romanticism Coleridge.

It is important to present the idea in the article clearly, and therefore it makes sense to use the experience of scientific journalists.

We advise you in the process of writing "to think what else follows from the hypothesis", to find connections, analogies, to develop their conclusions. This will allow you to reach the reader's favor through a more interesting and holistic presentation. It is important to remember that the art of writing coherent understandable texts is an art that can be learned. Many scientists and journalists find the book "How to write well" useful.

Header. As you call the article, so it will float. Releasing his creation in the "free float", it is necessary to remember that his fate depends largely on the chosen title. First, it should correspond to the topic, and secondly — it should contain, as well as the abstract, important keywords on which you can easily find your work. It is also worth paying attention to a wide range of your potential readers and mention in the title a more General conclusion/topic of your work, without getting carried away with the excessive clutter of the name abbreviations of proteins, genes and methodologies. The name should sound convincing and weighty, cause interest and curiosity.

Some publications often use titles written with a colon: the first part is a more General topic, the second — a more specialized and narrow interpretation of the opening. Another option double name can be structure, in which the first part of a short, humorous, and the second — a serious, scientific. For example, "Hard rock life: Collecting census data on microbial denizens of hardened rocks".

We have repeatedly touched upon the topic of choosing a publication strategy. This matter arises before the scientists unusually acute. Imagine if Darwin knew about genetics, how different it would all be! Of course, many years after Mendel's death, the world recognized his services. The beauty of articles about brilliant discoveries and inventions is that sooner or later someone will find out about them, perhaps even soon. As it happened with the work of the Wright brothers, which took only magazine dedicated to the problems of beekeeping. However, a sadder version is possible: your research may never be read, which is almost equivalent to the fact that it never existed for science. The degree of "scientific greatness" has a positive correlation with your citation and the Hirsch index — the number of publications equal to X that have been cited X and more times.

So what to be guided by when choosing a publication? To resolve doubts about this, one should take into account the subject matter of the journal, as well as various indices and ratings. The most important thing is to find such or such journals that are most suitable for the subject of your research. Then you should adequately assess the level of importance and quality of your work, comparing it with other articles in this publication, and decide whether the editors of the journal will be interested in your work, so as not to lose precious time — not only yours, but also the editors.

In addition, the number of readers of magazines with high IF is higher and thus more scientists will learn about your work. Despite the fact that the citation index and impact factor are extremely important, in some cases it is more expedient to give your article to the journal with a lower rate.