



اللجنة الوطنية للتعليم العالي عن بعد

La commission nationale de l'enseignement supérieur à distance

Academic Writing and Writing a Research paper

WEEK TWO:

Techniques and Strategies of Academic Writing - Part Two

Academic writing strategies

Academic writing strategy is defined as the sequence in which a writer engages in planning, composing, revising and other writing related activities (Torrance et al., 2000 in Penuelaz, 2012, p. 83). In their opinion, writing strategies are sequences of activity instead of a single one.

What are the main
academic writing
strategies?

1. Writing as a growing activity

Be prepared for writing - you may want to 'grow' your writing from a plan, which may be in outline, visual or diagrammatic form, or you may want to start with an idea for a sentence or paragraph.

Example:

Idea: Artificial intelligence

Sentence: Artificial intelligence is beneficial in education.

paragraph: Artificial intelligence is ... It has benefits in education such as ... According to X artificial intelligence helps with academic writing... etc.

2. Develop a writing routine

Plan to write regularly - getting into the habit of writing can help you find ways of managing it. Here are some [tips](#):

- Find a time of day that works best for you. ...
- Create your own writing calendar. ...
- Prioritize your projects. ...
- ~~Have a plan for writer's block.~~
- Set a daily word count goal (eg. write 30 words daily)
- Find a writing space. ...
- Keep your writing files organized. ...
- Start blogging.

3. Writing time plan

Make a realistic time plan for your pieces of writing and stick to it. Acknowledge that there are many stages to producing a written assignment including reading, writing and editing/revising for final submission.

Example:

Monday: 9-10 am (introduction writing)

Tuesday: 12-14 pm (abstract writing)

Wednesday: 16-18 pm (conclusion writing)



4. Writing order

Write up a section or paragraph as it becomes ready - but remember that you do not have to write everything in order.

Example:

For longer assignments and reports, you may begin by writing a section that comes part way through e.g. you may begin by writing the methodology section and end by writing the introduction before checking the whole piece links together smoothly.

5. Times to stop writing!

When you are writing, stop at a point when you could carry on writing. Make a quick note about the next point you will make. This can make it easier to settle back down to writing next time. These are the cases when you **have to stop writing**:

- When you finish a draft.
- When you get stuck, and forcing it doesn't work.
- After reviewing feedback from a critique.

6. Ways to increase your academic writing productivity!

Find out where and when you find writing easiest and try to maximise these benefits. Here are some [advices](#):

Nothing disrupts productivity like an uncomfortable writing space.

- Add a Plant.
- Limit Distractions.
- Get the Right Light.
- Prepare your writing.
- Organise your materials.
- Take breaks, a breath of fresh air, a chat with friends.

References

- Børresen, T. (2013). How to write a good scientific paper. *Journal of Aquatic Food Product Technology*, 22, 435–435. doi: 10.1080/10498850.2013.827558.
- Davidson, A. & Delbridge, E. (2011). How to write a research paper. *Paediatrics and Child Health*, 22(2), 61–65.
- Johnson, T. M. (2008). Tips on how to write a paper. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 59(6), 1064–1069. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2008.07.007

Thanks for your
attention