

Academic writing and the peer review

Technical Information and Communication 1DV510

Lecture 10

Nicholas Waters



Life Long Learning

**Anyone who stops
learning is old,
whether at twenty
or eighty.
Anyone who keeps
learning stays young.**

Henry Ford

2023-11-23

2

**Education
is not
preparation
for life;
education
is life itself.**

John Dewey

informED
www.opencolleges.edu.au/informed





**NEVER STOP
LEARNING,
BECAUSE LIFE
NEVER STOPS
TEACHING**

WWW.LIVELIFEHAPPY.COM





2023-11-23

5

EVERYTHING
MUST BE
PROVEN

2023-11-23

6



PRONOUNS
ARE
PROHIBITED

2023-11-23

7



Make your best friend a
thesaurus



A word used 3 times in 100 words is regarded by most readers as repetitive.





2023-11-29

10



A photograph of a hillside with a dirt path and a building in the foreground, with the word "UBIQUITOUS" overlaid in large white letters. The background shows a larger hill with some structures on top.

UBIQUITOUS

2023-11-23

11



ubiquitous

adj. ever-present

SYNONYMS FOR ubiquitous

everywhere

pervasive

omnipresent

universal

everyone all and sundry, each one, each person, everybody, every person, one and all, the whole world

everything all, each thing, the aggregate, the entirety, the lot, the sum, the total, the whole caboodle (*Inf.*), the whole lot

everywhere all around, all over, far and wide *or* near, high and low, in each place, in every place, omnipresent, the world over, to *or* in all places ubiquitous, ubiquitously

evict boot out (*Inf.*), chuck out (*Inf.*), dislodge, dispossess, eject, expel, kick out (*Inf.*), oust, put out, remove, show the door (to), throw on to the streets, throw out, turf out (*Inf.*), turn out

eviction clearance, dislodgement, dispossession, ejection, expulsion, ouster (*Law*), removal

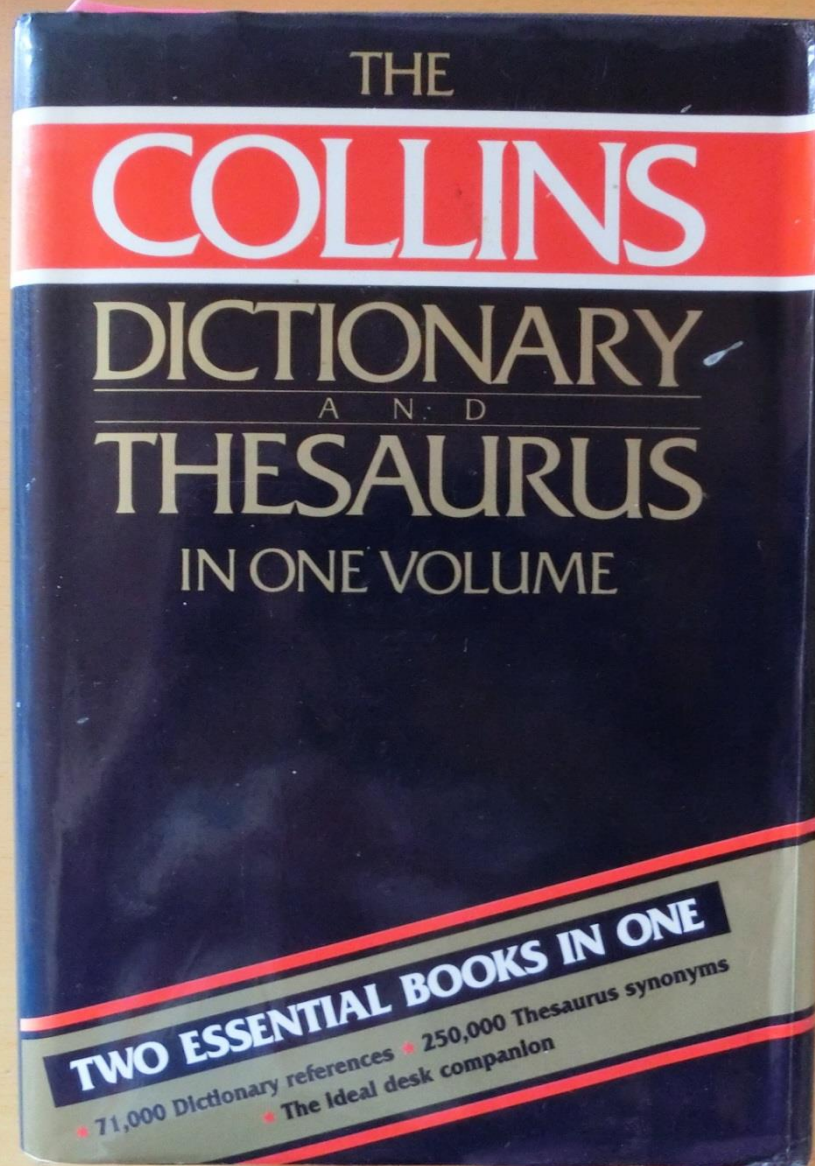
evidence 1. affirmation, attestation

evident
contestable
manifest,
tent, perce
able, visibl

evident
ly, incontest
ably, mani
undoubtedly
2. apparen
sibly, outv
ances

evil *adj.* 1
nous, imm
levolent,
reprobate,
wicked, wr
ruption, c
morality,
sin, sinful





ubiquitous

ubiquitous (*you-BICK-wih-tuss*), adjective

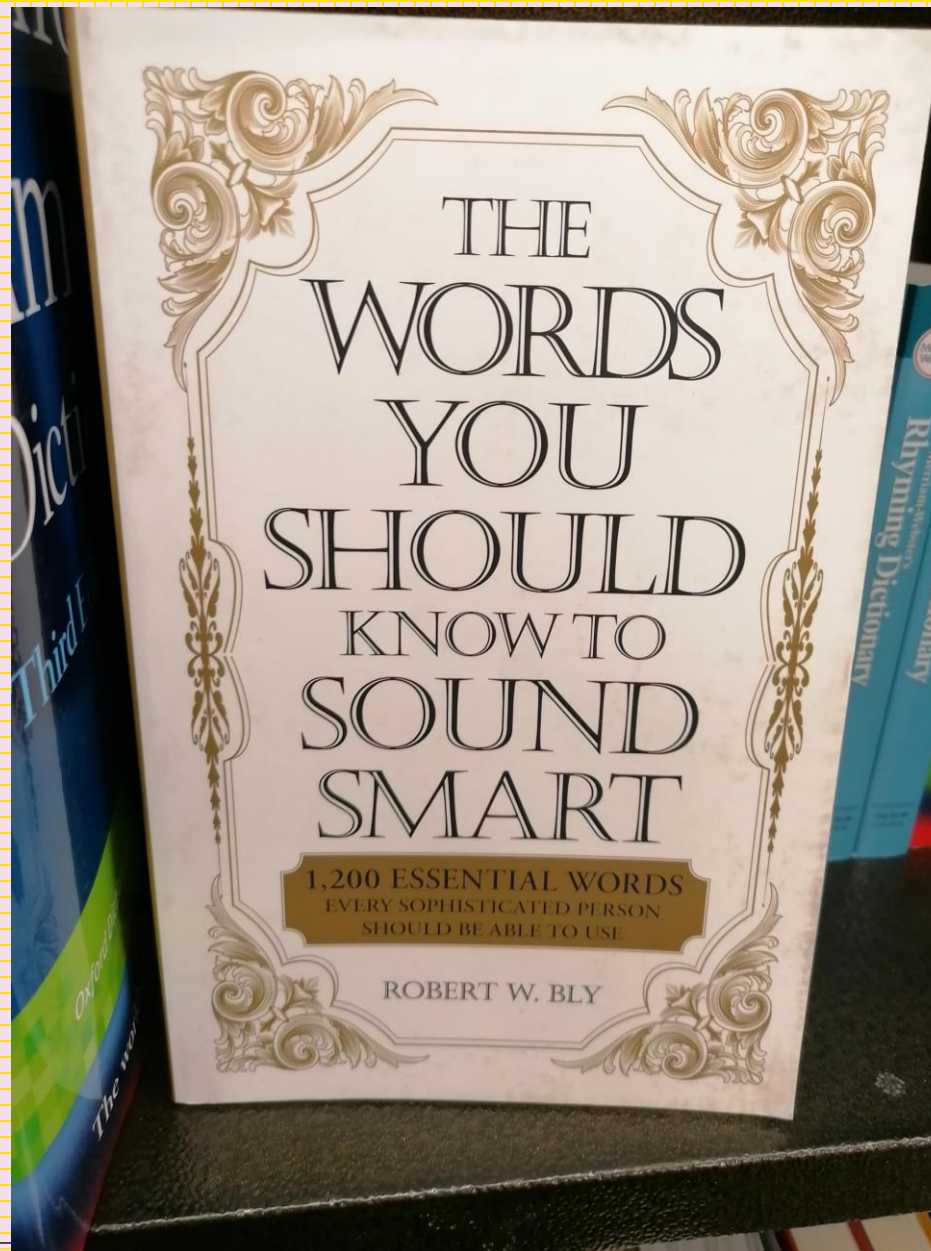
Something that is everywhere, all around you, constantly surrounding you, and you cannot escape from it.

Wireless communication in the United States became UBIQUITOUS toward the close of the twentieth century.

ulterior (*uhl-TEER-ee-er*), adjective

Intentionally concealed, as motives.

*"When one has extensively pondered about men, as a career or as a vocation, one sometimes feels nostalgic for primates. At least they do not have **ULTERIOR** motives." – **Albert Camus**, Algerian-born French author and philosopher*



2023-11-23

16



Informal

buy
chance
check
end
help
say sorry

2023-11-23

Formal

purchase
opportunity
verify
finish
assist
apologise

17



Unity and coherence



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices

Capture interest



English

Title page

Abstract

Executive summary

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices

**You may not need
these two sections**



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

Presentation of research

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

Analysis of results

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

Closure

References

Appendices



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices

IEEE



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

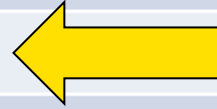
Appendices

Try to avoid having any

English

Title page

Abstract



Write last of all

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices



English

Title page

Abstract

Table of contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and research questions

1.2 Previous research/background

1.3 Method

2. Results

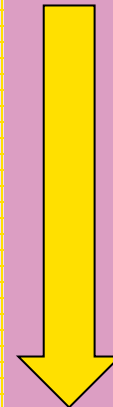
3. Discussion

4. Conclusion

References

Appendices

Unity and coherence



Citations & References

IEEE Referencing



Citations?

When writing a piece of academic work, you must acknowledge any sources which you have used.

Why?

- give credit
- allow the reader to check or read more
- demonstrate that there may be many and varying opinions
- to avoid plagiarism



Methods of referencing

- Harvard
 - Oxford
 - Chicago
 - APA
 - MLA
 - AGPS
 - AGLC
-
- IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers



IEEE

The initial study indicated that LNU is the best university in the world [1].

Blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, Jones, however, maintains that Jönköping is superior [2].

Blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, Waters argued that earlier studies did not take into consideration that LNU had the best logo [1].

- [1] N. Waters, *Where to Study*, 4th ed, Växjö: Sunshine, 2014.
- [2] A. Jones, *Lies, Lies and More Lies*. Malmö: Corona, 2013.



IEEE

- Citations are numbered in the order of appearance [1].
- Each citation leads the reader to a full reference to the source in the list of references at the end of the report.
- Each citation number should be
 - enclosed in square brackets
 - on the same line as the text
 - before any punctuation
 - with a space before the bracket [2].
- Once a source has been cited, the same number is re-used for all subsequent citations to that source



Peer-reviewed sources - grey literature

Grey literature (e.g. blogs, websites) may be used to back research assumptions, motivation, background

However, using grey literature to back research findings/claims is not permitted

In that case, peer reviewed scientific articles must be used

Cite up-to-date statistics - peer-reviewed or official publications (trace original source of research).



Discussion & Conclusion



Discussion

Functions

- co-ordinate your research
- analysis of research results
- answer the research questions (not directly)

This section is where the critical thinking is crucial.



Conclusion

Functions

- summarise the study
- denouement
- “the final part of a play, film, or narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved.”
- Leave no ambiguity or questions in the reader’



Conclusion

Functions

- summarise the study
- denouement
- implications of the results for research or need for future work

Leave on a high (final statement)



Critical thinking

Critical thinking encompasses three stages

1. Becoming aware that **assumptions exist**
2. **Making assumptions explicit** (i.e. naming what is implicit)
3. Assessing the **accuracy and validity of underlying assumptions**



Critical thinking

Critical thinking - assumptions

- Do they make **sense**?
- Do they fit **reality**?
- Under what conditions may they be **true**?
- Under what conditions may they be **false**?

S. Brookfield 1991, Becoming Critical Thinkers

2023-11-23

41



Critical thinking - discussion and conclusion

1. Recognise and assess arguments
2. Question evidence
3. Determine facts without bias or prejudice
4. Decide to accept, reject or suspend judgements

(S. Brookfield 1991, Becoming Critical Thinkers)

2023-11-23

42



I've learned so much
from my mistakes,
I'm thinking of
making a few more.

Peer review

Timeline

27th November at 08.00

Upload your draft to MyMoodle

NOTE: There is no advantage to submitting early.

When everyone has submitted ... each student will **automatically** be allocated a peer.



Peer review

Timeline

27th November at 08.00 Upload your draft to MyMoodle

4th December at 08.00 Upload your review to MyMoodle

Agree with your partner when you will swap reviews, etc.

Don't wait!



Title

A short main title and a longer sub-title

The main title is overarching

The subtitle gives a clue as to the report's contents...
... and may be related to the research questions

Artificial Intelligence

The good, the bad and the ugly





Report

Growing Up with Social Media

The Negative Effects of Social Media on Adolescents



Author: XXX
Semester: XXX
Subject: Computer Science
Course code: 1DV510

2023-11-23

47



Report

Growing Up with Social Media
The Negative Effects of Social Media on Adolescents



Why peer review?

“**Peer review** has become the foundation of the scholarly Publication system because it effectively subjects an author’s work to the scrutiny of other experts in the field. Thus, it encourages authors to strive to produce high quality research That will advance the field.”

Peer Review in Scientific Publications: Benefits, Critiques, & A Survival Guide

Jacalyn Kelly,¹ Tara Sadeghieh,¹ and Khosrow Adeli

EJIFCC <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4975196/>

2023-11-23

49



The formalities of the peer review

1. Read the whole draft
2. Get an idea what the report is about
3. Do you understand it?
4. Use the comment function and write a summary down in your peer's draft



The formalities of the peer review

5. Compare your summary of the report and what is stated in the report

6. Suggest changes/additions

- introduction
- aim and research questions
- title of the report
- the chapter with results (if any)



The formalities of the peer review

6. Read the draft again and comment on:

- unity
- coherence
- precision
- information density
- referencing
- sources
- style
- author visibility
- language use (grammar and vocabulary)



The formalities of the peer review

7. Comment in the draft

- what you liked best about the report
- anything that you had trouble with
- how you might improve it



The formalities of the peer review

8. Send the commented draft

9. Review your own report: accept or reject responses



**Never judge
a person
for their mistakes,
judge a person
on how they
fix them.**

"WE LEARN FROM
FAILURE, NOT FROM
SUCCESS!"

-Bram Stoker

The informalities of the peer review

a) be honest

b) don't pull any punches

c) be kind

d) be helpful

e) make suggestions

f) encourage!



The informalities of the peer review

- a) respect misunderstandings
- b) do not take criticism personally
- c) arrange to meet on Zoom/Skype/Slack/Whatever
- d) explain in person to the author
- e) repeat c) if necessary



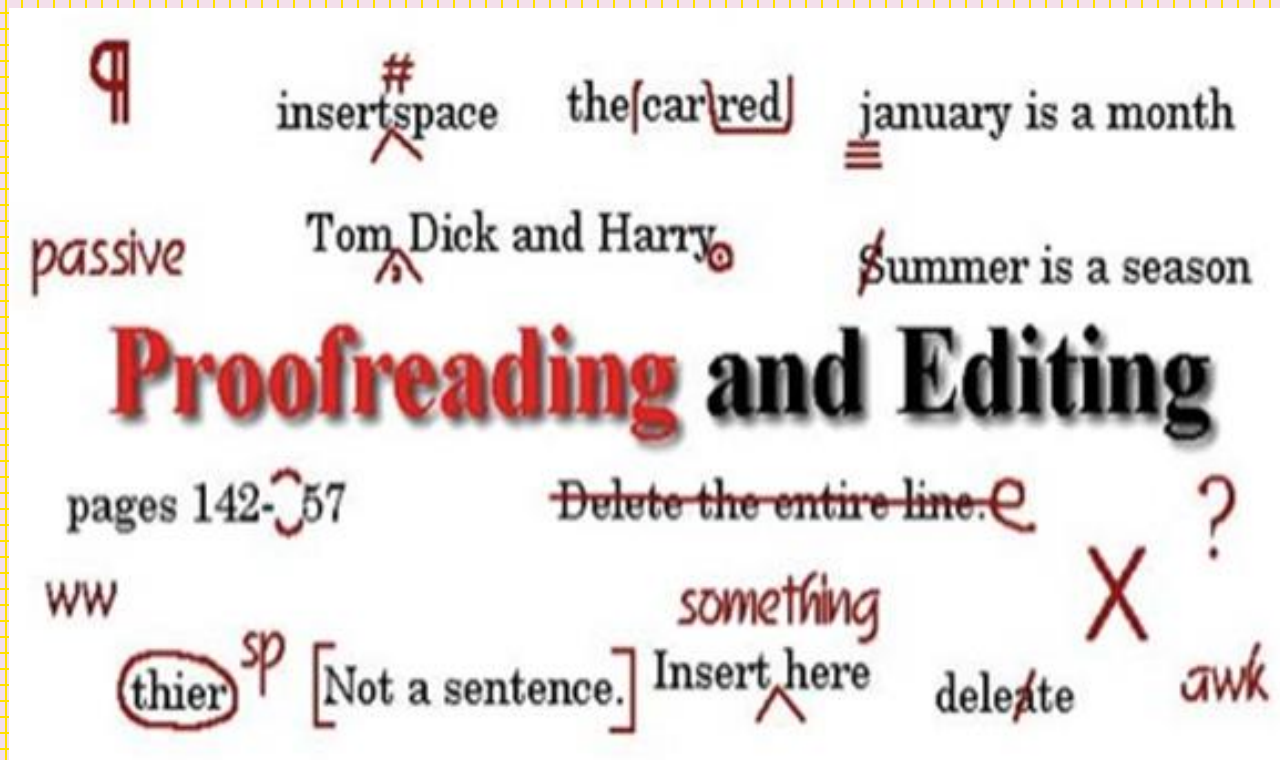
The formalities of the peer review

10. Read the draft again and comment on:

- unity
- coherence
- precision
- information density
- referencing
- sources
- **style**
- **author visibility**
- **language use (grammar and vocabulary)**



Before you submit draft 3



consider proofreading a **printed** copy

Proofreading

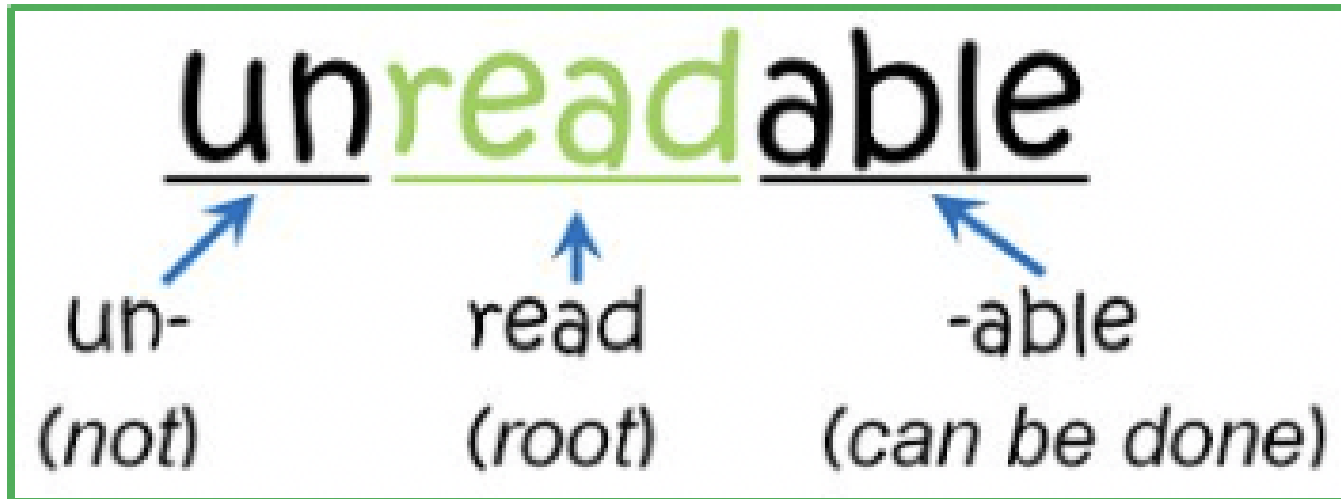
Proofreading is “*tidying up*”

- spelling (typos), punctuation and grammar
- syntax

Why proofread your peers report?

- English as a second language
- we often do not see our own mistakes





What to look for - four frequent errors

Low information density

One can say that artificial intelligence is the field of study.

Inappropriate register

How and why could these bad guys steal our personal information?

Sentence fragment

How they can be used in campaigns and what are the risk.

Author visibility and precision

After that, we will try to find the suitable solutions.

What's next 1?

Peer review Monday 27th November 08.00

Submit as much as you can

Peer review review Monday 4th December 08.00

Be as helpful as you can to your peer

Draft 3 Monday 11th December 08.00

A complete a report - if you can manage



When can I expect feedback on Draft 3?

December 2023 - This is an aim **NOT** a promise

Mon 11th	Tue 12th	Wed 13th	Thu 14th	Fri 15th	Sat 16th
Papers submitted before Fri 8th	Papers submitted on Sat 9th and Sunday 10th		Papers submitted on Monday 11th		
Reading and comments			Reading and comments		



What kind of feedback can I expect?

1. All the elements of the report are present
2. You have formulated research questions
 - same criteria as for draft 1
3. Arguments and discussions are presented with supporting material, references, citations
4. You have answered the research questions
5. You have a conclusion



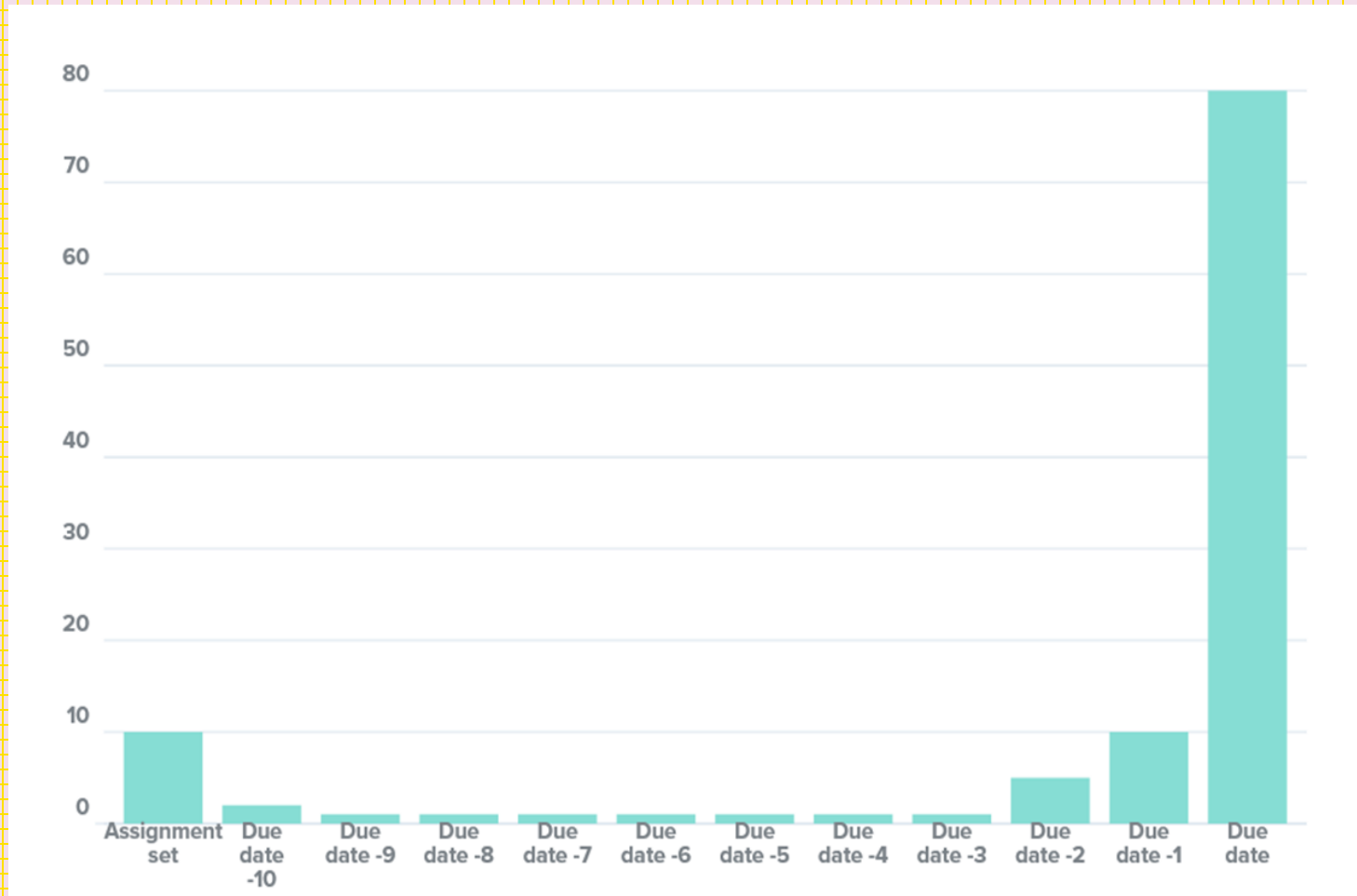
What kind of feedback can I expect?

6. There is a “red thread,” wholeness and it is readable
7. That you have the correct format
 - font, size, justification, paragraph indents, etc.
8. That you have followed IEEE
9. **You will get language assistance**
 - unintelligible sentences will be highlighted
 - errors of spelling, grammar, etc. pointed out
10. That you can continue to the seminar version



Daily Work on Assignment

% of Total Effort



2023-11-23

68



What's next 2?

Wednesday 13th December at 10.15 Lecture 13
Rhetoric and oral presentation

Friday 15th December at 10.15 Lecture 15
Instructions for the oral presentation examination
- “everything” you need to know

References and further reading

You already have them...





Lnu.se