

SCIENTIFIC ARGUMENTATIVE TEXT

MAIN FEATURES

DEFINITION

- ❖ An argumentative text discusses a subject or a problem.

This type of text discusses the topic from different angles: compares, contrasts, and gives opinions.

STRUCTURE

- ❖ When the argumentative text is scientific, its structure is different. It generally has a title, abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, summary, and reference sections.

Title: A title should summarize the main idea of the paper simply and, if possible, with style.

Author's Name & Institutional Affiliation: Every article has a byline consisting of two parts: the name of the author and the institution where the investigation was conducted.

Abstract: A brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of the article. A good abstract should be accurate, self-contained, concise and specific, non-evaluative, coherent, and readable.

Introduction: It begins the body of the paper. Addresses the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy.

Method: Describes in detail how the study was conducted. Such a description enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of the method and the reliability and the validity of the results. It also permits experienced investigators to replicate the study if they so desire.

Participants: Appropriate identification of research participants is critical, particularly for assessing the results (making comparisons across groups), generalizing the findings, and making comparisons in replications, literature reviews, or secondary data analysis.

Apparatus: The subsection on apparatus briefly describes the apparatus or materials used and their function in the experiment.

Procedure: It summarizes each step in the execution of the research. Includes the instructions to the participants, the formation of the groups and the specific experimental manipulations. Describes randomization, counterbalancing, and other control features in the design.

Results: The Results section summarizes the data collected and the statistical treatment of them. First, briefly state the main results or findings. Then report the data in sufficient detail to justify the conclusions.

Discussion: After presenting the results, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to your original hypothesis.

References: All citations in the manuscript must appear in the reference list, and all references must be cited in the text.

PURPOSE

- ❖ The purpose of writing the title at an early stage is to clarify the author's aim and intentions. A Scientific Argumentative Text is concise, accurate, factual, logical and well-organised. This logical way of thinking is reflected in the use of language.

REFERENCES

Cognitive Science in Context. (s/f). Guidelines for Writing a Scientific Article. Recuperado de:
<http://www.csic.cornell.edu/201/paperguidelines.html>

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https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Y_jXsMgchTWNDEVuDuDafK5CBeSFRE4D/view