Writing a scientific paper

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To whom we write

- How would write a scientific paper.
- Does the scientific paper equal the scientific assay.
- **Peers:** A person who is of equal standing with you in a specialty.
- **Colleagues** : An associate that one works with
- **Reviewers**: Someone who reads manuscripts and judges their suitability for publication

Why do we write

- Scientific knowledge transfer.
- Express ideas.
- Search and research- hypothesis- accept or deny.
- Adding a further understanding for the current knowledge.
- Target audiences. (the reader of the journal)

Craft your paper to be read by the scientific community you target.

After all the main targeted readers arethe reviewers (geat keepers).

General constraction of a research paper

- Titel – Abstract – key words
- Introduction
- Methods or experimental
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- references

Preliminaries

- Review and renew your litriture search.
- Writing the first draft is the **creatve part** of the job. Resist the tamptation to **correct and edit** as you drafting. The job at this stage is to **produce the first creative draft** **not a perfect first draft.**
- **Editing and corecting is the second part of the job.**
- **Editing and correcting is the critical thinking and logical concluding of the scientific experiments.**

Algorithm

- Just get started dont postpone or hasitate (put somthing down on the paper).
- Creat an outline: Alwase work in a self prepared outline by making a list of your figures and tables. Put them in order of presentation as they apper in the results and discussion.
- If you have to stop you can easly pick up the writing later.
- You have the data so this part is easy.

- **Never write the introduction first**
- (its the hardiest part). It could be a wast of time at the beginning.
- It may coast you the lose of your idea.
- It may fall you in the **procrastiny (stuck in the introduction)**
- **Always start from the experimental and methods part**. Its the easiest part because you know it very well.
- After that you can illustrate and write the result section according to the sequence of the methods.
- Then write down your discussion (its a hard part but you are starting know).

Here you got **a draft** consist of experimental, results and discussion

- Its the time now to critical editing and corracting the science and language.
- Write down the conclusions in a sequens consist with the results.
- After that write the **ABSTRACT.**
- **Short background with explination why you carried out the work.**
- **Briefing the experiments**
- **Most highlighted results**
- **Conclusion.**

Know its time to write the inroduction

- Must contain two importent thing

1- why you do the experiments (**the hypothesis**).

2- collect the most relevent scientific information you have find in the letreture.

You need to give the readers sufitiont infermation to understand what you did.

Writing the refrences

- **Cite while you write**

(will consume the time and may interapt the flow of the ideas).

OR

You can cite when editing and correcting

(consume less time to sharpin the choies of the refrence and never effect the flow of the writing ideas)

Using AI applications

- Grammarly.
- Chat GPT.