

3. Style :

3.1. Definition :

Academic writing requires the use of an appropriate style that differs in significant ways from other forms of written communication. Using an academic writing style is not just about choosing the right words; it is about setting out your ideas and arguments in a coherent, accessible and well-evidenced manner.

The style of a particular piece must not only be consistent, but must also be proper for the message being conveyed and for the audience.

- One difficulty in using the appropriate style is knowing what is considered academic and what is not
- Deciding what is academic or not is further complicated by the fact that academic style differs from one area of study to another. For instance, contractions (e.g., don't) may be used in Philosophy but are not widely used in many other fields.

Sometimes the use of a direct question can be a very effective means to draw your reader's attention to a point. This may be particularly useful when laying out an argument or research questions to be answered. However, indirect questions, such as those on the right, are likely more common.

Why has antibiotic resistance increased?

Many studies have investigated *why antibiotic resistance has increased.*

or

It is important to understand *why antibiotic resistance has increased.*

or

It remains unclear *why antibiotic resistance has increased.*

Use as many words as you need to express your points, but try not to use too many words. If you are wordy, readers may have difficulty following your point.

It may be difficult to make a decision about the method that should be used.

Choosing the proper method may be difficult.

- Consider using both active and passive voice. Both active and passive voices are used in academic writing; the key is to choose the right voice for the right purpose
- Using Google Scholar to Identify Potentially Useful Words and Phrases.

3.2. Flow :

Another important consideration for successful communication is flow—moving from one statement in a text to the next. Naturally, establishing a clear connection of ideas is important to help your reader follow the text.

3.3. The logical connectors – conjunctions :

Connectors' are used to link large groups of words: phrases and sentences. You can also use them to connect paragraphs to give them coherence. Sentence connectors are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence and may be categorized as follows.

1. To support, add or continue:

Besides	First	Further	Furthermore
Also	Second	Another	Likewise
Too	Third	Moreover	In a like manner
In addition	Next	Again	In the same way
Last	Finally	Similarly	Equally important

2. To compare and contrast:

Also	Just as	In the same manner	Unlike	In spite of
And	Likewise	Have in common	Compared to	In contrast
All are	Although	In a like manner	Contrasting	However
Like	Similar(ly)	Whether or not	Conversely	Even though
Both	As well as	On the other hand	Yet	Rather than
Besides	The same as	As opposed to	Instead	On the contrary
But	While	Nevertheless	Whereas	Despite

3. To introduce details or exemplify:

For example	As evidence	In this case	In any case
In fact	In support of	As stated in / by	
For instance	Such as	According to	
In any event	To illustrate	As a result	

4. To show cause and effect:

Since	Thus	This results in
Because of	To this end	Consequently
Due to	As a result (of)	Accordingly
Therefore	Hence	In effect
Caused by	For this reason	Leads to

8. **To conclude:**

As noted above
In other words
To be sure
In short

Undoubtedly
Obviously
In any event
In any case

Unquestionably
Without question
Without a doubt
On the whole

3.4. **punctuation :**

we will limit our discussion to a few key points regarding semicolons (;), colons (:), dashes (—), and commas (,)

1. Semicolons join two completely independent clauses or sentences and work much like a full stop.
2. Semicolons can be used with sentence connectors. In the following example, note the use of the comma after the connector.

“Increasing the size of airports is one solution to traffic congestion; however, this is a long-term solution whose benefits may not be seen for many years into the future”.