

Introduction

Everybody sometimes struggles with academic writing. The purpose of this text is to provide (not exclusively) researchers who are at the beginning of their careers with the text that covers basics of academic writing. We identified three rules: being correct, precise, and concise. These rules are defined and described in following paragraphs.

Three rules of academic writing

Writing in a correct way consists of: plagiarism, honesty, and language. Being ethical means not to plagiarise, therefore the author should cite all ideas and give credit to all relevant authors for her study. Honesty in academic writing implies full openness about procedures of sampling, data gathering, analysis, and interpretation. Attention during writing should be payed on grammar and spelling because only grammatical correct and correctly spelled article will be published. Authors are suggested to automatically check their grammar and spelling, and use dictionaries, thesaurus and corpora. Peer review and proofreading are beneficial not only for language correctness but for others aspect (plagiarism, honesty) as well.

Academic writing demands precision in article and paragraph structure. Main parts of the article are: introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. This division differs by field of research and journal requirements, which authors are bound to follow. Paragraph organisation has its own rules. The main idea should be mentioned in the first sentence and then extended in the following sentences. At the end of the paragraph, an example confirming the idea should be present. When these advices are implemented, the article will be precisely structured.

Concise writing is characterised by expressing as short as possible. Therefore, authors should serve the ideas clearly. However, this goal is not usually achieved on the first attempt, thus refactoring the text is necessary to meet the concise criteria. Special attention should be payed on meaningless or redundant words that do not add any information. Word count can be further reduced by nominalisation. When following these rules, assuring the concisement of the article is more likely.

Conclusion

In the previous text, guidance for correctness, precision, and concisement was introduced. When following the suggestions in the text, junior researchers should be able to produce articles of higher quality. As concluding remark, we would say: "Do not think to much, just write!" or "Write first, edit later!"