



# English as a Medium of Scholarly Communication in Research

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## Abstract

*Due to English's position as the global academic language, young scholars are able to more easily relocate throughout the globe (Graddol, D., 2006). English has been selected as the language of choice by several academic journals around the globe. Academic writing is expected to be meticulous, formal, impartial, explicit, and guarded. Everything is organized and carried out as expected. Proficiency, maturity, and clarity are the pillars upon which academic writing rests. According to Glatthorn, one should strike a balance between being too confident and being overly timid (1998).*

## Introduction

The English language has evolved into a vital resource for modern academics and professionals. With more and more people moving throughout the globe for work, school, and other reasons, learning English is crucial for today's globally mobile workforce (Schütz, 2005). The worldwide movement of young scholars is made easier by English's status as the global academic language (Graddol, D., 2006). Poor command of the English language, including an inability to choose suitable words, phrases, and sentence structures, is a common cause of research paper rejection. Academic or scientific research papers/work often employ English as their primary language of choice. For quite some time, English has been the de jure language for academic publications published on a global scale. English used in formal academic writing is significantly different from English used in daily speech or writing for other purposes. Reading and writing in academic English is essential for mastering course topics. Its purpose is to clarify and define anything by describing an item, scenario, method, or the way something works. For the sake of the reader's comprehension, academic and scientific writing should be clear, concise, precise, and correct. Academic writing often adheres to a straightforward formal tone and

style, eschewing journalistic language in favor of more technical terms.

## Advanced Language Use

There is a specific set of norms for academic writing that states that the language must be analytical, factual, formal, and clear. Responsible, intricate, formal, objective, explicit, and guarded academic writing is what you can expect.

Everything is well-structured and executed according to plan.

## Characteristics:

- generally comes out as cold and distant
- stays away from verb tense derivatives like won't, doesn't, or it's
- The use of personal pronouns like I, me, you, you're is avoided.
- Verbs that consist of multiple words, like 'give up' or 'put up with,' are avoided.
- A cautious approach is taken when explaining findings, using expressions like 'may', 'it is possible that...', or 'could.'
- Some specialized vocabulary may be used.

## Research Using the English Language

In order to communicate their thoughts, theories, and insights on their study to others in the field and to distribute their findings, researchers need have a strong grasp of the English language.

English proficiency:

Actually, English is more of a skill-oriented language than a subject-oriented one. For pupils to be able to express themselves and grasp complex ideas, language is crucial to their education. The



four cornerstones of fluency in the English language are LSRW, or listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The four abilities aren't the only ones that matter when communicating in written and spoken English; a firm grasp of the language's syntax, vocabulary, and punctuation is also crucial. Your ability to:

- comprehend and make the most of your study materials
- acquire subject-specific language and vocabulary
- analyze assignment questions and choose appropriate and relevant material for your response
- write assignments that are well-structured and coherently presented, without plagiarizing
- communicate your needs to your tutors
- work effectively with other students

depends on the aforementioned skills and aspects. Distinctions of Academic English Precise and correct language is used in academic writing, which is characterized by its formality, complexity, objectivity, clarity, responsibility, organization, and preparation. Word length, lexical density, and vocabulary variety all contribute to the complexity of written language. It makes more use of expressions based on nouns than verbs. The language used in written writings is more sophisticated grammatically, with fewer words per line and more passive voice and subordinate clauses. Academic writing tends to be more formal. This generally implies that you should stay away from slang and other forms of informal language while writing an essay.

**Accuracy:** Numbers and facts are presented with great precision in academic writing.

**Objectivity:** Unlike spoken language, written expression is often impersonal. As a result, there are fewer terms that allude to the author or the audience. What this implies is that your own personality shouldn't be the primary focus, but rather the facts and arguments you want to provide. Because of this, academic writing is more likely to use nouns and adjectives than verbs and adverbs. Academic writing is known for being quite forthright with the connections made within the text. Additionally, it is the duty of the English writer to demonstrate to the reader the interconnectedness of the text's elements. By using various signaling terms, these associations may be made more apparent.

**Precision:** Academic writing makes precise use of words. Words in most fields have very definite, restrictive definitions. In linguistics, the terms "phonetics" and "phonemics" are defined differently than in everyday English.

**Hedging:** Deciding on a position or the strength of assertions is an essential aspect of any academic writing. Many courses have their preferred methods for handling this. Linguists use the term "hedge" to describe a writing strategy that is prevalent in certain types of academic writing. Academic writing requires taking full responsibility for one's work and being able to back up one's statements with proof. The paper must also show that it has read and comprehended the original materials it utilized. Academic writing is structured in a logical way. It makes sense and moves logically from one part to another. The text's genre is an excellent starting point. The genre decision makes determining the framework a breeze. Academic writing is well prepared. It often follows a predetermined strategy and follows study and assessment. This is the link to the feature article about feat framing:

### Characteristics of Academic Writing

Writing of a high enough caliber for submission to peer-reviewed academic publications is what is generally understood as scholarly or academic writing. Huff (1999) argues that adding to the body of knowledge in a field is the fundamental purpose of academic writing. A potential author should be aware of who they are writing for, which journals they want to publish in, and pay close attention to all of the publication-specific facts, among other things. Accordingly, these features of academic writing should be included in the study paper or article.

- **Preparation**—A well-planned paper is one that has been well researched and structured before writing begins.

Academic writing requires the use of an outline. In addition to assisting with concept formation, an outline may sometimes highlight connections between previously unnoticed subjects. Use it as a guide to hone down on the most important details to mention in your article.

- **Tone** - The tone is formal. Avoid using a lot of clichés, slang, jargon, or abbreviations.

Word choice and clarity of expression are two of the most important aspects of a well-written paper. If you need assistance finding the perfect words to describe the problems, a thesaurus is a great resource. Academic writing is meant to educate readers on the facts, not to advocate a position, so the point of view is third person.



- **Methodology**—An important aspect of academic writing is deductive reasoning, which allows readers to trace your reasoning process to the conclusion you reach.

Academic writing relies heavily on analytical thinking and deductive reasoning. A well-organized paper is the result of extensive preparation and thinking ahead.

### Academic Writing:

#### A Guide to Style and Diction

Authorial diction refers to the words chosen by the writer. In order to choose appropriate words, it is helpful to bear in mind a number of broad principles and guidelines. Every piece of writing has a function, and the choice of words used should reflect that goal and the target audience. By keeping this in mind, you should be able to choose phrases that are both within their comprehension and not too advanced (Gibbons, W. 2001). Diction also has anything to do with the syllable count of words. Words might have one syllable or several.

To drive home your message, try using monosyllabic terms. According to Henney (2001), the topic becomes more challenging as the number of polysyllabic words increases. In casual conversation or writing, idioms and phrases are commonplace. The purpose of academic or professional diction is to express oneself properly and concisely by making use of the terminology and fundamental ideas of one's chosen profession.

Thus, academic language should:

- Use exactitude when called for. For this, you may need a specialist dictionary. Put "compensation" before "salary" to illustrate the point. Maintain utmost simplicity and clarity. If the message isn't crystal apparent, don't use a term just because it "sounds good." Bring out your dictionary. It is unnecessary to employ "elevated" terminology ("thus", "heretofore", "indubitably") in isolation.
- Stay away from clichés, idioms, and statements that are popular in everyday speech but fail to enhance your meaning. If you want to avoid the word "kids" and "booze" in a sentence, try using "children" instead.

Share your thoughts, but refrain from expressing your biases. Use reasoning and evidence to support your claims rather than appealing to people's

emotions. Expressions expressing personal responses, such as "Wow!" or "Yuck!", as well as "I believe...", are often not suitable.

- Use respectful language at all times. Don't generalize too much or go into too much detail about topics that are evident to someone working in your area. Academic papers are not the place for claims like "Winter is the coldest season" or "New Yorkers hate Winter." You should also demonstrate the level of complexity in your thinking via the order and structure of your sentences.

Make use of a wide range of complicated and compound phrases.

- Above all else, keep in mind that these are just suggestions, not hard and fast laws; as always, rely on your own discretion to determine what does and does not work. A piece of writing has a style to it. The style of the piece has an effect on how the reader perceives the content. Tone and diction are components of style. Keeping the reader and the aim of the piece in mind is the first and foremost concern while thinking about style.

According to Glatthorn, A. (1998), academic writing should be formal, mature, and aim for clarity; it should also find a balance between being confident and being hesitant. Additionally, he stresses the need of using concise phrases with the primary concept and writing in a mature, straightforward style. The author makes the same point as others in his genre: that the passive voice is inappropriate. After that, he offers the following guidance:

#### Utilize discriminatory jargon.

- \* Steer clear of trendy idioms. \* Stay away from slang terms.

Refrain from using contractions.

Don't use nouns with adjectives.

Using "we" or "our" too casually is not helpful. (As written in the original)

Do not engage with the second individual. (As written in the original) • When addressing men and women, do not use the masculine pronouns. This is sexist. (p.

### Conclusion



Academic and scientific research articles and works are mostly written in English. For quite some time, English has been the de jure language for academic publications published on a global scale. There is a distinct set of guidelines for academic writing that states that one must be direct, formal, factual, objective, and analytical. Good academic writing relies heavily on the four cornerstones of the English language: fluency, accuracy, vocabulary, and syntax.

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