

We write every day, but not all writing is the same.

Daily Writing



What do you think is the difference between daily writing and academic writing?

Academic Writing

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The impact of socioeconomic factors on urban development patterns is a significant area of inquiry. As Smith et al. (2022) demonstrate, there is a strong correlation between income inequality and the spatial distribution of resources in major metropolitan areas. Furthermore, recent studies (Jones & Lee, 2023; Gupta, 2024) have highlighted the necessity of integrated policy frameworks to address these disparities and promote equitable growth. This research aims to investigate the efficacy of such frameworks within the context of mid-sized cities, focusing on

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One world is built on feelings. The other is built on evidence.

	In Daily Writing	In Academic Writing
Focus	Feelings are in the foreground	Evidence and information are in the foreground
Structure	Free expression	Organized structure
Voice	"I think"	"According to research"

Let's see this in action. Which is which?

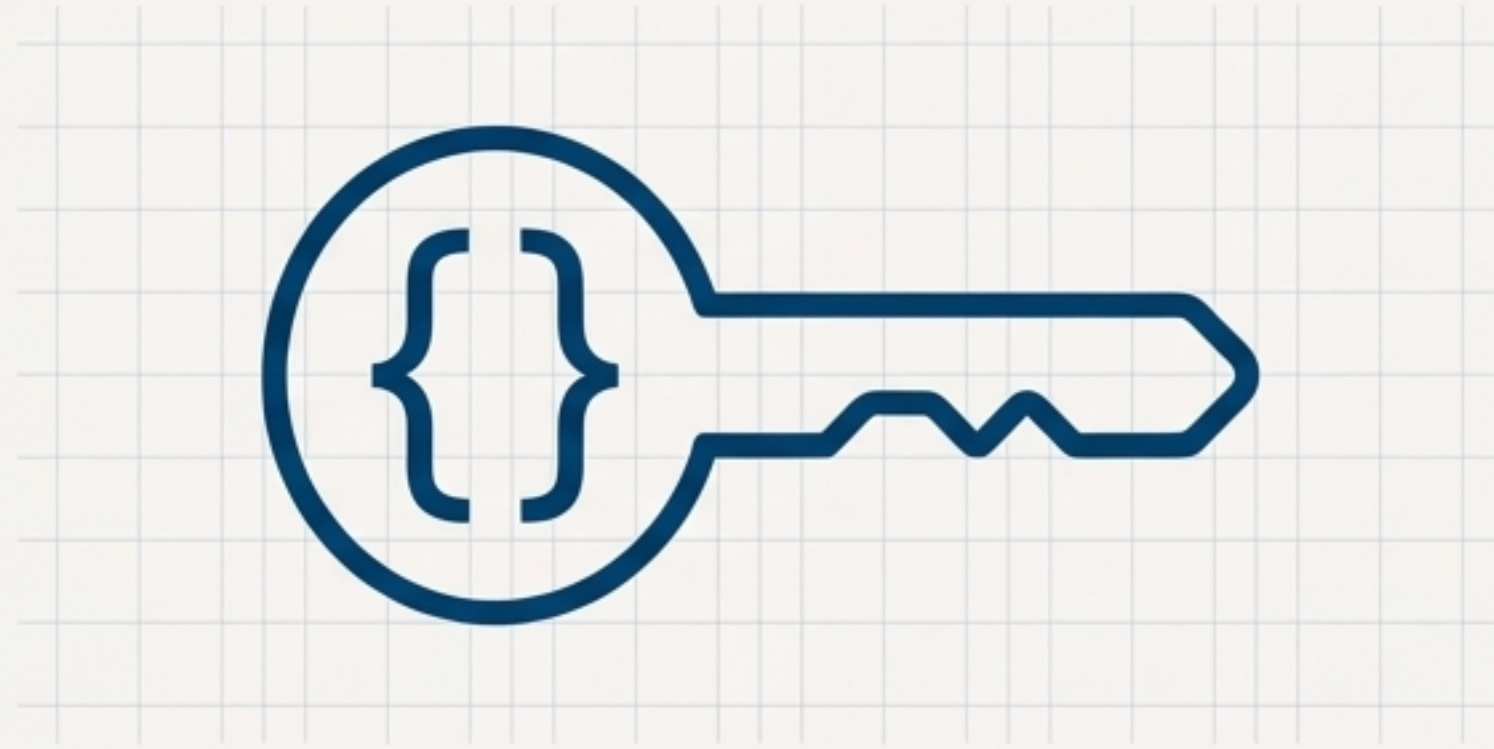


Today we talked about migrant students at school. I think this situation is very difficult because coming to a new place can make a person unhappy. If it were me, I would miss my friends and have difficulty in lessons. I think everyone should be more understanding towards them.



Migrant students may experience various difficulties during the adaptation process to a new school. These difficulties include language problems and social adaptation issues. Research shows that when students are supported, their adaptation to school becomes easier. Therefore, it is important to increase inclusive practices in schools.

Academic writing isn't scary. It's a code.



Don't be afraid of the term 'academic article'. Think of it as a **special code** for writing our ideas in an **organized, clear, and evidence-based** way.

Today, we're going to learn how to use it.

The code's purpose: To build new knowledge on a foundation of facts.

An academic article is a text written to produce information about a topic, based on research and written according to scientific rules. Its aim is to explain something based on evidence.



It Starts with a Question:

It begins with something we are curious about. (e.g., *Can plants grow in the dark?*
Does noise affect learning?)



It's Based on Research:

It uses observations, experiments, surveys, and information from sources—not just personal opinions.

Following the code means leaving some things behind.

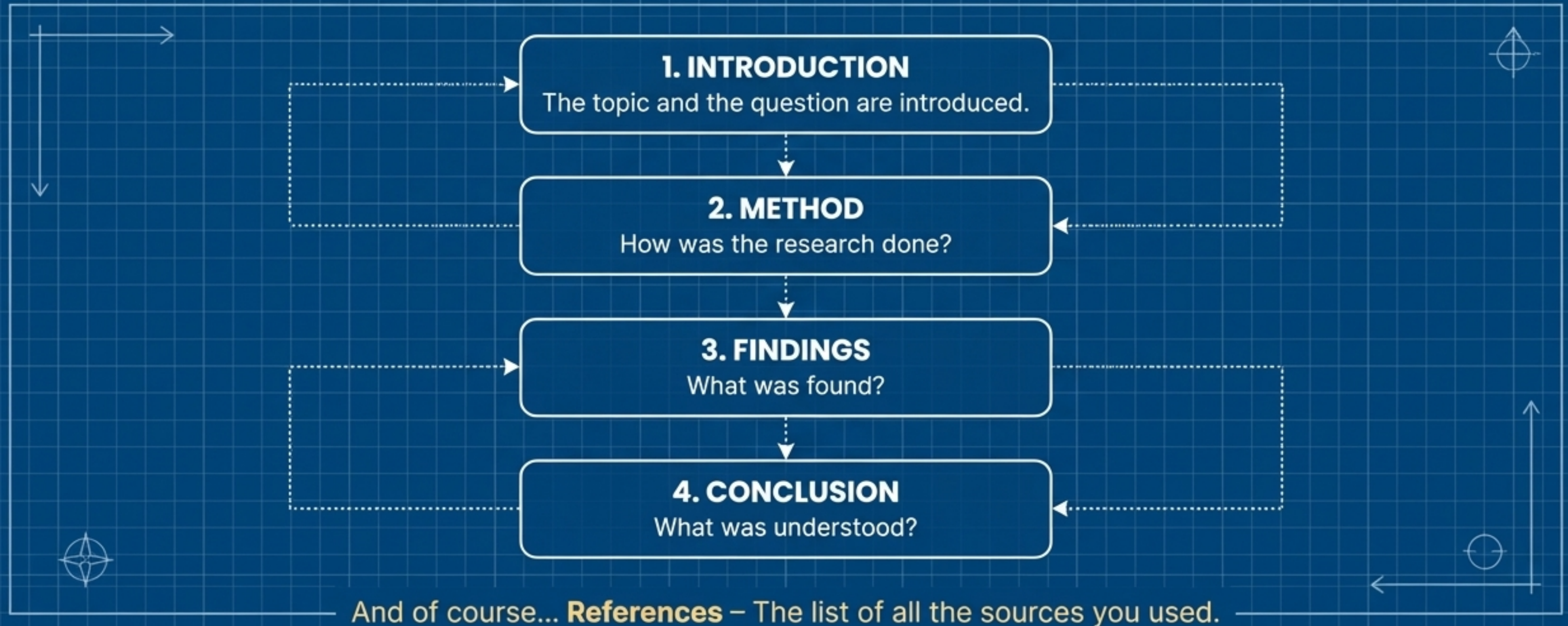
An academic article is NOT...

It is NOT an Academic Article	Because...
Diary / Blog writing	It includes personal feelings
Social media post	There are no sources
Story / Fairy tale	It is imaginary
Advertisement text	It is not neutral

So, academic writing is written with information, not with feelings.

Every strong argument is built from a blueprint.

Academic articles follow a specific, planned order. This structure ensures your ideas are presented clearly and logically.



The language of the code is neutral, clear, and direct.

- ✓ Emotional expressions are not used.
- ✓ There is no exaggeration.
- ✓ Sentences are clear and easy to understand.

Which sentence follows the code?



"I think this situation is very bad."
(This is based on feeling.)



"This situation creates difficulties for students."
(This is a neutral observation.)

The code isn't about using difficult words. It's about organizing simple ideas.

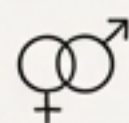
Academic Title



School experiences of migrant children



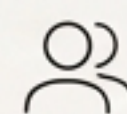
Why is sustainable social life important?



How can gender equality be supported at school?



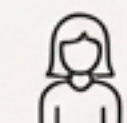
Student Language (The Real Question)



What do new students experience at school?



Why is important that everyone lives together with respect and fairness?



Are girls and boys equal at school?

Your turn: Choose your topic.

Now, let's try a small academic writing task. First, choose one of the topics below. These are big ideas, and your voice is important.

School experiences of
migrant children

The importance of a
sustainable social life

Supporting gender
equality at school



Pause & Think

Write down the topic you chose and, in one sentence, why you chose it. (Example: 'School experiences of migrant children – because I have friends like this in my class.')

Now, turn your topic into one academic question.

Remember, every academic article starts with a question we are curious about. Turn your chosen topic into a single, focused question. You can adapt the examples below.

- 🔍 • What difficulties do migrant children experience at school?
- 🔍 • How does sustainable living affect our daily life?
- 🔍 • What can be done to increase equality at school?



This is a trial. Making mistakes is allowed, and we learn a lot from our mistakes.

Step 1: Laying the Foundation (Title & Introduction)



The Title

Function: It should be short, clear, and explain the topic.

Example: "Experiences of Migrant Students in School Life"

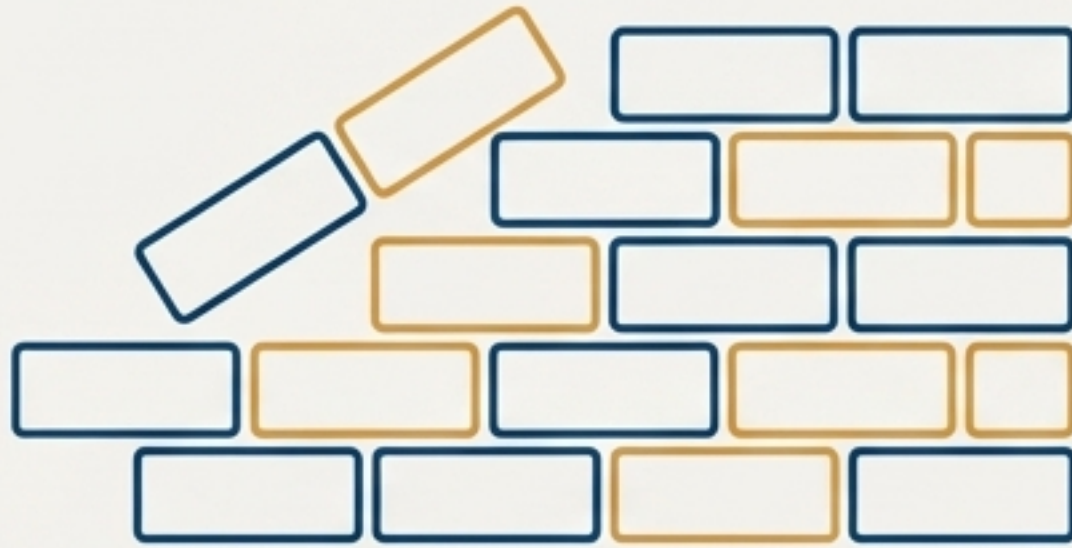


The Introduction

Function: Introduce the topic and explain why it is important. Define key concepts.

Example Introduction Sentence: "In recent years, migration has affected the education lives of many children." (After this, you would explain migration and its effects on education).

Step 2: Building the Walls (The Main Body)



In this part, the idea is supported with information, examples, and short research results. Sentences support each other to form paragraphs, and paragraphs support each other to form the text.

Mini-Practice: Build a Paragraph

Put the following sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful paragraph.

☐ This situation can negatively affect students' participation in lessons.

☐ According to research, migrant students may experience language problems.

☐ For example, some students may not want to speak in class because they are afraid of making mistakes.

☐ Therefore, it is important to provide language support in schools.

☐ Students who start a new school may have difficulty understanding the language used in lessons.

Correct order: 2, 4, 1, 5, 3

Step 3: Finishing the Build (Conclusion & References)



The Conclusion

Function: Repeat the main idea and complete the text with a final message. A solution or suggestion can be given.

Example: “Inclusive education practices in schools can help reduce these problems.”

The References

Function: This section shows the sources of your information.

Critical Note: Mentioning sources is ethically necessary. Otherwise, it is plagiarism.

The Academic Writer's Checklist





**“Academic writing is not difficult;
it is organized thinking.”**