

REVIEW OF THE ARTICLE “HOW TO DRAW A REVIEW OF AN ACADEMIC OR SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE”¹

RESENHA DO ARTIGO “COMO ELABORAR UMA RESENHA DE UM ARTIGO ACADÊMICO OU CIENTÍFICO”¹

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WORK REVIEW:

GONÇALVES, Jonas Rodrigo. How to Write a Review of an Academic or Scientific Article. **JRG Journal of Academic Studies**, Year III, Vol. III, no. 7, Jul./Dec., 2020.

ABSTRACT

This is a review of the article entitled “How to Write a Review of an Academic or Scientific Article”. This is authored by Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves. The article reviewed here was published in the magazine “Revista JRG de Estudos Acadêmicos” in Year III, Vol. III, n. 7, jul./dec., 2020.

KEYWORDS: Scientific article. Academic article. Scientific methodology. Write Review.

¹ This review was linguistically proofread by Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves.

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RESUMO

Esta é uma resenha do artigo intitulado “Como Elaborar uma Resenha de um Artigo Acadêmico ou Científico”. Este artigo é de autoria de Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves. O artigo aqui resenhado foi publicado na revista “Revista JRG de Estudos Acadêmicos” no Ano III, Vol. III, n. 7, jul./dez., 2020.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Artigo Científico. Artigo Acadêmico. Metodologia Científica. Elaborar Resenha.*

REVIEW

Importantly, Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves begins by explaining that the elaboration of a review of a scientific or academic article in a strategic way is the main purpose. The creation of an academic or scientific article can be guided by the methodology of writing a book review. The beginning is made with the highlights of the phrasal topics. The author highlights the importance of understanding the constitution of a phrasal topic. The rules of methodology for writing a book review were the problem used for writing a review of a scientific or academic article. Three specific objectives were listed by the author, the first is to understand how the topic sentence can generate a synthesis, the second is to understand the generation of a summary from a topic sentence paraphrase, and the third objective is to learn the transformation of a summary in a review.

Gonçalves purposefully exposes that searches for literary review articles can be done in specific scientific search engines such as Google Scholar. The work highlights necessary criteria for review articles, which, according to the author, must be by masters or doctors published in journals with ISSN and books with ISBN registration. Qualitative research is the framework of a literary review article and the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the databases must be listed.

The author very properly states that the reading of the reviewed article can be stimulated from a review of a scientific or academic article. Teachers can use this work as a resource to prepare reviews of scientific or academic articles. When paraphrasing the synthesis, the result is the summary and the synthesis in which the phrasal topics are organized. When the author's statement starts from the point where scientific or academic articles arise from others of the same genre and also from books, it refers to a literary review. The article informs the relevance of the methodological application of the method of reviewing books aimed at writing reviews of scientific or academic articles.

Relevantly, Gonçalves states that the review is the text that presents a work. Endorsement is one aspect of the review. Another aspect of the review is impersonality. In a critical review, the reviewer relies on other works on the same topic to criticize (positively or negatively) the reviewed work. If it is not supported by other authors or other works, it will not be a critical review. The review of an article must be done in a single paragraph, whereas that of a book with three chapters must have three paragraphs. The elaboration of a review of an academic or scientific article is assumed in several stages, among which the following stand out: elaboration of a synthesis; location of phrasal topics; transformation of this synthesis into a summary, by means of paraphrase; addition of explicit third-person and endorsement techniques.

Clearly, the author says that it should interest the reader to read the full text reviewed. There are several denominations that need to be considered, in order to write a review with thoughts of publishing it. Academic or scientific journals require authors to provide e-mail, links to the Lattes curriculum and the Orcid international

identity. In the case of undergraduate students who are not educators, the institutional affiliation will be the institution where they study, in the case of educators, it is the institution where the educator has the most workload. In the curriculum summary, care must be taken that it is not something big.

Properly, the text clarifies that the title must remain in Portuguese and in English, keywords, abstract, references, *keywords* , *abstract* . After the name of the authors of the review, the complete information of the reviewed work must remain. In the field of keywords, between three and five words must be mentioned that identify the main descriptors of the reviewed article. In the abstract field, mention the full title of the reviewed article, the authors of the reviewed article. In the abstract field, enter the translation into English of the abstract. In the *keywords field* , enter the English translation of the keywords. Most academic articles are presented in the introductory chapter. Ideally, in each paragraph of the review, the reviewer presents a characteristic identified above. The review must present the development of the selected article.

The article defines that it is important to have at least one paragraph elucidating each chapter. For the development review to be carried out, the reviewer will need to map all the phrasal topics. With the phrasal topics already identified, they will be linked forming new paragraphs, different from the annotation, and thus producing what we know as synthesis. In the synthesis, only deliberate sentences or deliberate paragraphs are displayed that will be used for the theoretical basis of a new writing. Direct quotes are not included in the summary. The central idea of a paragraph is the sentence topic and it should have a maximum of 20% of the text. Phrasal topics are the junctions of the synthesis. Directly, to synthesize is to transcribe all the essential ideas of a text, but keeping words that are in the text itself. With the synthesis done, the next step is to turn the synthesis into a summary.

The work, effectively, adds that to summarize is to rewrite the phrasal topics of a text with other words, that is, to paraphrase them. The next step is to understand how to turn a summary into a review. It adds two linguistic techniques to the abstract: explicit third person and endorsement. The endorsement technique presupposes the support that the reviewer is giving to the reviewed work. The review will present the union of paraphrased phrasal topics plus explicit third person and endorsement.

The manuscript, pertinently, explains that this article has as its main theme the development of a review of both a scientific article and an academic article. Based on some methodological guidelines, this article helps us more effectively in how we can review a work. Teachers can appeal both in the elaboration of a scientific article and in the elaboration of an academic article. Methodological science opens up a range of possibilities for writing a good review. The review effectively presents a work that has been published, moreover, if the review is of great quality, it can help serve as a good incentive for the reader to seek out a full reading of the book. constructions.

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