Writing For Non-Academic Audiences

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Overview

 Explain differences in academic vs nonacademic publications

 Discuss strategies for effectively communicating to non-academic audiences

 Non-academic publications (NAPs) come in a variety of genres and formats

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Op-eds

Journalistic pieces

First-person essays

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 Start by discussing different goals of NAPs versus traditional academic articles

 Knowing goals of each genre can help us effectively communicate to new audiences

 Main goal of academic publication = advance a field by proposing and validating new ideas

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- Main goal of non-academic pubs = narrate advancements in a field to a non-specialized audience

Academic publications <u>create</u> new knowledge

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 Non-academic publications <u>explain</u> new knowledge created by researchers

This is a very important distinction

NAPs are forms of public writing

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 Narrate the importance of new ideas as they pertain to the general public and non-specialists

 NAPs build a bridge between specialized and nonspecialized communities

 Knowing the goal of NAPs can help us revise the writing we use in these texts

 Discuss subtle differences in academic vs nonacademic writing strategies

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 More specifically, explain use of examples vs evidence

Academic publications rely on <u>evidence</u>

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 Evidence = large or complicated sets data and information that we use to present and defend a claim

 Evidence is how we generate new ideas and validate their importance

 Working with evidence demands particular writing and analytical strategies

 Researchers are trained to rationalize limitations or biases in evidence

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 Researchers are trained to not extrapolate ideas from isolated examples

 Researchers are trained to not generalize or simplify processes in their writing

NPAs do not focus on creating new ideas

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NPAs focus on communicating already-validated ideas to novice audience

 This means we need to rethink our evidence-based writing strategies when composing NPAs

NPAs can focus more on <u>examples</u> as opposed to evidence

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 Examples = real-world scenarios that illustrate an important idea or concept

 Examples help us demonstrate (not defend) complex ideas and claims

 When narrating examples, you can "bend the rules" a bit more in your writing

 You can write about singular examples to illustrate complex ideas

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 You can simplify and streamline complex processes in your writing

 You can write about singular examples to illustrate complex ideas

- You can simplify and streamline complex processes in your writing
- You do not need the same level of citation or validation to support your claims

You might analyze hundreds of data points in academic research

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 You might only discuss one or two examples in NAPs

 Difference in scale/scope of your writing demands different writing strategies

Not all examples are created equal

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Some examples are more appropriate than others

 Let's review strategies for selecting a useful example

 Make sure the example you select is relevant to the ideas you want to convey

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- Real-world examples are more tangible than hypothetical examples
- Real-world examples help you limit the amount of context required

• If you choose real-world examples, you need to decide if they are contemporary

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 Contemporary examples can reinforce current relevance of an idea

 Historical examples can reinforce the broader scope of an idea

• Define all complex terminologies

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Examples are great ways to unpack and explain complex processes

• Simplifying ideas (to a degree) for the sake of clarity is an effective strategy

• Lastly, be economical with your language

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NAPs are usually shorter

 A single, sustained example can be enough. More than two examples might be too much

Conclusion

- The ORSSP Lab has consultants to help with both quantitative and qualitative research questions
- Webinars that discuss writing strategies
- Resources to help authors draft writing at every stage