

## Academic language

### Example (before and after)

**Before you submit your work ensure that the final version is written in clear academic language**

**Before:** **My research proves that in classical myth, giants**

(use third person) (be more cautious)

**represented the forces of nature and could've been either**

(avoid contractions)

**very good or absolutely awful. So, whilst the Greek god**

(too judgemental)

**Talus looked out for Crete, another one, Geryon, was**

(too informal)

**always taking the mickey out of travellers to the island.**

(avoid slang)

**In exactly the same way, the single-eyed giants which**

(not concise)

**went by the name of Cyclops started off as craftsmen**

(too informal)

(avoid phrasal verbs)

**whose jobs involved making mythical armour. In myth,**

**they were often reckoned to be man-eaters though, who**

(too informal)

**didn't care about what laws they broke (Cotterell, 1996).**

(avoid contractions)

**Good academic language should:**

**Avoid casual language**

**Avoid slang**

**Avoid jargon**

**Avoid phrasal verbs**

**Avoid contractions**

**Use third person**

**Use non-judgemental language**

**Be cautious with claims**

**Be precise**

**Be concise**

**After:** **Research indicates that, in classical mythology, giants represented the forces of nature and that, in many cases, their characters could be either good or bad.**

**Whilst the Greek god Talus, for example, protected the island of Crete from harm, another, Geryon, preyed on vulnerable travellers to its shores. Similarly, the single-eyed giants called Cyclops were known not only as reputable craftsmen, but also as lawless man-eaters.**

**(Cotterell, 1996).**

