SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE - COMPLETE MANUAL

The scientific work is the result of studies and research, and with the dissemination in a good journal, the writer gains prestige and national and international recognition, in addition, of course, the enrichment in the lattes curriculum. Scientific publications are used to score in public tenders and teach classes in stricto sensu, among other academic gains.

HOW TO MAKE A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

- a) Familiarity with the theme of the article
- b) Know the dimensions of the object of study
- c) Clear and objective wording
- d) Describe the search result clearly
- e) Theoretical reference and the methodology used to write the article

STRUCTURE OF THE SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE

1. Title

- 2. Author (es)
- 3. Epigraph (optional)
- 4. Abstract and Abstract
- 5. Keywords;
- 6. Content (Introduction, textual development and conclusion),
- 7. References.

ARTICLE BODY

Introduction - aims to situate the reader in the researched theme and offer a global view of the study. Clarify the limitations made by the author, the objectives and the justifications. It is important to point out the research questions for which the author will seek answers. It should also be highlighted the Methodology that was used. A good introduction answers the questions "what" (study problem), "for what" (study objectives) and "how" (methodology used).

Development and Demonstration of Results: here should be made a review of the literature and expose how it was used by the reader. An exhibition and discussion of the theories used to understand and clarify the research problem should be made. It is necessary to analyze the information published on the subject until the time of the final writing of the work; demonstrated theoretically. It is also important to expose the arguments in an explanatory or demonstrative way, through propositions developed in the research, where the author thus demonstrates having knowledge of the basic literature, of the subject.

Conclusion: she should close the work responding to the hypotheses that were raised earlier. Remember to stay on to the objectives set out in the Introduction as this moment should not contain new data about the work.

Bibliographic References: a list of everything that was used for the preparation of the article. The publications used must have been mentioned in the text of the work and must comply with the ABNT Standards 6023/2000, or other Publication Standards depending on the theme to be published.

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