

Česte pogreške

Preopsežno pisanje

Je li taj pasus/rezultat/postupak bitan za smisao rada?

Predugačke rečenice

Dvadesetak riječi / do 3 retka



We found that the content of X was significantly higher when the specimens were treated with ethanol than when they were treated with ethanol and nicotine simultaneously, which may reflect their lower ability to sustain light organic compounds contrary to previous reports that they are readily metabolised in similar organisms (Smith, 2000.).

We found that the content of X was significantly higher when the specimens were treated with ethanol than with both ethanol and nicotine. || Thus, we propose that specimens are more vulnerable to light organic compounds. || However, some organisms were proven to readily metabolize them (Smith, 2000.).

Česte pogreške

Neizravnost

- ☒ *There are* several studies published in favor of flood pulse management of dams discharge (Robinson et al. 2012, Konrad et al. 2013).
- ☒ *Flood pulse management is vastly favored...* (Robinson et al. 2012, ...)
- ☒ Zapaženo je da kukci roda *Drusus* izlijeću u sumrak (Ivković i sur. 2011)
- ☒ *Ivković i sur. (2011) su opazili da kukci...*
- ☒ ☒ *Kukci roda Drusus izlijeću u sumrak (Ivković i sur. 2011)*

Ograđivanje (nesigurnost, neodlučnost)

- ☒ We speculate that *Z* may be a possible reason why *X* affects *Y*.
- ☒ We propose that *X* affects *Y* because of *Z*...

In our opinion it is not an unjustifiable assumption that... 😊 😊

Česte pogreške

Loš izbor riječi:

Word choice is not the difference between an acceptable and a unacceptable paper – but it can be the difference between a good and a great paper.

Journal of Young Investigators
www.jyi.org

Loš izbor riječi:

*Content of X **increased** in the impact group compared to the control.*

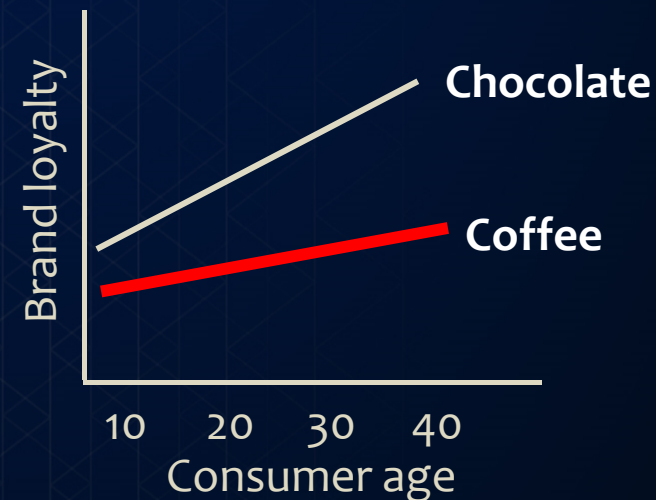
*Content of X **was higher** in impact group than in the control group.*



Česte pogreške

Loš izbor riječi:

Brand loyalty is higher with age.
Brand loyalty increases with age.



Usporedba - komparativ;

opis radnje - glagol

Česte pogreške

(Ne)korištenje 'paralelne strukture'

Paralelna struktura:

Korištenje istih gramatičkih (jezičkih) oblika za misli iste razine.

Mary likes hiking, swimming, and **to ride** a bicycle.

Mary likes hiking, swimming, and riding a bicycle.

Mary likes to hike, to swim, and to ride a bicycle.

- ☒ On je došao s pratnjom, a ja bez. ⇒
- ☒ On je došao s pratnjom, a ja bez pratnje.
- ☒ On je došao s pratnjom, a ja bez nje.
- ☒ On je došao s pratnjom, a ja bez iste.

Česte pogreške

(Ne)korištenje 'paralelne strukture'

Nonlinear regression gave more accurate results with Bonferroni correction than ANOVA.

Moguća interpretacija 1 – usporedba analiza
NL regression with Bonferroni correction gave more accurate estimates than ANOVA gave/did.

Moguća interpretacija 2 – usporedba korekcija analize
NL regression gave more accurate estimates with the Bonferroni correction than with ANOVA.

Česte pogreške neizvornih govornika

Članovi the i a(n)

Temperature is an important factor...

Temperature is the most important factor...

Decay was driven by an unknown factor...

Decay was driven by the force of water...

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/the.htm>

Which v. that

The paper that you lent me is in my bag.

The paper, that you lent me, which is excellent, is in my bag.

On/in v. at

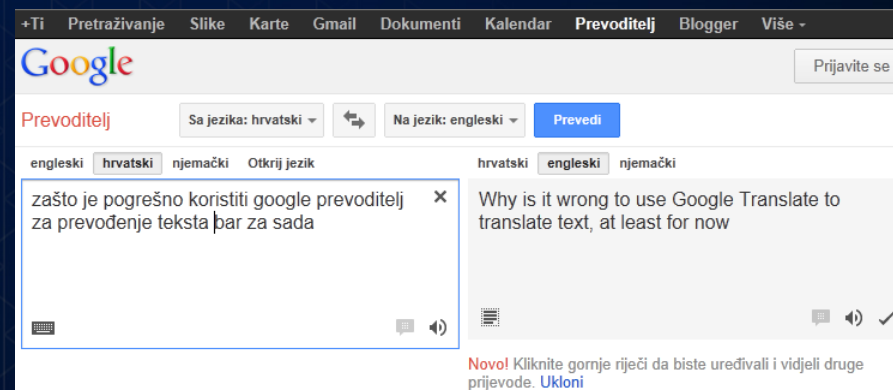
✗ *We sampled on the Plitvice Lakes; We stored samples at plastic bags.*

✓ *We sampled at the Plitvice Lakes; We stored samples in plastic bags.*

Česte pogreške neizvornih govornika

Doslovno prevođenje (google)

Kompliciran stil i stručan jezik se rijetko ispravno prevedu strojno



Na nisku trofiju ovog hidrosustava ukazuje pojava pastrve

✗  *On low trophy of this hydrosystem indicate presence of trout*

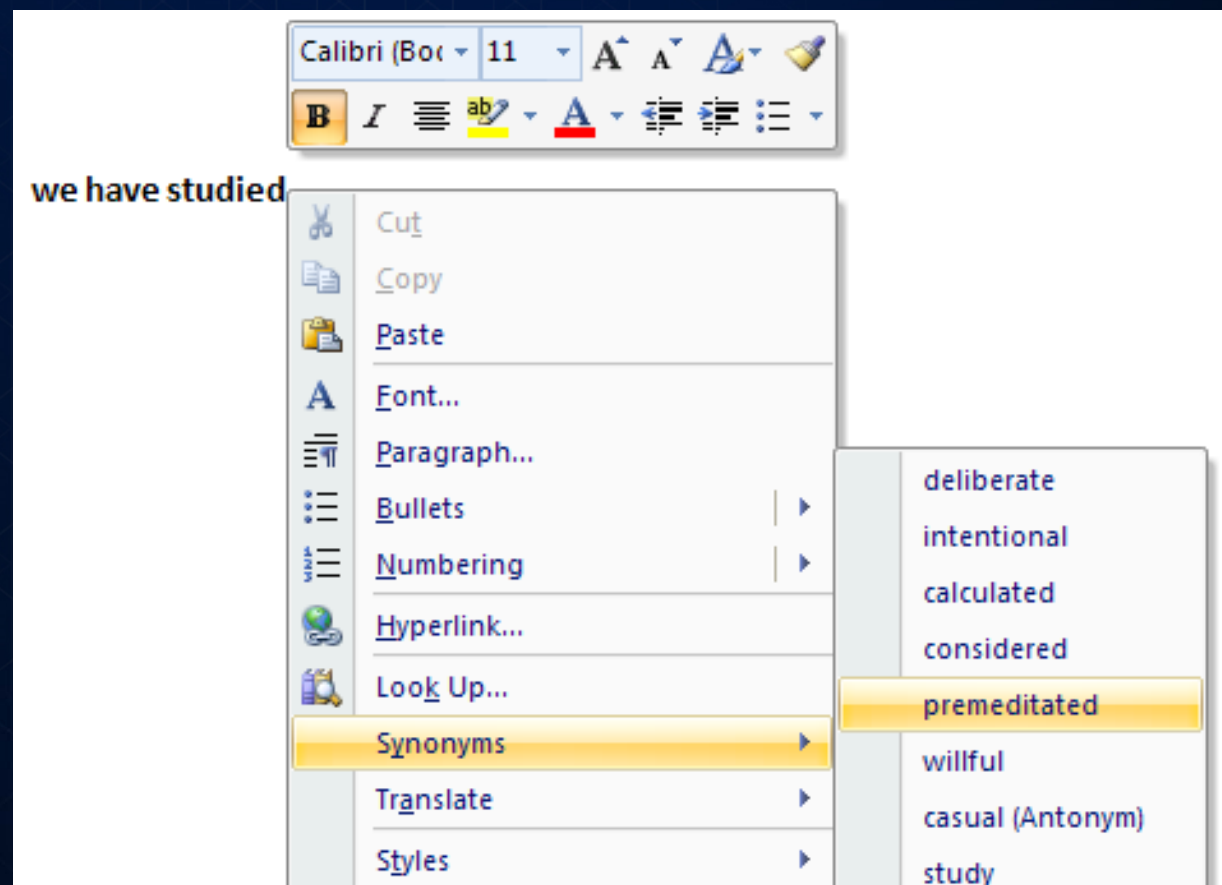
✗  *For low trophic this phenomenon indicates the hydro trout*

✓ *Presence of trout indicates low level of trophy in this stream*

✓✓ *Presence of trout indicates low level of organic pollution*

Česte pogreške neizvornih govornika

'synonyms' alat



Česte pogreške

Da li **će**...



Hoće li...



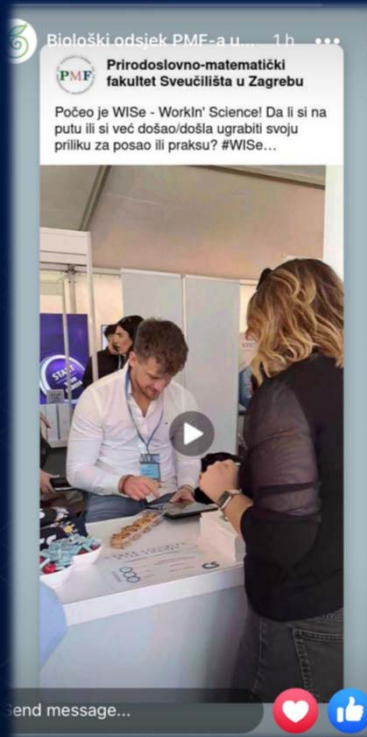
Da li **je**...



Je li...



Je li **hoće**...



Posuđenice/tuđice:
Kvaliteta, period, vertikalno, grupa, (in)direktno, sistem, kategorija, maksimalno, abundancija...

'Hiperkorektnost'
Htjeo, vidjeo, ...

Paronimi

vapnenjački / vapneni / vapnenasti
elektronski / elektronički / električni

Česte pogreške

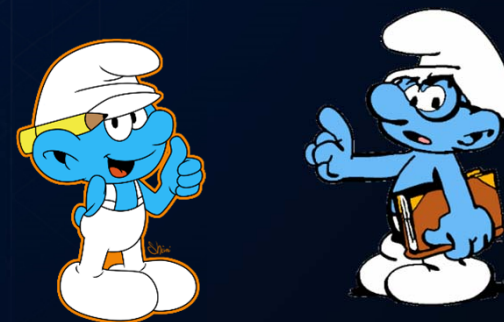
Č i Ć / je i ije

Futur

Koristit ćemo metodu... = Metodu ćemo koristiti

Futur 2.

- ☒ Ako ćemo biti dobri, možda ćemo ugledati štrumpfove.
- ☒ Ako budemo dobri, možda ćemo ugledati štrumpfove.
- ☒ Ako budemo dobri, budemo ugledali štrumpfove.
- ☒ ☒ Budemo li dobri, možda ugledamo štrumpfove.



Česte pogreške

Pošto = nakon što ≠ budući da

Optimalno, ekstremno, maksimalno ⇒ ne stupnjuju se
Bitno, savršeno ⇒ ne valja stupnjevati

Često puta, nekoliko alternativa, *Vremensko razdoblje*

U mogućnosti, u potpunosti

Bez da ⇒ A da ne

⇒ iako, premda

⇒ glagolski prilog

⇒ glagolska imenica

Srušio me (je), a da me nije ispitao

iako me nije ispitao

ne ispitavši me

bez ispita



Gregurić je sedamdesetih godina vrlo čvrsto definirao svoj prepoznatljivi slikarski stil, slikarski profil i osebujuan stil oslanjajući se na virtuozno poznavanje tehničke vještine, akceptirajući tradiciju iskustva "molvarskog segmenta" unutar podravskog likovnog kruga, a prije svega poštujući potrebu i nagon da progovori vlastitim osobenim jezikom.

Formirajući se na standardiziranoj poetici molvarskog izričaja, dakle na liniji Kovačićevog slikarskog svjetonazora i dugo noseći sasvim prepoznatljive elemente tog "stila" (raslinje, kuće, kolorit, atmosfera) Gregurić je, prihvaćajući tu dominantnu ikonosferu, uviđao da se ni najsajnije epigonstvo ne može ravnati s najlošijim primjerom zasnivanja vlastitog načina izražavanja.

Materijal(i) i metode

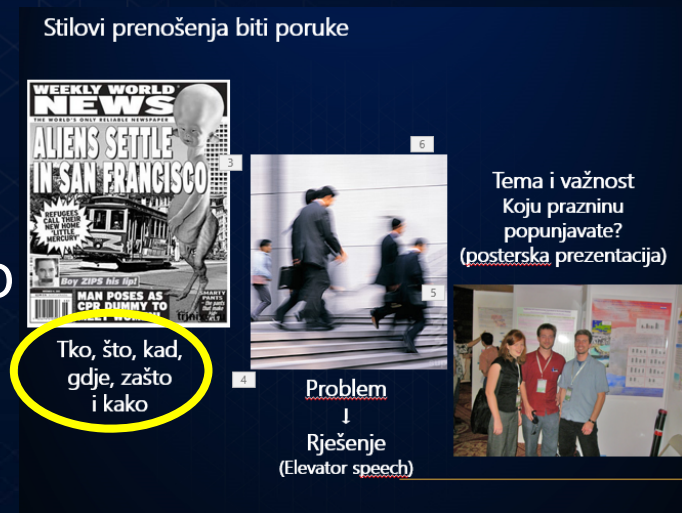
Pojedinosti koje omogućuju PONOVLJIVOST
Pisano za stručnjaka!

objasniti koju smo metodu koristili **ZA ŠTO** i **ZAŠTO!**
(posebno za matematičke metode: Koristili smo ANOVA-u **da**
utvrdimo razlike između skupina podataka **jer** su podaci bili
normalno raspodijeljeni)

Katkada (u ekologiji i često)
treba točno opisati i mjesto

Dobro napisane MiM svjedoče o
razini Vaše kompetentnosti!

*Mogu li ponoviti sav rad na osnovi
napisanog u ovom poglavlju?*



Materijal(i) i metode

Tips 'n' tricks

Počnite s pisanjem Materijala i metoda tijekom (i prije) rada/pokusa.

Uskladite **redoslijed** opisa metoda s redoslijedom rezultata dobivenih tim metodama.

Provjerite je li opisana svaka metoda koju ste koristili, čak i kratak navod npr. "Testovi toksina izvedeni su prema (izvor)."

Navedite izvor za objavljene postupke;
Navedite sve preinake objavljenog.

Obrazložite upotrebu metoda - posebno statističkih.

Rezultati

*Not everything that counts can be counted,
and not everything that can be counted counts.*



Pažljivo odaberite samo relevantne rezultate

Pažljivo odaberite što i koliko rezultata će ići u priloge

Što je moguće prikažite grafički.

NE opisujte slike doslovno u tekstu - NE PONAVLJAJTE

Priloge citirajte redoslijedno i pravodobno

Rezultati trebaju 'pravocrtno napredovati'

Odvajajte različite rezultate u različite pasuse (čak poglavlja!)
grupirajte slične rezultate u susjedne pasuse

Kako ostvariti logički slijed priče?

Povezujte!

Fraza 1 – fraza 2 – fraza 3...

Pasus A – pasus B – pasus C...

Uvod-rezultati; rezultati-rasprava; rasprava-uvod



Kako ostvariti logički slijed priče?

Povezujte!

Uvod-rezultati-rasprava

Uvod

Species occurring in intermittent headwater streams can be very sensitive to natural and anthropogenic alterations that increase aridity and water abstraction

Rezultati

Low flows or isolated pools during summer were generally associated with warmer water, lower dissolved oxygen and slightly higher pH...

Streams showed different temporal patterns concerning the presence of invertebrates characteristic of lotic (EPT) and lentic habitats (OCH) and related to extreme conditions (Diptera and Oligochaeta).

Kako ostvariti logički slijed priče?

Povezujte!

Uvod-rezultati-rasprava

Rezultati

Low flows or isolated pools during summer were generally associated with warmer water, lower dissolved oxygen and slightly higher pH. ...

Streams showed different temporal patterns concerning the presence of *invertebrates* characteristic of lotic (EPT) and lentic habitats (OCH) and related to extreme conditions (Diptera and Oligochaeta)

Rasprava

The loss of *taxon richness* with the incidence of *dry periods* was as expected (e.g. Williams, 1987). Genus richness in the present study was slightly higher than that found in Alpine streams, although genus composition was somewhat different (Maiolini & Lencioni, 2001).

Rasprava

Stavlja vaše istraživanje u kontekst

Pokazuje da ste svjesni prethodnih argumenta (i onih koji se slažu s Vašim rezultatima i onih koji se ne slažu).



Falsifikation/Falsifizierung

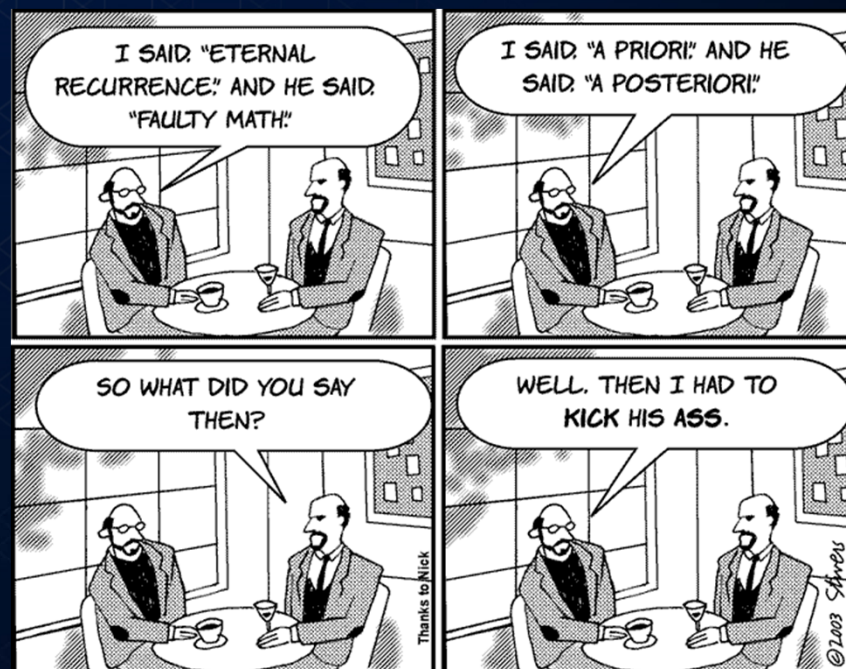
Falsifiability

*Opovrgljivost**

Svojstvo teze da može biti opovrgnuta empirijski/opitom.



Popper, K. (1935).
Logik der Forschung.
Springer.



**primjenjivo na sve elemente znanstvenog rasuđivanja*

Rasprava

Stavlja vaše istraživanje u kontekst



Pokazuje da ste svjesni prethodnih argumenta (i onih koji se slažu s Vašim rezultatima i onih koji se ne slažu).

Prema njima se valja jasno odrediti i stav potkrijepiti smislenim argumentima (koherentno).

Načelo: Posebno → opće

NE RASPRAVLJATI NI O ČEMU ŠTO NIJE IZNESENO U REZULTATIMA
(ILI METODAMA)

Rasprava

Istaknuti veze, nedostatke veza, neočekivane rezultate
ponudite objašnjenja rezultata
ŠTO REZULTATI ZNAČE

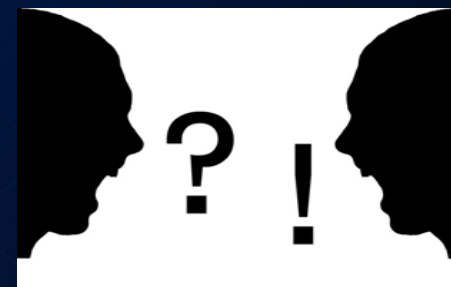
Spekulirati se (baš i ne) smije*

Ne pretjerivati

Odvajati logičke cjeline rasprave u pasuse

Ne ponavljati rezultate**

Istaknuti zaključke koji nameću buduća istraživanja



**Don't raise your
voice,
Improve your
argument**

Rasprava

The grazers are the guild that is the most affected overall. Their abundance decreased the most and their recovery is least downstream of the disturbance source. The suspended particles limit their food resources by eroding the substrate (at fast flow) on one hand and by covering the substrate surface (at slow flow) thus changing the stream metabolism (Parkhill & Gulliver, 2002; Larsen et al., 2009).

SUMIRANJE REZULTATA



USPOREDBA I OBJAŠNJENJE

Rasprava

'REKAPITULACIJA'

UVODA

Riverine floodplains are complex ecosystems that undergo continuous change. River movements cause expansion, contraction, and fragmentation creating a shifting mosaic of habitats. Exchange processes between ecological habitats depend on permeability of ecotones (Brunke and Gonser 1997), which is a function of the medium and can be calculated as the ratio of pore volume to the total volume of a given sample (Davis 1969 in Brunke and Gonser 1997). Therefore, permeability of the sediment and consequently the amount of time needed for the incoming water from a flood wave to infiltrate through its layers is affected by the grain size, shape and surface roughness.

Results from my research are consistent with the results obtained by Doering (2007) ...

'REKAPITULACIJA'

REZULTATA

Među tri postaje na longitudinalnom profilu u hidrosustavu Plitvičkih jezera sadržaj usitnjene organske tvari se smanjuje u nizvodnom smjeru (od postaje Okrugljak do postaje Novakovića Brod) unatoč sličnim karakteristikama vode, dna, te okolne i vodene vegetacije kao izvora usitnjene organske tvari odnosno čimbenika zadržavanja usitnjene organske tvari na istraživanim postajama.

Smanjenje količine pohranjenog detritusa može biti posljedica drukčije geomorfološke slike između gornjih i donjih jezera

Rasprava

Opravdano navođenje (ponavljanje) rezultata

The intensity of disturbance is indicated by 85% loss of abundance immediately downstream of the quarry and 60% less taxa 1.5 km downstream of the disturbance source. Doeg & Koehn (1994) report similar changes during the siltation stress (64% less abundance and 40% less taxa). We attribute more severe disruption in our study to prolonged and allogenic nature of disturbance in our study causing the additional chemical changes (Kim et al., 2007).



Rasprava

Nepristranost u raspravi

*Passive filterer taxa are known to be sensitive to siltation disturbances (Wood & Armitage, 1997; Weigelhofer & Waringer, 2003). Even though the results of our study generally confirm such findings, **these results should be taken cautiously** because their abundance was very low along our study reach.*



Prilozi:

Slike

Tablice

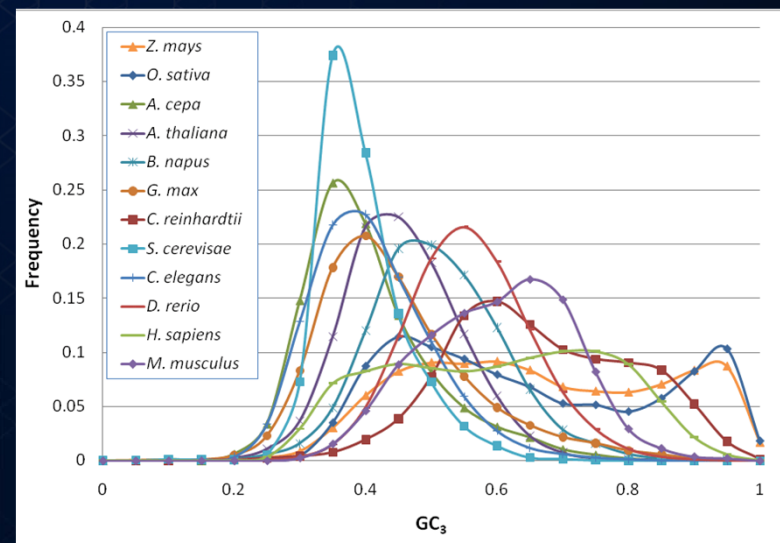
Zašto koristiti priloge?

Omogućuju lakše usvajanje i uspoređivanje podataka

Bolje koriste prostor

Skreću pažnju na važno

Minimize the ratio of ink-to-data
Edward Tufte, Yale



Slike i tablice

(Figures and tables)

Pravila:

Prilozi moraju biti samorazumljivi

Manje je više - težite jednostavnosti

Koristite samo za najvažnije rezultate za slijed misli u tekstu

Priloge se označujte i citirajte u tekstu redosljedno

Slike podnaslovljujte, a tablice nadnaslovljujte

(Naslov nije grafički dio slike)

Tendencije/obrasci → slike, apsolutne vrijednosti → tablice

Svaki prilog pripremajte na zasebnom listu/datoteci

Svaki prilog mora biti citiran u tekstu



Slike i tablice

Pravila:



Slike su prezentacija podataka, tablice su spremišta podataka

Prilozi ne smiju imati pozadinu (ink-data!)

Pazite na dimenzije slike i njenih elemenata (prijelom pri tisku)

Koristite crte pogreške (*error bars*; npr. SD) gdje je moguće

U pripremi tablica koristite samo vodoravne linije

Navedite jedinice u naslovu stupca/retka tablice

Koristite napomene ili fusnote za razjašnjavanje simbola iz tablice*

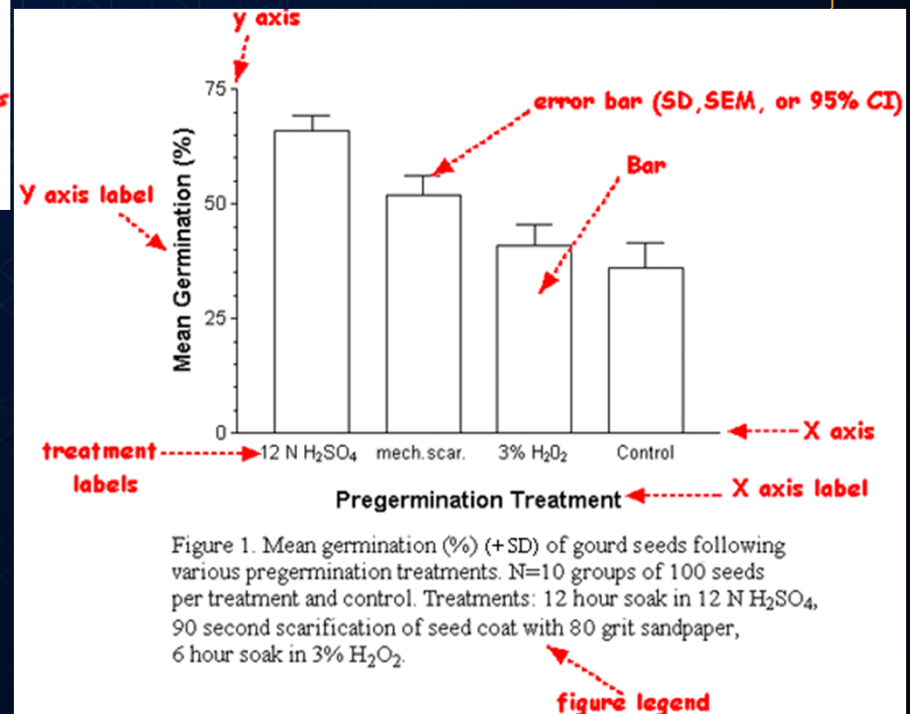
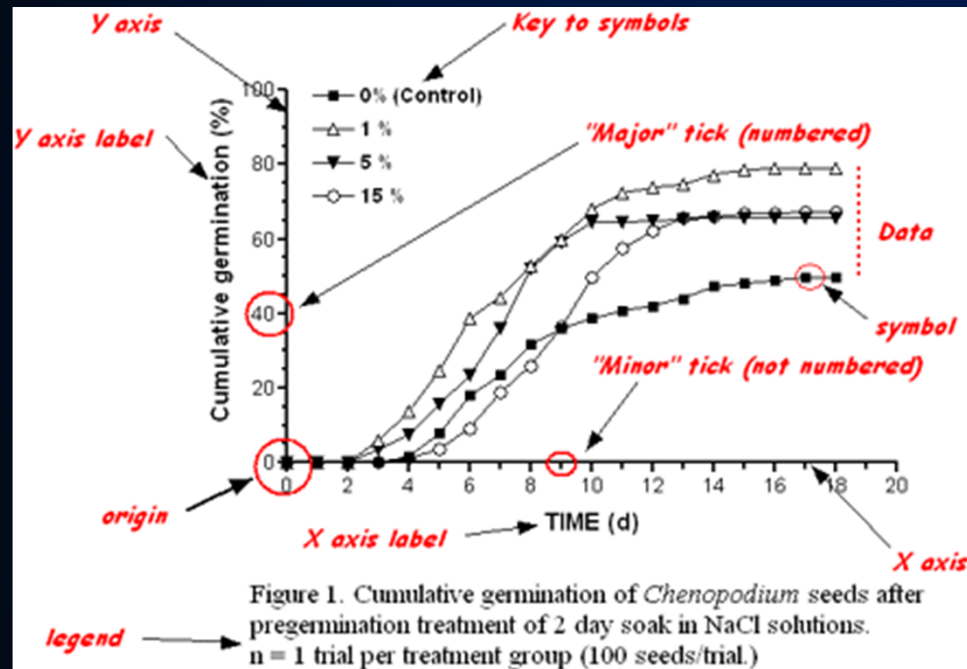
Pazite na decimalna mjesta

*napominjem da ovo može biti na ispitu

Tablica ili slika?

At site 1 the most frequent drift taxon over the entire sampling period was Cladocera ($41.4 \pm 19.4\%$ of all present taxa). Most common in the drift at site 2 were Simuliidae ($21.5 \pm 14.9\%$), Coleoptera ($19.6 \pm 3.3\%$) and Oligochaeta ($13.0 \pm 11.5\%$), while within the samples from site 3 the most frequently occurring taxon was Coleoptera ($18.3 \pm 2.5\%$). Drifting Coleoptera also had the highest proportion at sampling site 4 ($24.5 \pm 9.5\%$) and 5 ($17.7 \pm 3.3\%$). The most abundant taxon at site 6 was Cladocera ($19.8 \pm 13.7\%$)...

Slike - anatomija



Slike

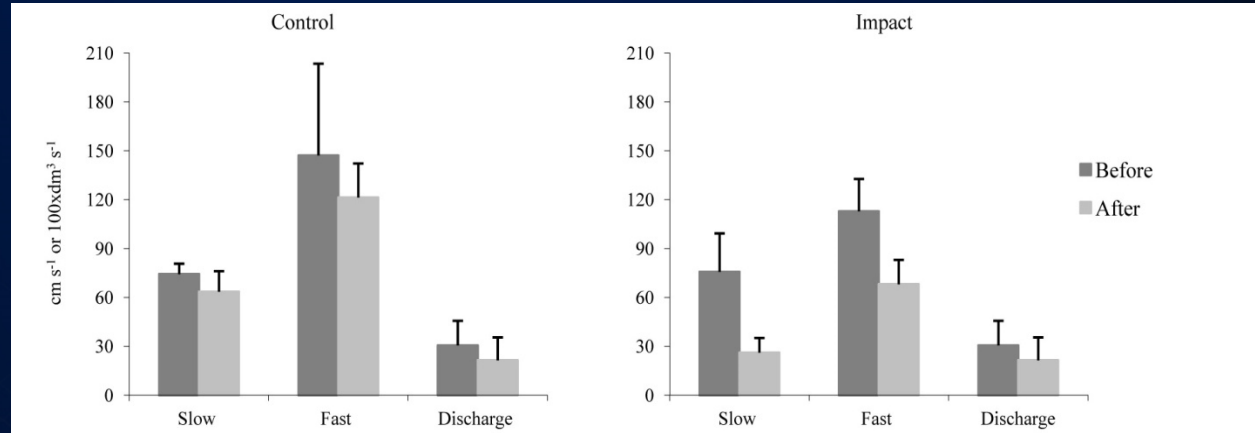
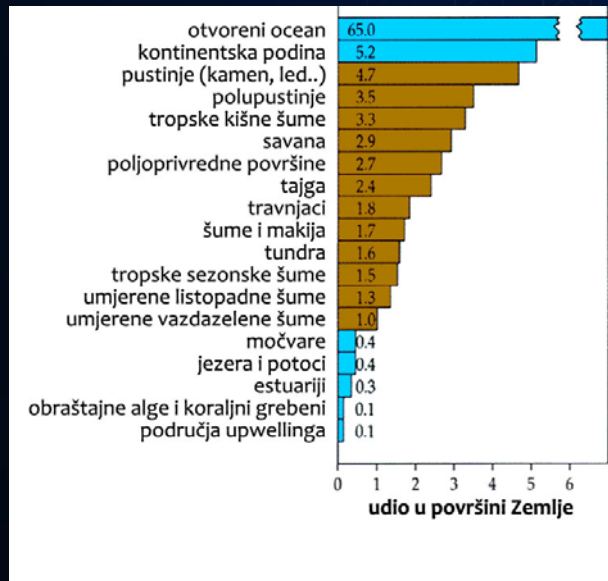
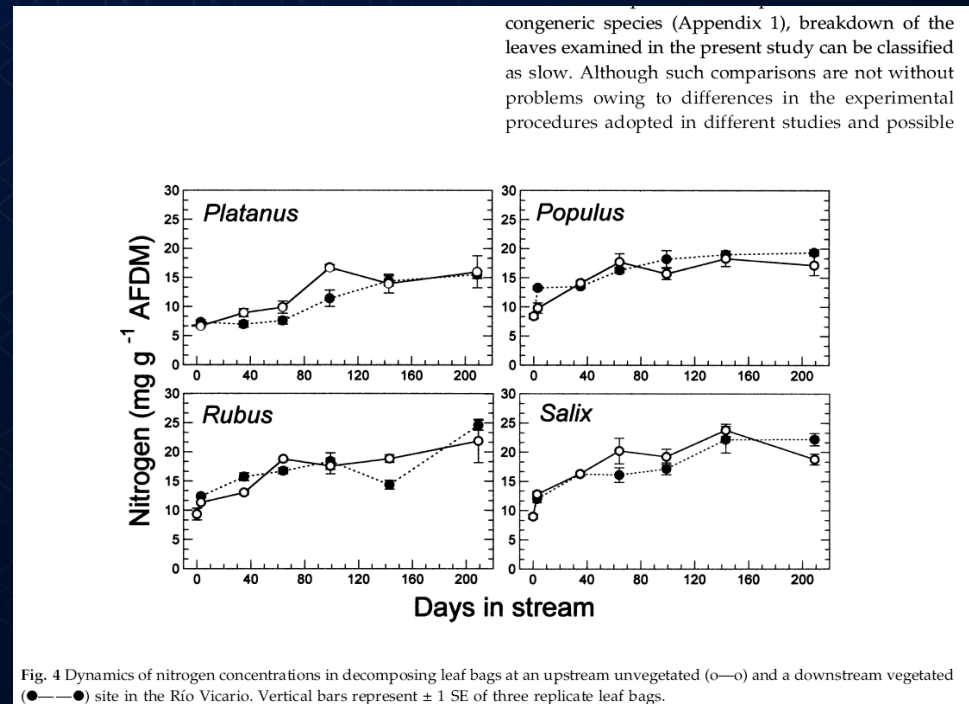


Figure 2. Mean flow velocity and discharge (+SD) on control and impact site before and after the macrophyte removal. Slow- habitats with flow velocity < 100 cm s⁻¹; Fast- habitats with flow velocity > 100 cm s⁻¹. Note that the Y-axis values are dual (cm s⁻¹ for flow velocity and 100x dm³ s⁻¹ for discharge).



?



Slike

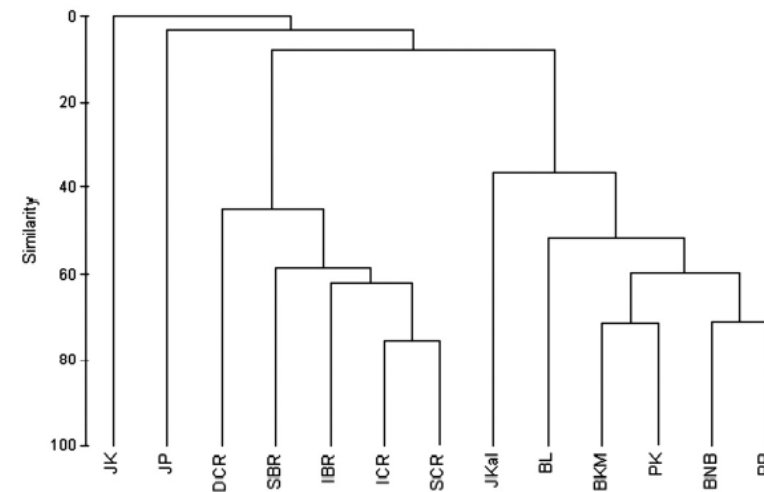


Fig. 2. Cluster analysis of the investigated locations on the basis of fauna composition.

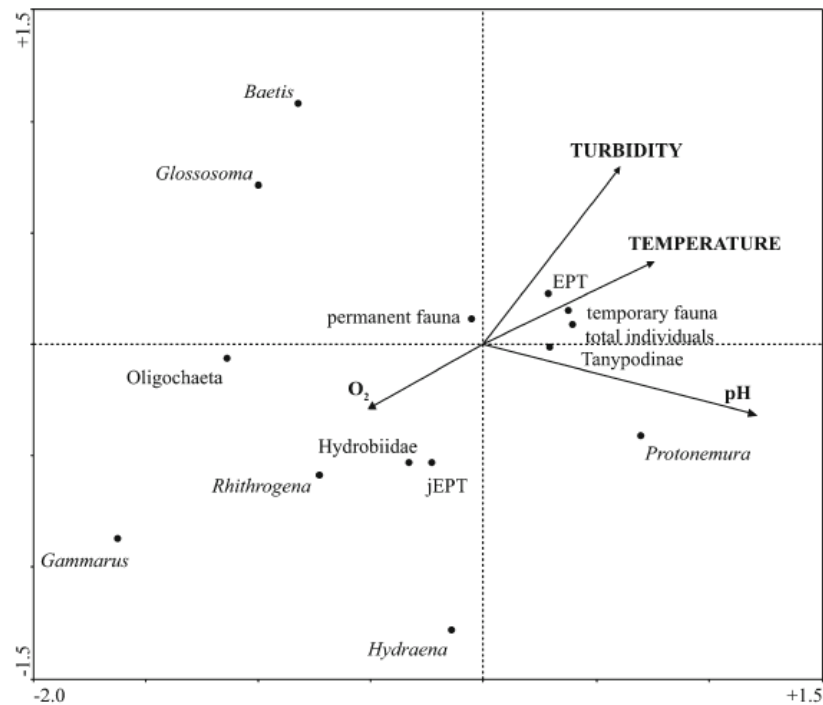


Fig. 3. Canonical correspondence analysis of selected biotic and abiotic variables at Bistra stream. Eigenvalues and species-environmental factors correlation for the first two axes are Axis 1: Eigenvalue = 0.099; $R = 0.83$, Axis 2: Eigenvalue = 0.040; $R = 0.73$. The two axes explain 88.2% of taxa-environment relation.

Slike

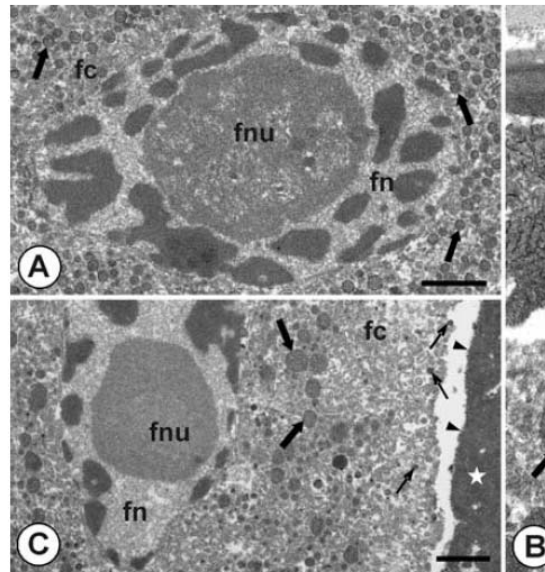


Fig. 3. Ultrastructure of the follicular epithelium and egg envelopes of *Brachyptera risi*, during choriogenesis. **A:** Fragment of follicular cell active in synthesis of eggshell precursors. The cytoplasm is filled with vesicles storing the precursors (black arrows). A prominent nucleus (fn) contains a large nucleolus (fnu). TEM; scale bar, 2 μ m. **B:** Axial section through the ovarian follicle. An oocyte (oc) covered with forming egg envelopes. Note in the cytoplasm of follicular cell numerous vesicles (black arrows) filled with materials similar to that forming the external layer of chorion (white asterisk). Follicular cell (fc); oocyte (oc); vitelline envelope (ve); one to four layers of common subsystem of chorion; paracrystalline layer (black star). TEM, scale bar, 2 μ m. **C:** Fragment of follicular cell during the final phase of choriogenesis. Note the less-frequent vesicles containing eggshell precursors (thick black arrows) and the electron-dense grains close to the apex of the follicular cell (thin black arrows) and also a thin layer of electron-dense material forming the extrachorion (black arrowheads) on the surface of chorion. Follicular cell nucleus (fn); follicular cell nucleolus (fnu). TEM; scale bar, 2 μ m.

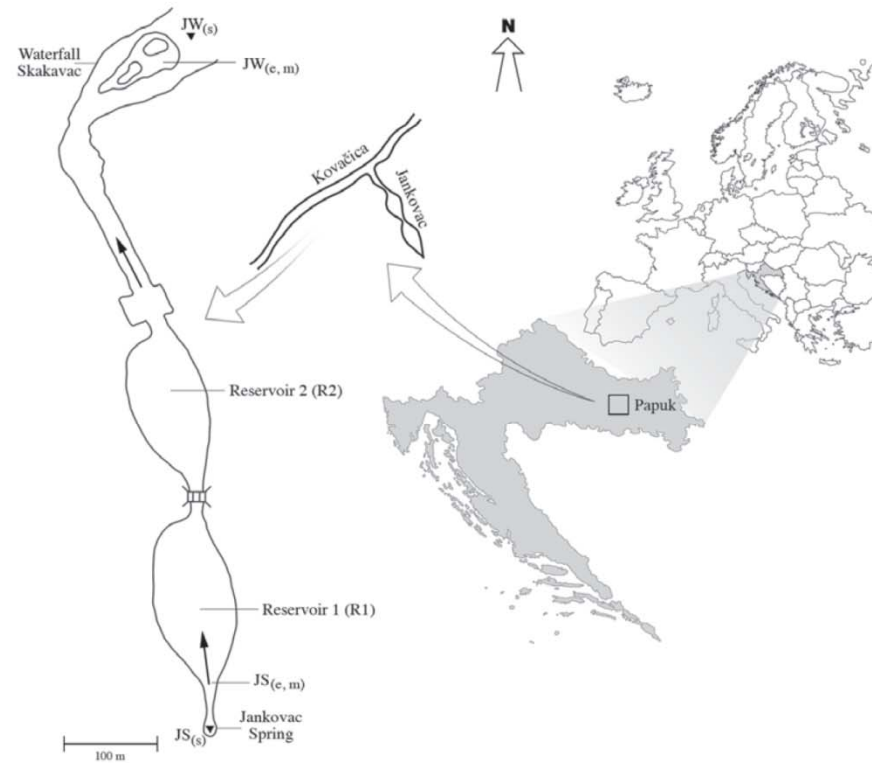
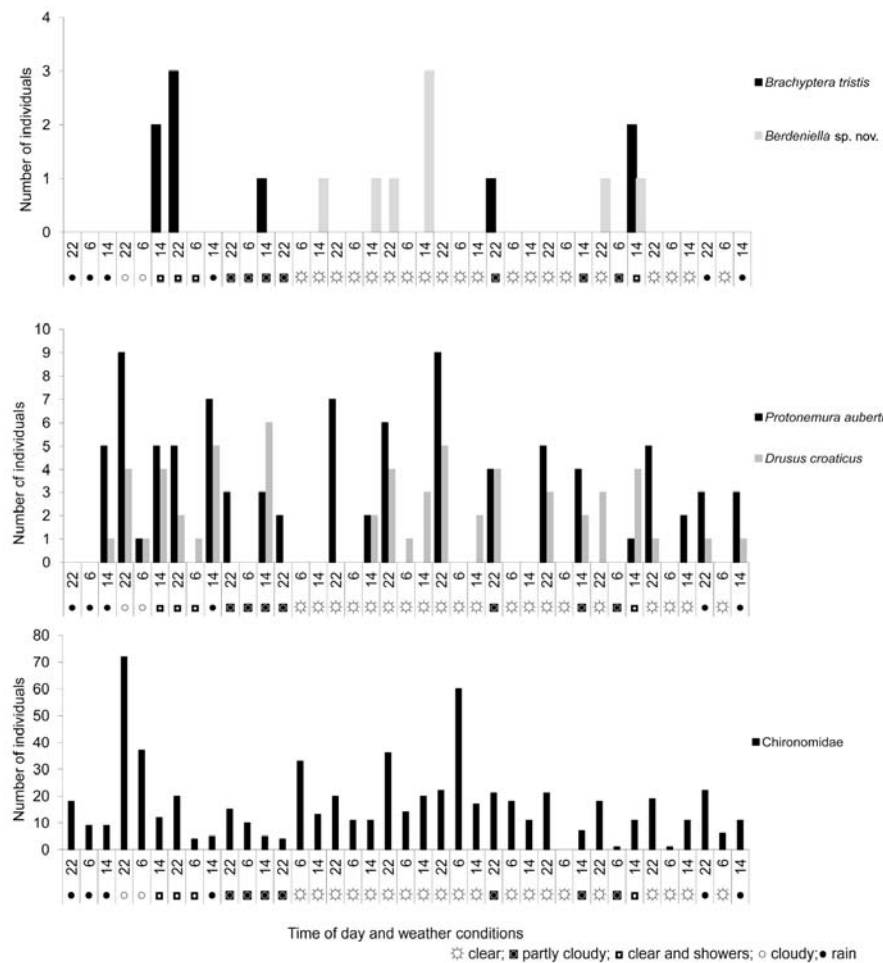


Fig. 1. Map of the Jankovac Stream (Papuk Nature Park) with marked sampling sites. JS_(s), Jankovac Spring, sampling site for seston; JS_(e,m), Jankovac Spring, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates; JW_(s), Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for seston; JW_(e,m), Jankovac Waterfall, sampling site for epiphyton and macroinvertebrates.

Slike



ili

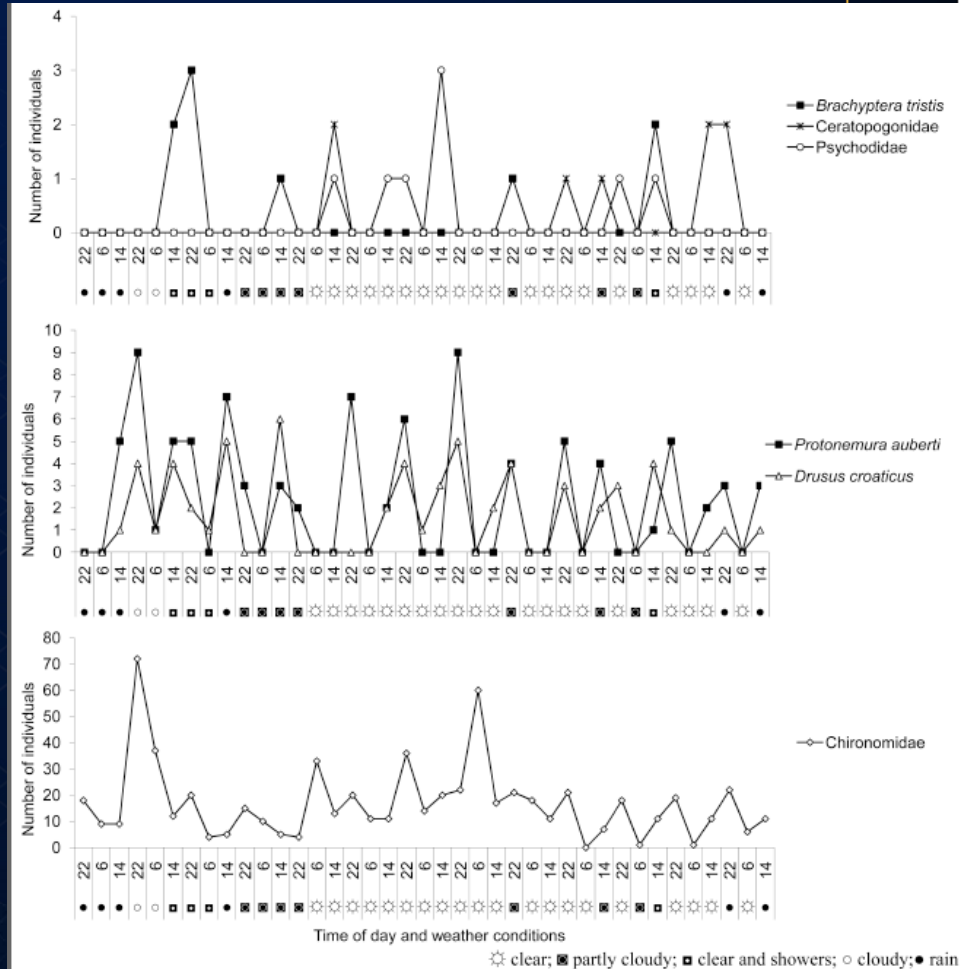
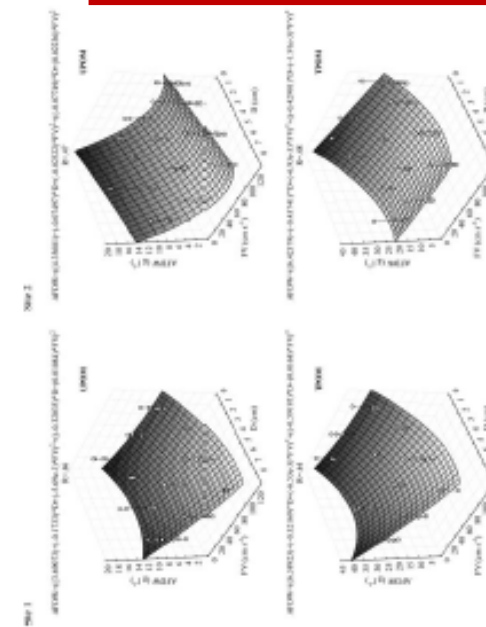
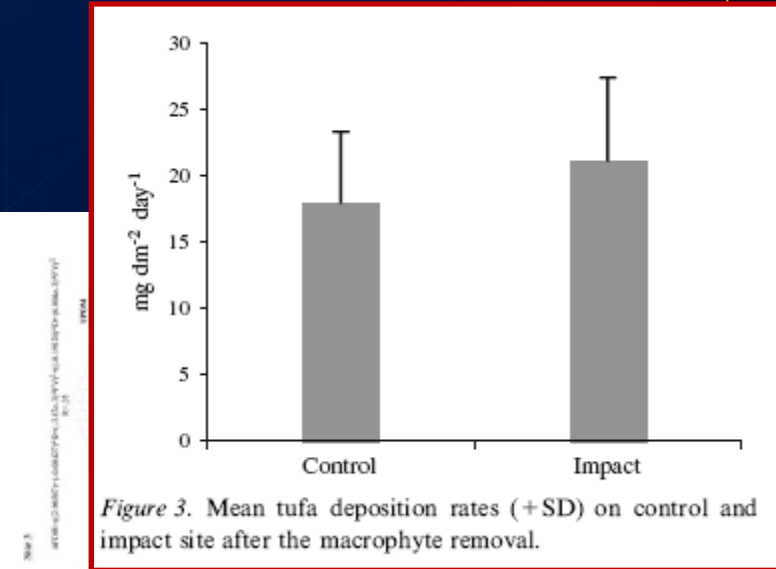
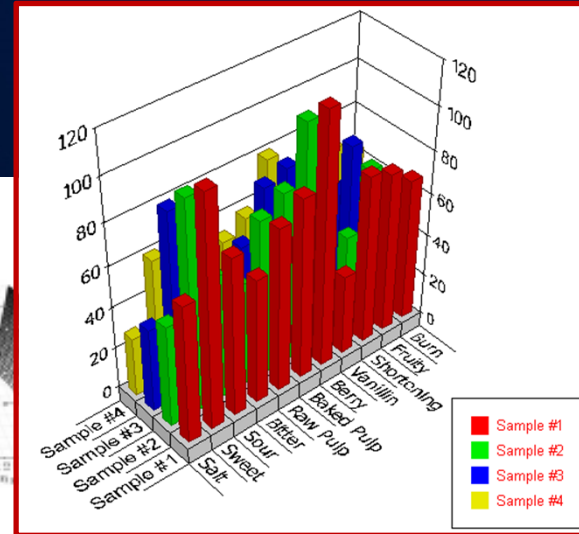
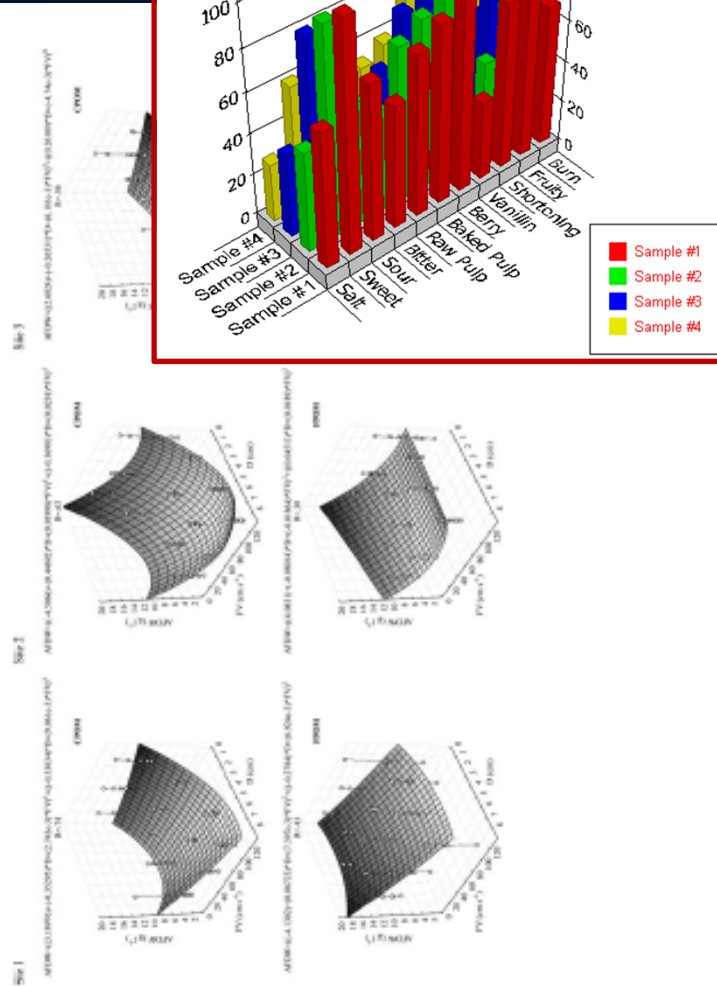


Figure 2. Emergence dynamics with respect to time of day and weather conditions at the spring during the study.

Slike



Slike

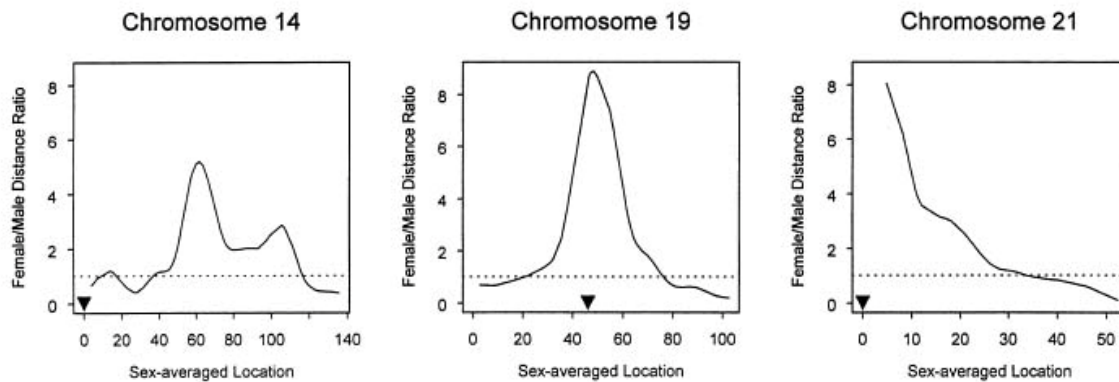
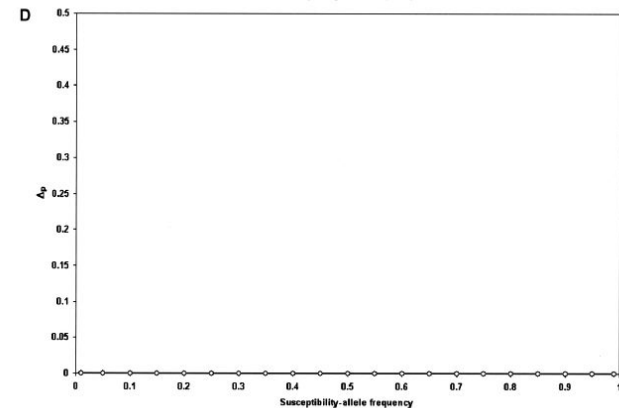
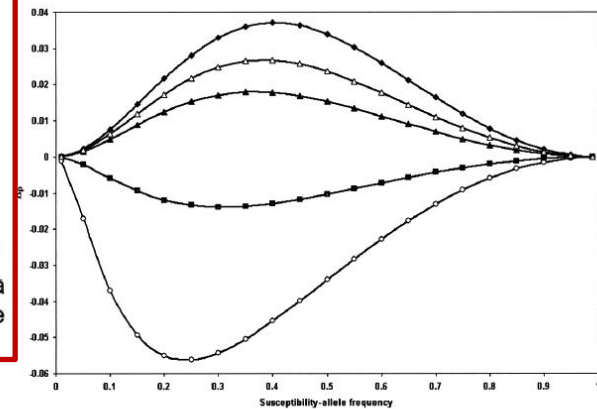
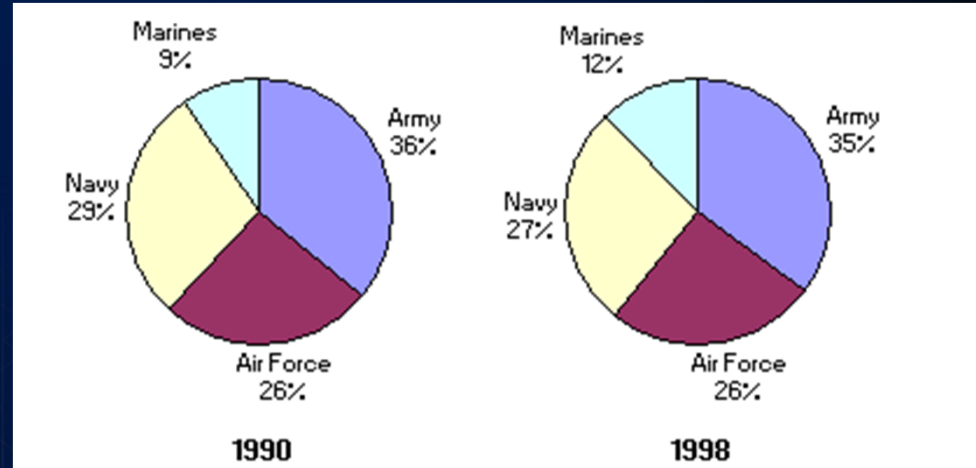
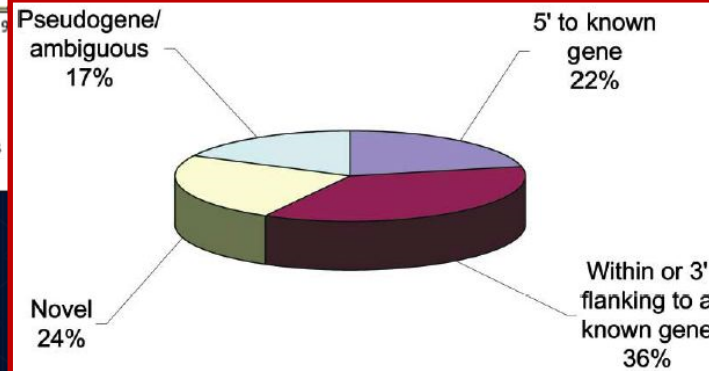
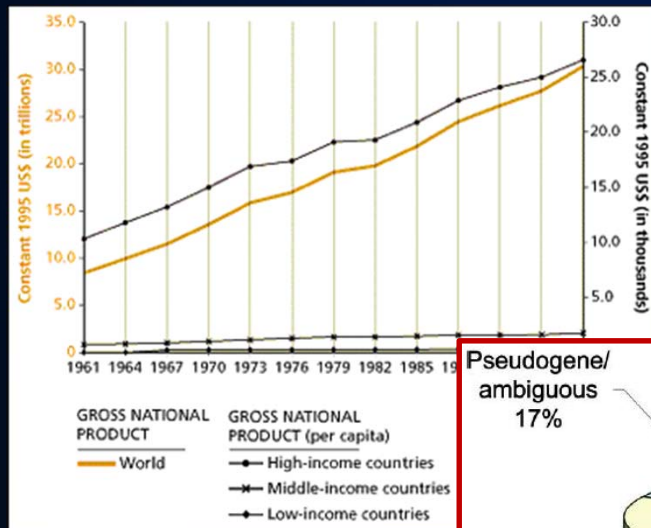


Figure 1 Plots of the female:male genetic-distance ratio against sex-averaged genetic location (in cM) along six selected chromosomes. Approximate locations of the centromeres are indicated by the triangles. The dashed lines correspond to equal female and male distances.

Slike

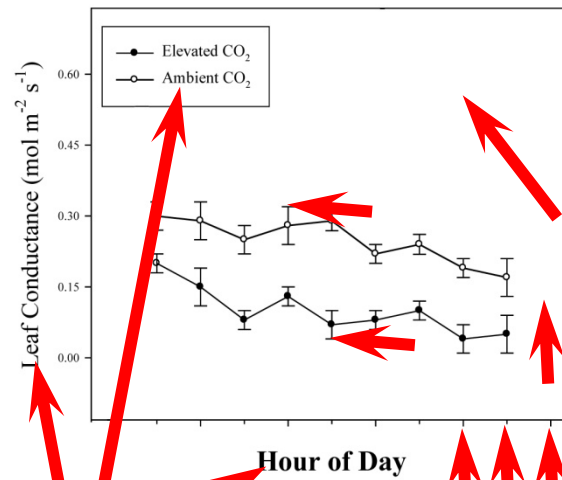


Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance under ambient CO₂ (open symbols) or elevated CO₂ (filled symbols) regimes

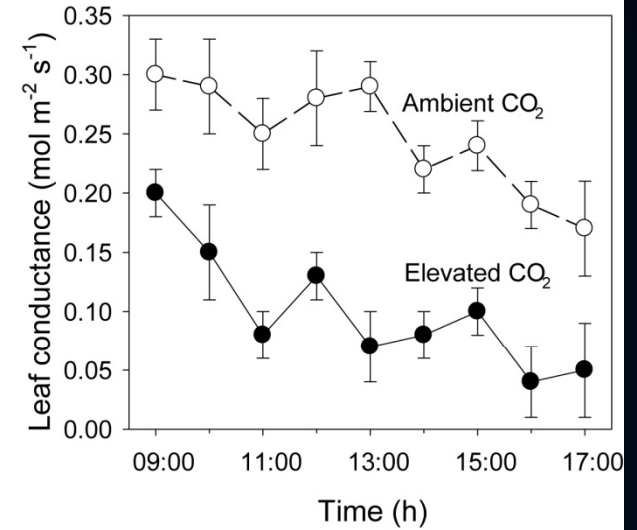


Fig. 2 Daytime leaf conductance of *Hordeum vulgare* (mean $\pm$ SE) grown under ambient CO₂ (380 μ mol mol⁻¹, --○--) or elevated CO₂ (560 μ mol mol⁻¹, —●—) regimes (n = 4 per treatment)

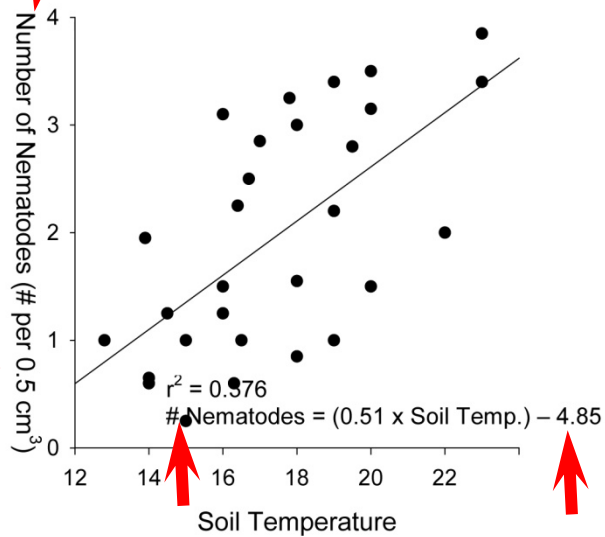


Fig. 3 Relationship between nematode density and soil temperature at 5 cm depth, $P = 0.0002$

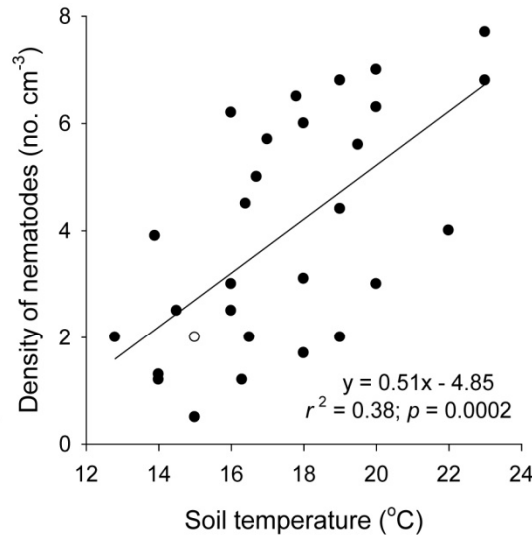


Fig. 3 Relationship between daily mean soil temperature at 5 cm depth and nematode density throughout the growing season, n = 29

Slike

panel-slike

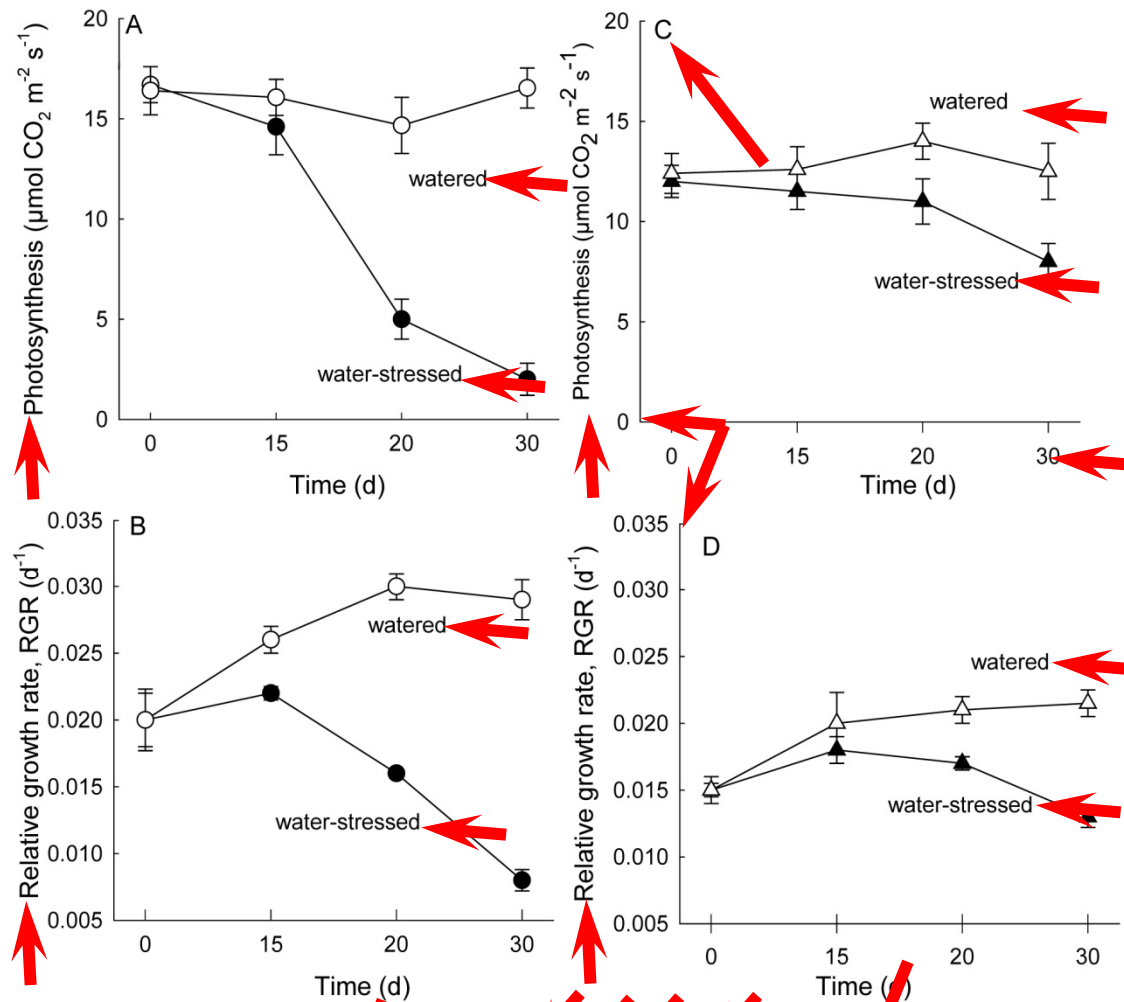


Fig. 5 Effect of drought on photosynthetic rate and relative growth rate of standard or dwarf *Pinus rigida* that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (open symbols) (n = 12). (a) Photosynthetic rate and (b) relative growth rate of standard individuals, (c) photosynthetic rate and (d) relative growth rate of dwarf individuals

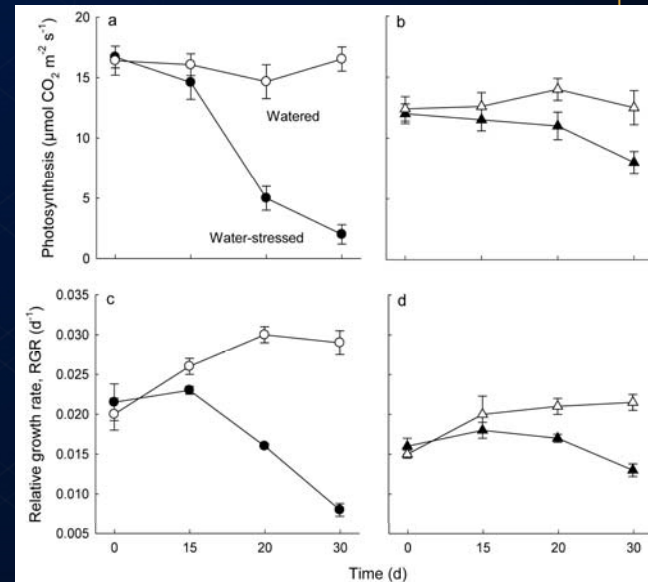


Fig. 5 Effect of drought on (a,b) photosynthetic rate and (c,d) relative growth rate of standard (circles) and dwarf (triangles) *Pinus rigida* individuals (n = 12) that were without water for 0, 15, 20, and 30 days (water-stressed, filled symbols) compared to well-watered plants (watered, open symbols)

