

What is an Annotation?

An annotation (also called an abstract or summary) is a brief, concise description of a scientific paper, article, or research work. Its purpose is to:

- Inform the reader about the content and scope of the work.
- Summarize key objectives, methods, results, and conclusions.
- Help readers decide whether to read the full paper.

Annotations are usually 150–250 words for articles, though the length may vary depending on journal requirements.

Stylistic Peculiarities of Annotations

Conciseness:

Only essential information is included; unnecessary details are omitted.

Sentences are short and clear.

Objectivity:

No personal opinions, evaluations, or commentary.

Focus on facts: what was done, how, and what was found.

Academic Style:

Formal language with neutral tone.

Use of scientific verbs: investigate, analyze, evaluate, demonstrate, indicate, reveal.

Logical Sequence:

Typically follows the structure: purpose → methods → results → conclusions/recommendations.

Terminology:

Use discipline-specific vocabulary accurately.

Avoid colloquial expressions.

Present or Past Tense:

Present tense for general statements and conclusions (This study investigates ...).

Past tense for specific methods or results (Data were collected ...).

Example Phrase Bank for Annotations:

“This study investigates ...”

“The aim of the research is ...”

“Methods included ...”

“Results indicate that ...”

“The findings suggest ...”

Annotation Example

Title: Occupational Health Risks in Metalworking Industries

Annotation:

This paper reviews current literature on occupational hazards in metalworking industries, including exposure to heavy metals, high temperatures, and noise. The study summarizes findings from multiple peer-reviewed sources and analyzes prevention strategies. The review highlights the importance of personal protective equipment (PPE), workplace ventilation, and employee training programs. Key challenges include

underreporting of occupational diseases and the need for updated safety regulations. The paper concludes that implementing comprehensive health and safety policies reduces risks and improves workers' well-being. Recommendations for future research include longitudinal studies on long-term exposure effects and evaluation of new safety technologies.