

Thinking Skills and Research Methods -2

***Summarized & Presented
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ARTICLE VERSUS JOURNAL

ARTICLE

An article is a written composition in prose, usually nonfiction, on a specific topic, forming an independent part of a publication

Several pages long

Typically has an abstract, headings and sub-headings and a bibliography at the end

JOURNAL

A journal is a collection of scholarly articles written by researchers and other experts

Contains several articles

Each journal is an issue; a set of issues makes a volume. In general, each year has a separate volume

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What is Research?

- Research = Solve problems that have no known solution by **anyone** in the world
- Research \neq Learning from books, papers, news reports, professors ... Anything that can be learned, by definition, is **not** research
- "Searching online" is **not** research
- Why to do research?
 - Understand the world
 - Solve new problems
 - Improve existing solutions



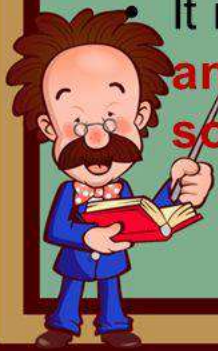
What is Research?

The process used to collect information and data for the purpose of making business decisions.

It is defined as a scientific and systematic research on a particular topic with pertinent information

What is RESEARCH all about?

- Research includes any gathering of data, information and facts for the **advancement of knowledge**. (M. Shuttleworth)
- Research is simply the process of **finding solutions to problem** after thorough study and analysis of the situational factors.
- It is gathering of information needed to **answer a question**, and thereby help in **solving a problem**.



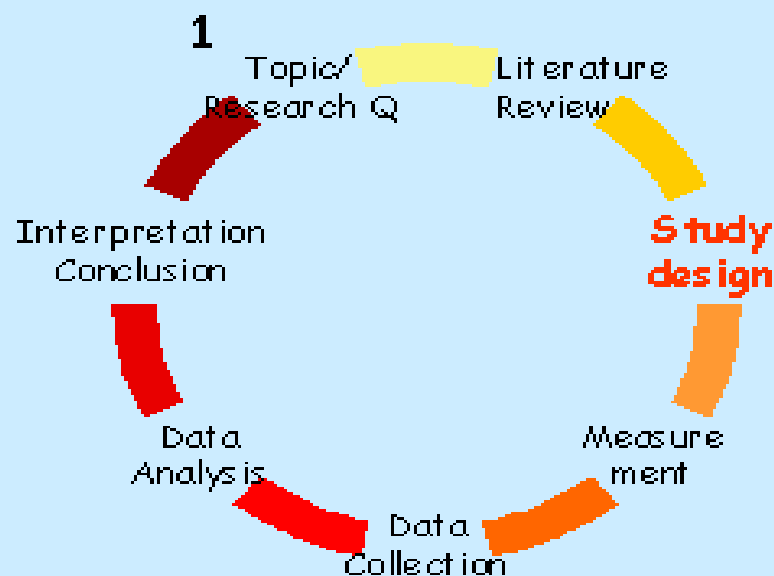
What Research is not?

1. Research is not ***mere information gathering*** e.g. searching the internet or library for information. This is merely information gathering
2. Research is not ***transportation of facts*** from one location to another
3. Research is not ***reassembling and recording facts or information without interpretation.***
4. Research is not a ***catchword to get attention***

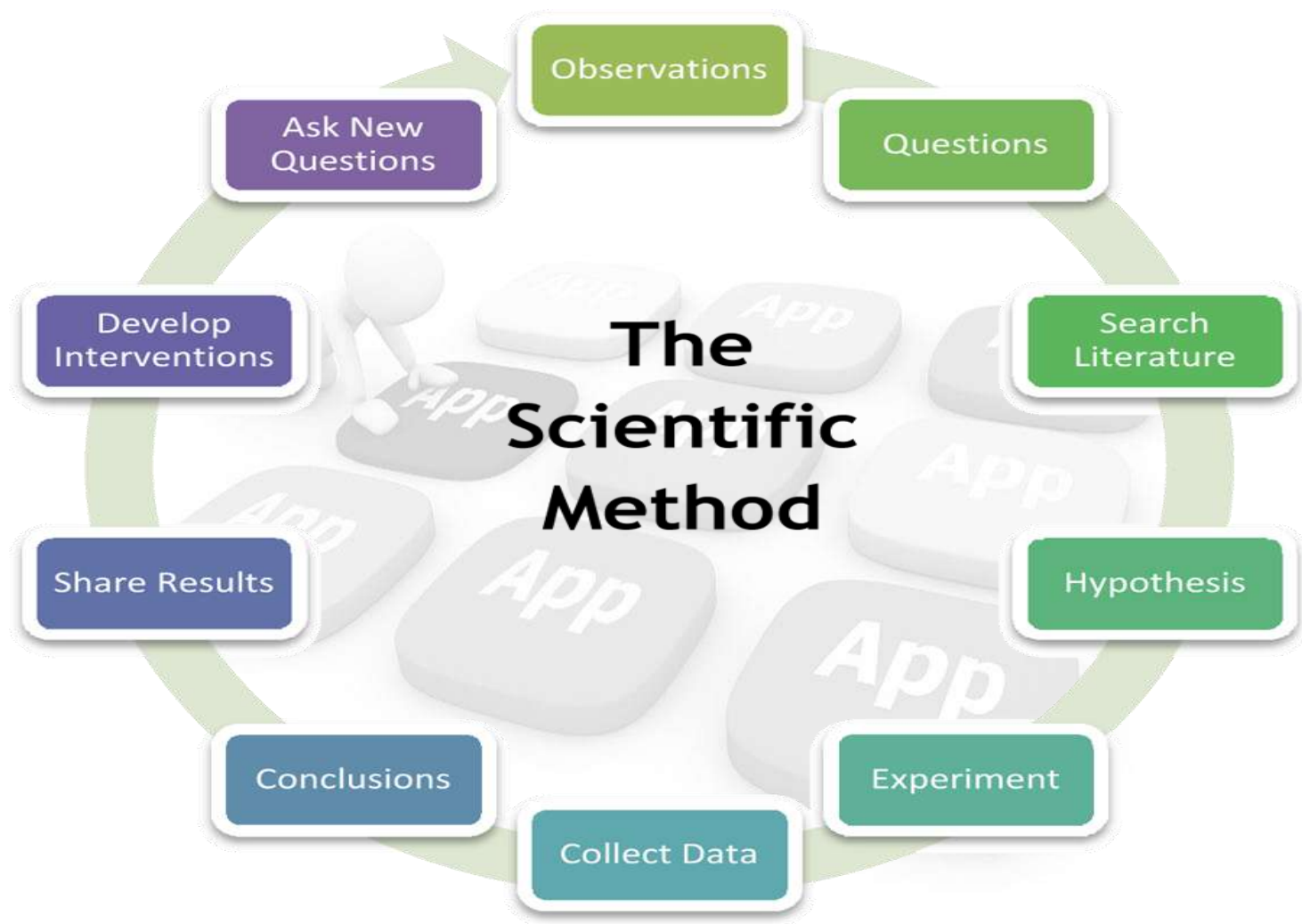
What is Research Methodology?

- **Research is the systematic approach to obtaining and confirming new and reliable knowledge”**
- **Systematic and orderly (following a series of steps)**
- **Purpose is new knowledge, which must be reliable**
- **This is a general definition which applies to all disciplines**

Research Process







What is Citing? What is a Citation?

- ❑ **CITING** is giving credit to the source of the information you are using. It didn't come from your brain, so you have to give that person credit!!
- ❑ **A CITATION** is the tag you put at the end of a piece of information you borrowed from another source. Even if the information you used is a paraphrase and you put it into your own words, you still **MUST, MUST, MUST** include a citation at the end of the sentence/paragraph. Without it, it's plagiarism.
- ❑ *****NOTE: All citations within the research paper will also be extended and given a full entry on the Works Cited page.**

author publication date article title journal title

Stephens, RL (1992). Imagery: a treatment for nursing student anxiety. *Journal of Nursing Education* 31, pg. 314-320. Retrieved August 15, 2001, from CINAHL database.

pages date viewed online database name volume

The diagram illustrates the components of a citation. Red arrows point from labels to specific parts of the citation text: 'author' points to 'Stephens, RL', 'publication date' points to '(1992)', 'article title' points to 'Imagery: a treatment for nursing student anxiety', 'journal title' points to 'Journal of Nursing Education', 'pages' points to '314-320', 'date viewed online' points to 'Retrieved August 15, 2001', 'database name' points to 'CINAHL', and 'volume' points to '31'.

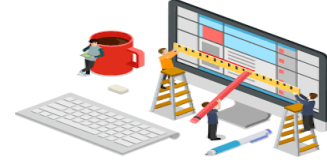
- **What is "citation":** is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source.
- **What is Quote:** repeat or copy out (a group of words from a text or speech), typically with an indication that one is not the original author or speaker.
- **What is plagiarism:** the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.
- **What is paraphrasing:** Express the meaning of (the writer or speaker or something written or spoken) using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity.
- **What is bibliography:** A list of the books of a specific author or publisher, or on a specific subject. A list of the books referred to in a scholarly work, typically printed as an appendix. The history or systematic description of books, their authorship, printing, publication, editions, etc.
- **What is Reference:** Action of mentioning or alluding to something. The use of a source of information in order to ascertain something. Provide (a book or article) with citations of sources of information. Mention or refer to.
- **What is Thesis:** A long essay or dissertation involving personal research, written by a candidate for a college degree.
- **What is Periodicals:** are publications that are published regularly, or periodically, such as newspapers, magazines, and journals.



What Is Citation?

A "citation" is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source. It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again, including:

- information about the author
- the title of the work
- the name and location of the company that published your copy of the source
- the date your copy was published
- the page numbers of the material you are borrowing



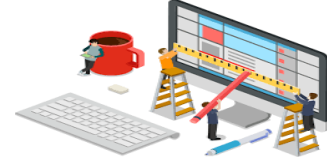
Why should I cite sources?

Giving credit to the original author by citing sources is the only way to use other people's work without plagiarizing.

But there are a number of other reasons to cite sources:

citations are extremely helpful to anyone who wants to find out more about your ideas and where they came from not all sources are good or right -- your own ideas may often be more accurate or interesting than those of your sources.

Proper citation will keep you from taking the rap for someone else's bad ideas citing sources shows the amount of research you've done citing sources strengthens your work by lending outside support to your ideas



Doesn't citing make my work seem less original?

Not at all. On the contrary, citing sources actually helps your reader distinguish your ideas from those of your sources. This will actually emphasize the originality of your own work.

When do I need to cite?

Whenever you borrow words or ideas, you need to acknowledge their source.

The following situations almost always require citation:

- whenever you use quotes
- whenever you paraphrase
- whenever you use an idea that someone else has already expressed
- whenever you make specific reference to the work of another
- whenever someone else's work has been critical in developing your own ideas.



Importance Of Citation In Academic Writing

By using citation one can give more accurate facts and figures for a topic for scientific work. It gives gestures to the reader that accuracy and authenticated resources are being used.

By using citations in academic paper students give assurance to their readers that the material they are writing is proved previously.

They learn how to put old evidence in their own individual way. Basically, the citation is an extension of your work to show the reader that you have done proper research on your work. It makes student's work more representable and impressive.



Reasons For Using Proper Citation Sources

The major reason you use citations in your college papers is to give the credit to other people's hard work. This removes plagiarism allegations and distinguishes the words and ideas from the ideas of others.

Other factors for the use of citations include:

Direct your reader to the research you conducted: People who study research papers are using them to find out more about existing research. They can do more research by referring your reader to the same source you used. The basic format for correct citations minimizes uncertainty and guarantees accuracy.

Provide credibility to your paper: When you write your paper, you would like to show your professor and other readers that you've found the most up-to-date study. You will need to use specialists in their field to cite reliable sources.



Parts Of Citations

There are two parts to a citation:

In-Text Citation

If you're using a direct quote, or if you describe or paraphrase another person's work, you must give them some credit. You do this by putting an in-text quote that guides your reader to the full source information.

Bibliography Citation

The second section of the quote is the full source material. At the end of your article, you put this in an alphabetical sequence. This list is called a bibliography, a reference page, or the works cited tab, depending on the type you use to format your document.

POPULAR TYPES OF CITATIONS

And Their Usage

MLA

This style is used by humanitarian academic writers.

APA

This citation style is followed in educational, sciences, and psychological academic writings.

Chicago

Chicago is commonly used in business, History, and fine arts writings.

IEEE

IEEE citation style is used primarily for electronics, engineering, telecommunications, computer science.



Works Cited list Books

Here is the basic format for a **book** entry in a Works Cited list.

Author's last name, Author's first name. Book Title. City of publication: Publisher's name, **year of publication**.



Hughes, Langston. The Big Sea, An Autobiography.
New York: Hill and Wang, **1963**.

Works Cited list

Citing nonprint sources: Web site

Here's the basic format for a **Web site** entry for the Works Cited list. ▼

Author's last name, Author's first name (if known).
"Document Title." Title of Web Site. day Month year of
publication (or last update). Name of Sponsoring
Institution. day Month year of access <URL>. ▼

"Faces of the Renaissance." Drop Me Off in
Harlem. 20 March 2007. The John F. Kennedy Center
for the Performing Arts. 20 Nov. 2008
<[http://artsedge.kennedy-center.org/exploring/
harlem/facesmain_text.html](http://artsedge.kennedy-center.org/exploring/harlem/facesmain_text.html)>.

Works Cited list

Periodicals

Here's the basic format for a **magazine article** entry for the Works Cited list.

Author's last name, Author's first name. "Article Title."
Magazine Name day Month year: **page number(s)**.

Philipson, Robert. "The Harlem Renaissance As Postcolonial Phenomenon." African American Review 1 Sept. 2006: **145-160**.

If the article isn't printed on consecutive pages, give the first page and a plus sign.

Dinerstein, Joel. "Music, Memory, and Cultural Identity in the Jazz Age." American Quarterly May 2003: **303+**.