

of Research Writing (IMRAD STYLE)

Objectives

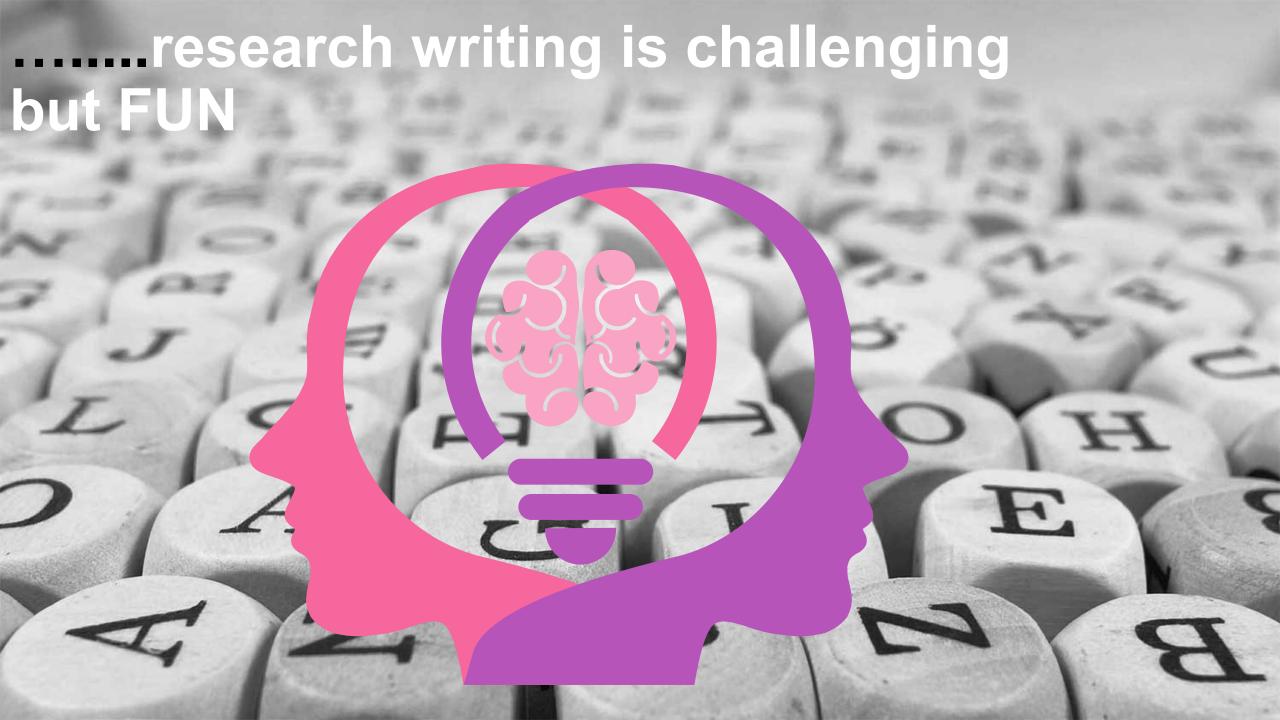


Understand the Research Writing Context

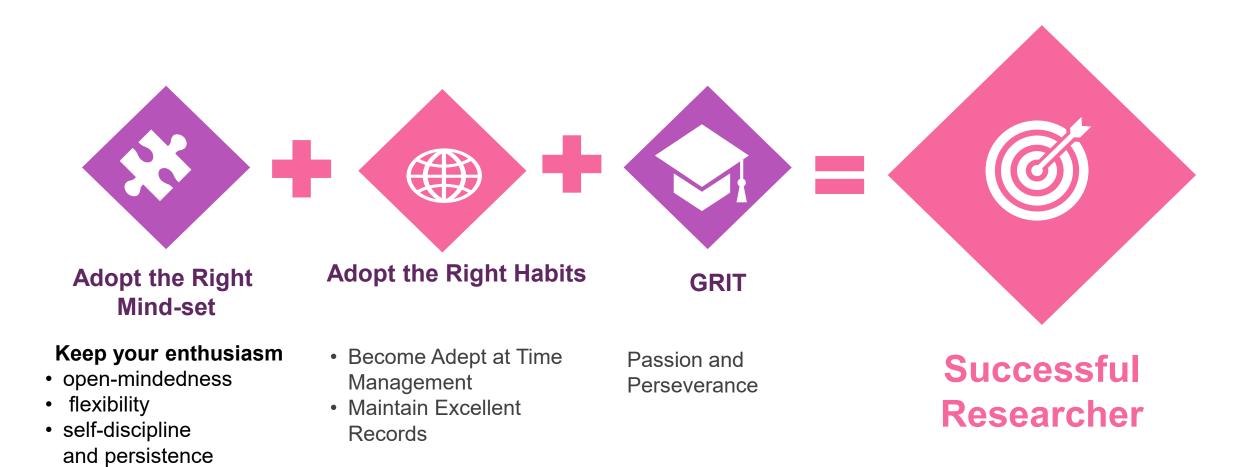


RESEARCH WRITING





...researcher











What makes a good research?







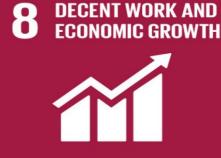




GENDER



















RESPONSIBLE











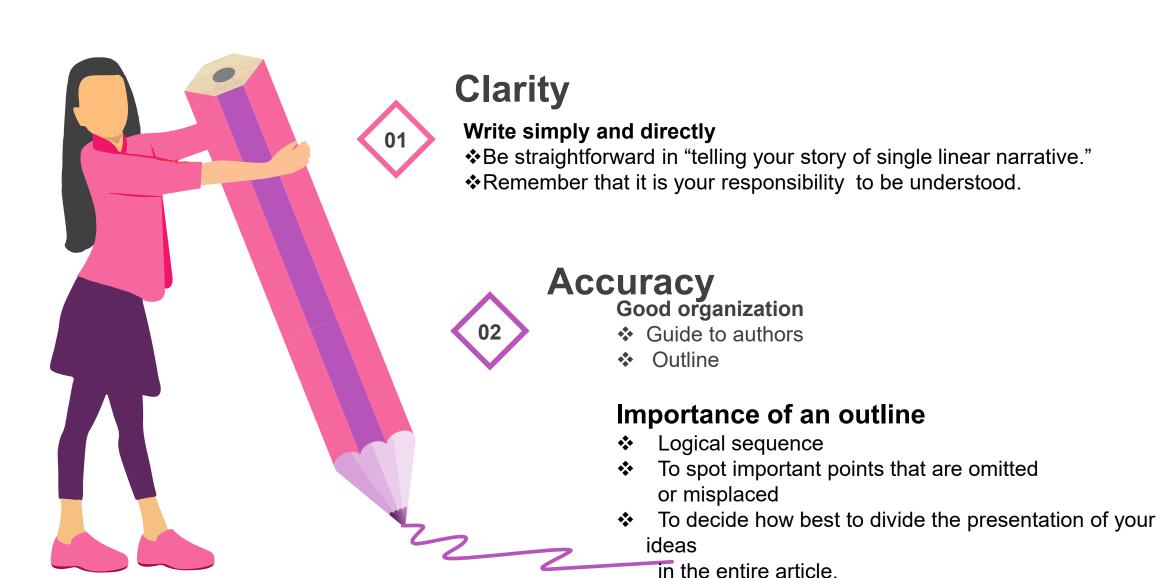
Planning your Research

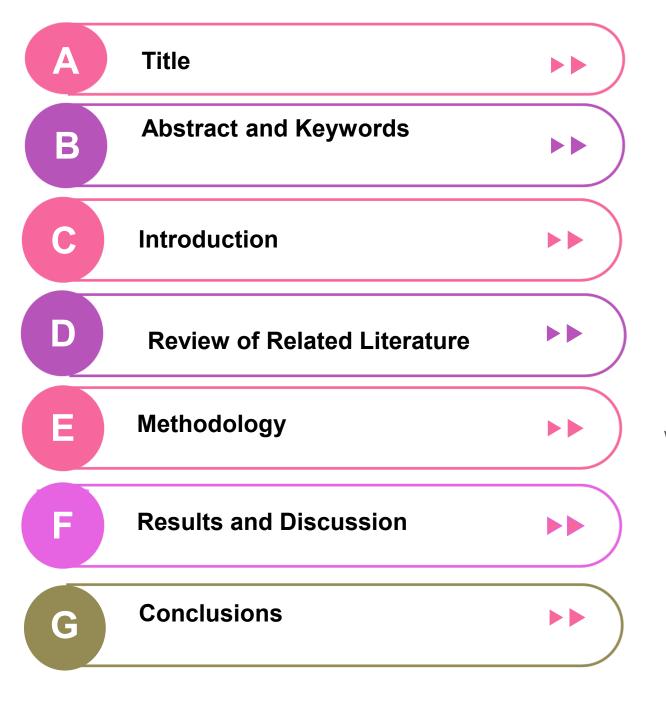


Research Guidelines



How should you write.....







Key Questions in a Scientific Paper



What is the problem that is addressed?



Why it is important?



How did you study the problem?



What are the results?

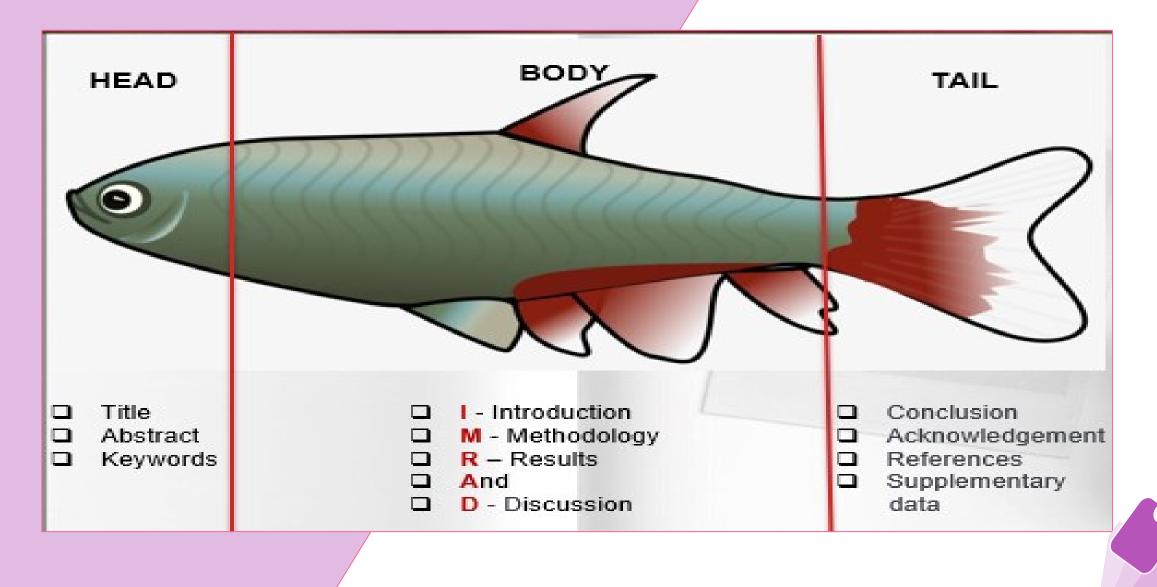


What are the implications of the results?



What do you recommend as further study for others?

Research Writing for Publication



THE



A good research paper title:

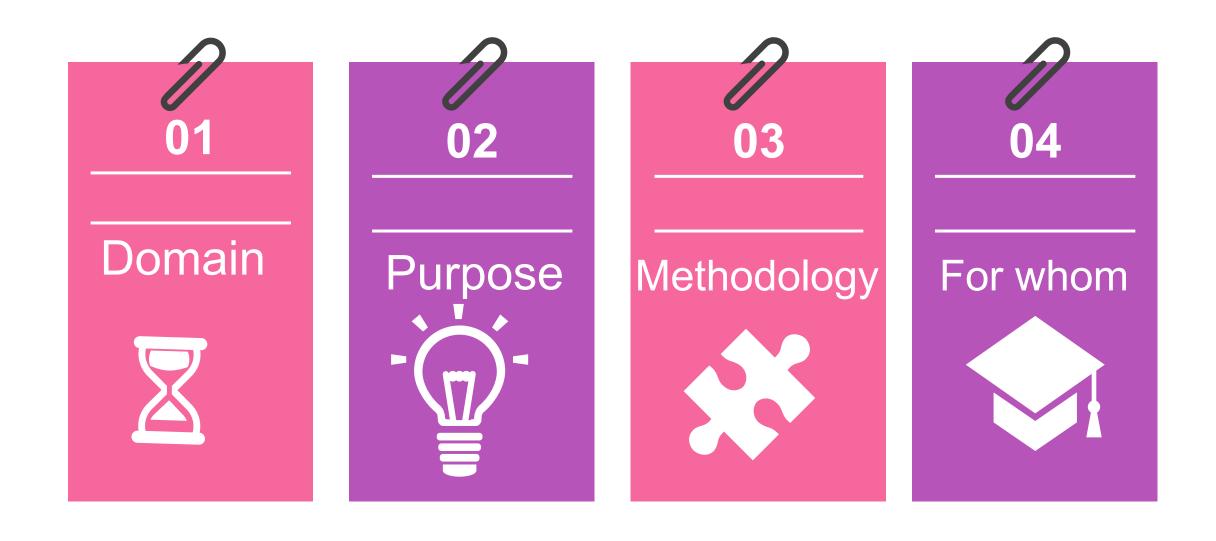


Condenses the paper's content in a few words

Captures the readers' attention

Differentiates the paper from other papers of the same subject area

Elements of a Good Title



How to Write an Eye-catching Research paper Title?





Keep the title brief and clear

Use active verbs in the title

Keep the title length to 10-12 words

Use keywords in the title



Abstract

- An abstract is a concise summary of a research paper or entire thesis.
- It is a well-developed single paragraph of approximately 250 words in length
- The function of the abstract is to outline briefly all parts of the paper.

Keywords

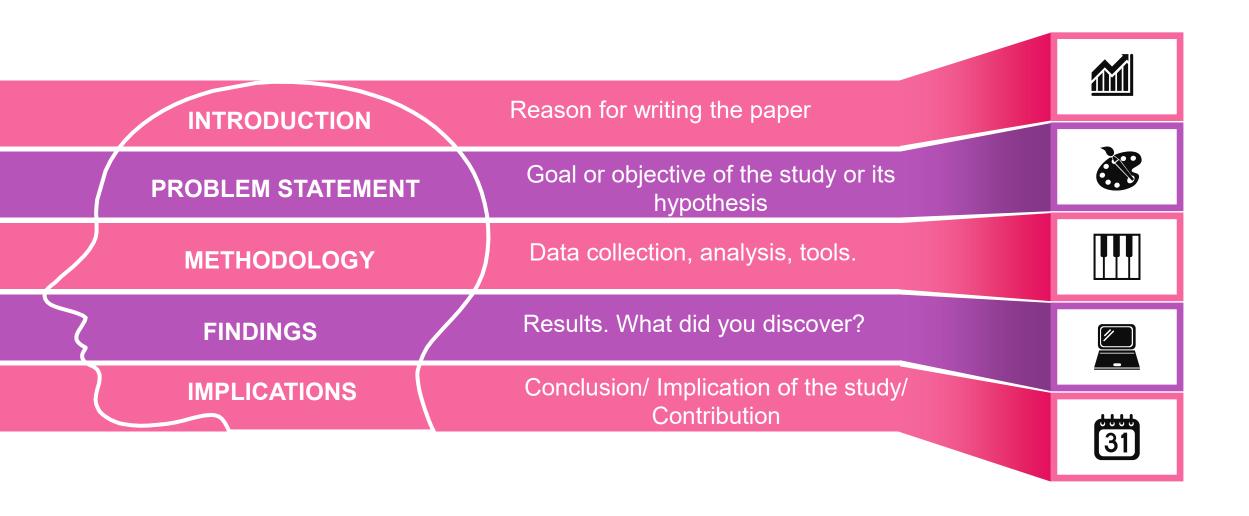
Short words that will lead to your study

Domain of study

→ Brief and concise

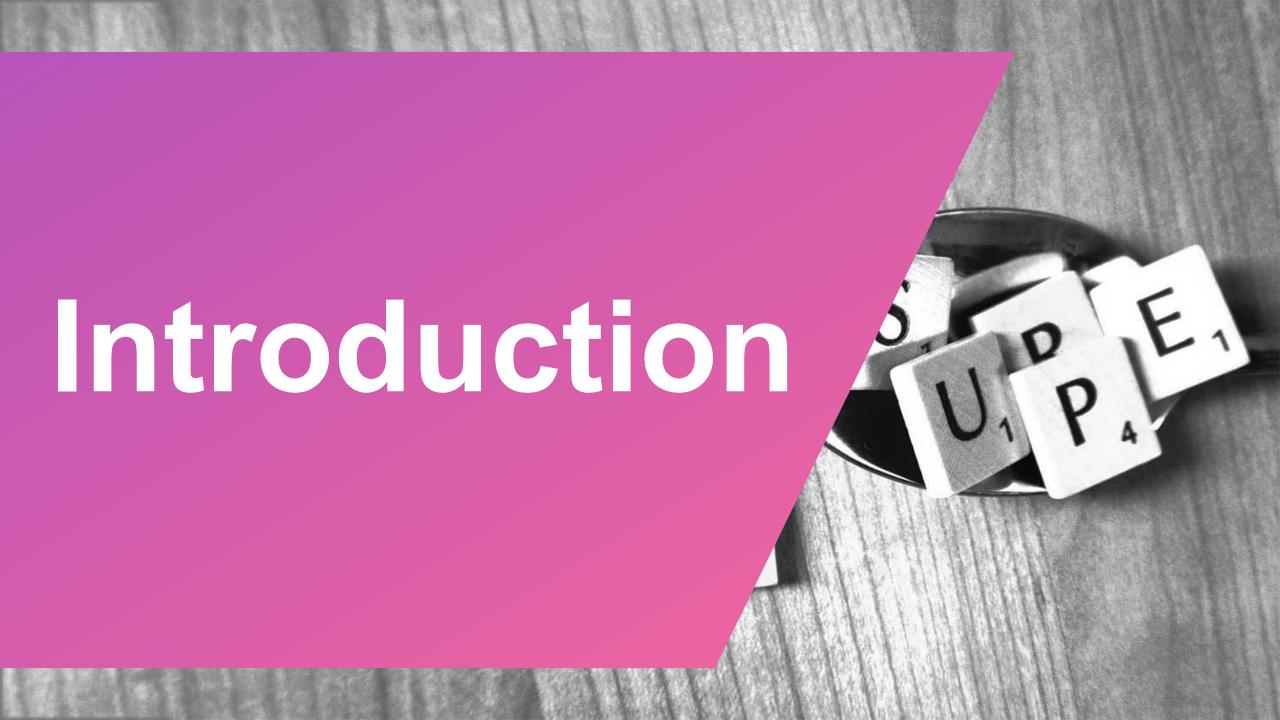
Get from your Title or variables from your statement of objective or problem

Key Components of an Abstract

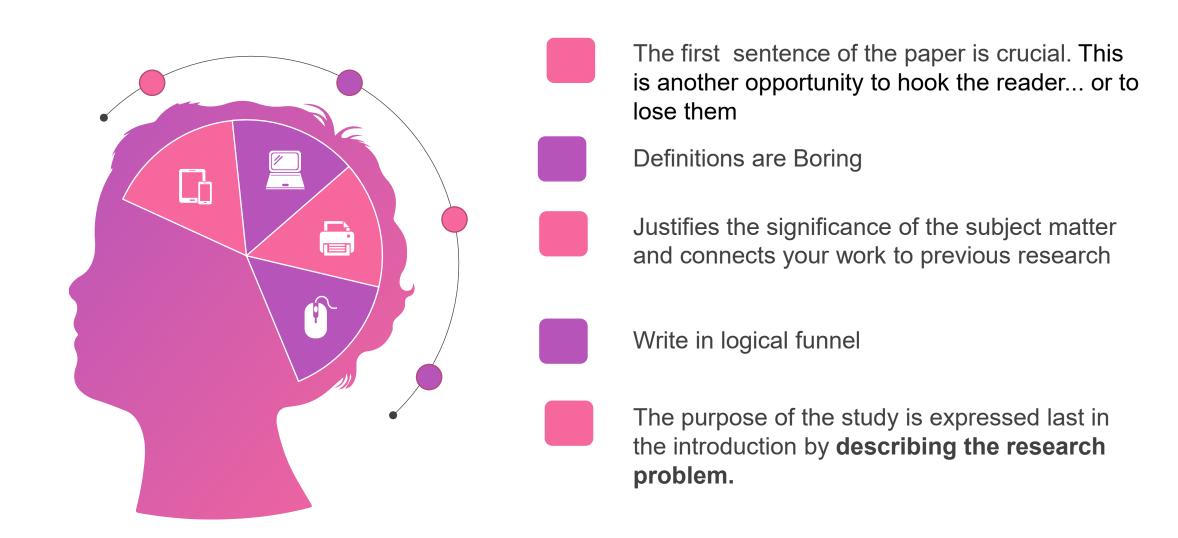


BODY PART

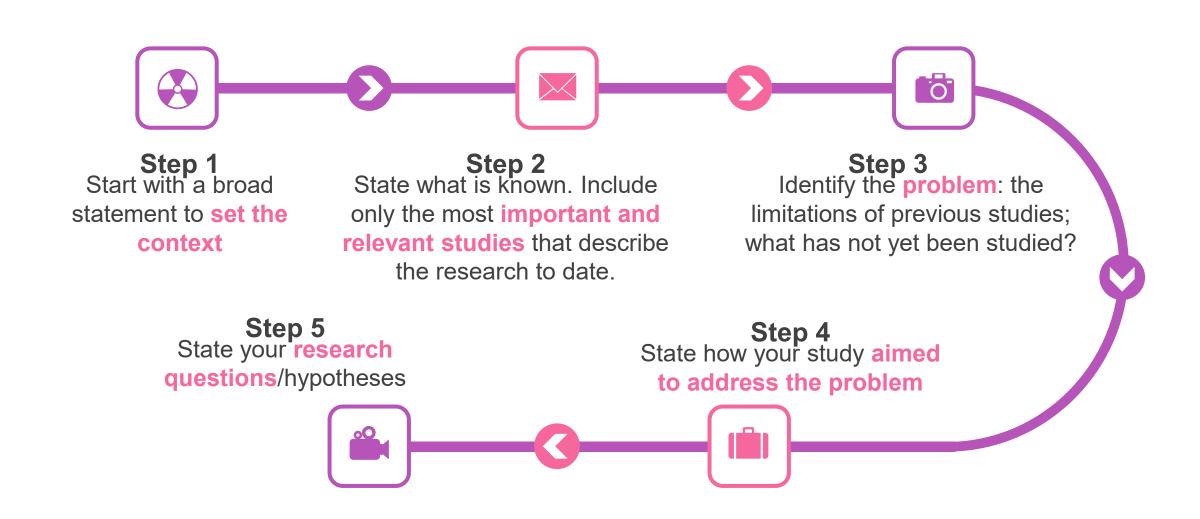




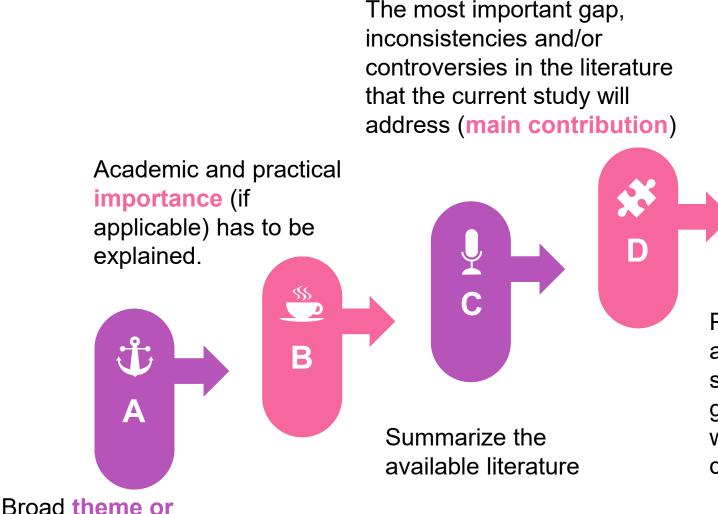
Writing your Introduction



Introduction Funnel Structure

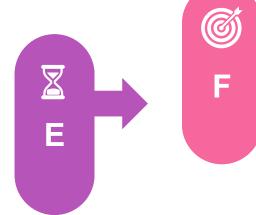


Elements of Introduction



topic of the study

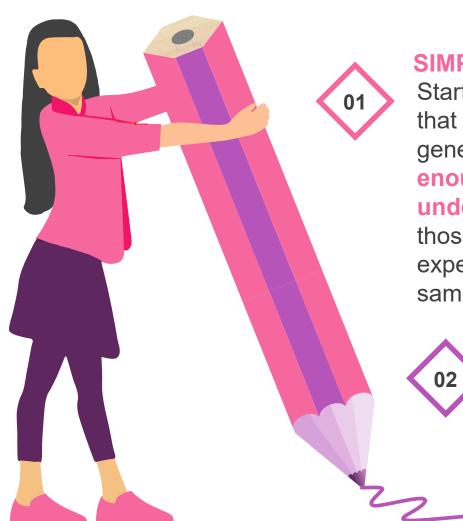
Overview of the structure of the rest of the article.



Provide clear indication of:

a) core research problem/question b) specific research objectives that will guide your research c) the context in which the study will be conducted, and d) the unit of analysis of the study.

How to Write Your Introduction



SIMPLE

Start with sentences that are adequately general simple enough to understand even for those who are not experts in exactly the same topic as you.



HIGHLIGHT THE **IMPORTANCE OF THE** RESEARCH

Point out the importance of your research by highlighting how it relates to them.

MOTIVATE

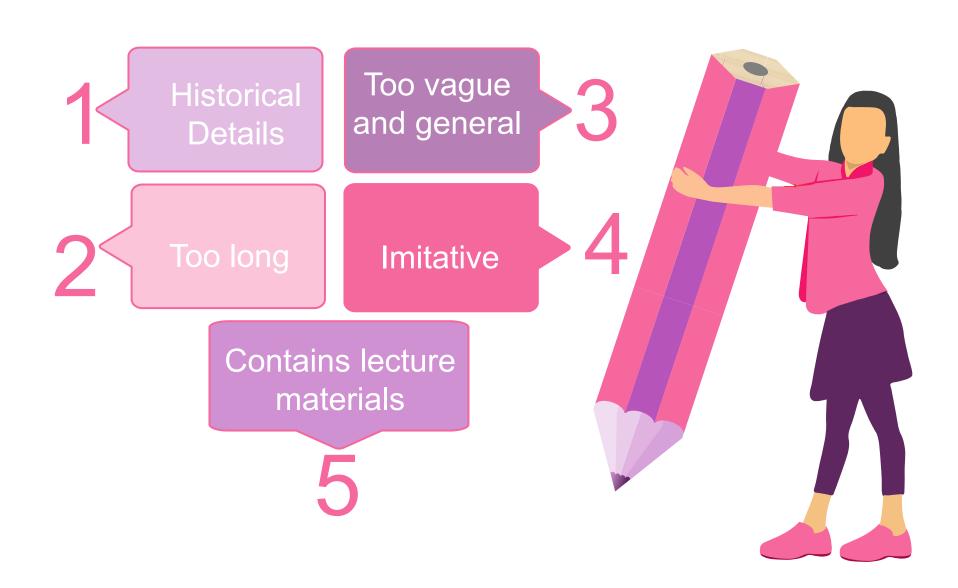
Aim to motivate the reader and help them understand why your research topic is important



PROBLEM

What is the problem? What causes the problem?

Common mistakes in writing introduction



Review of Related Literature



Review of Related Literature

Literature Review

A literature review can be an informative, critical, and useful synthesis of a particular topic.

It can identify what is known (and unknown) in the subject area, identify areas of controversy or debate, and help formulate questions that need further research.



further research. There are several commonly used formats for reviews, including systematic reviews conducted as primary res

Review of Related Literature

Purpose: to look again (re + view) at what others have done. It is a means to and end by providing background to and serving as motivation for the objectives and hypothesis that guide the research.

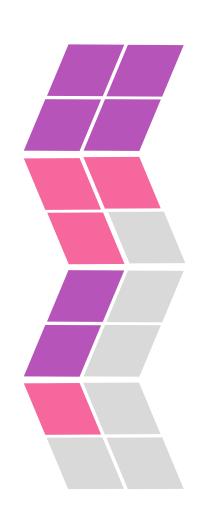
It is not simply a summary.



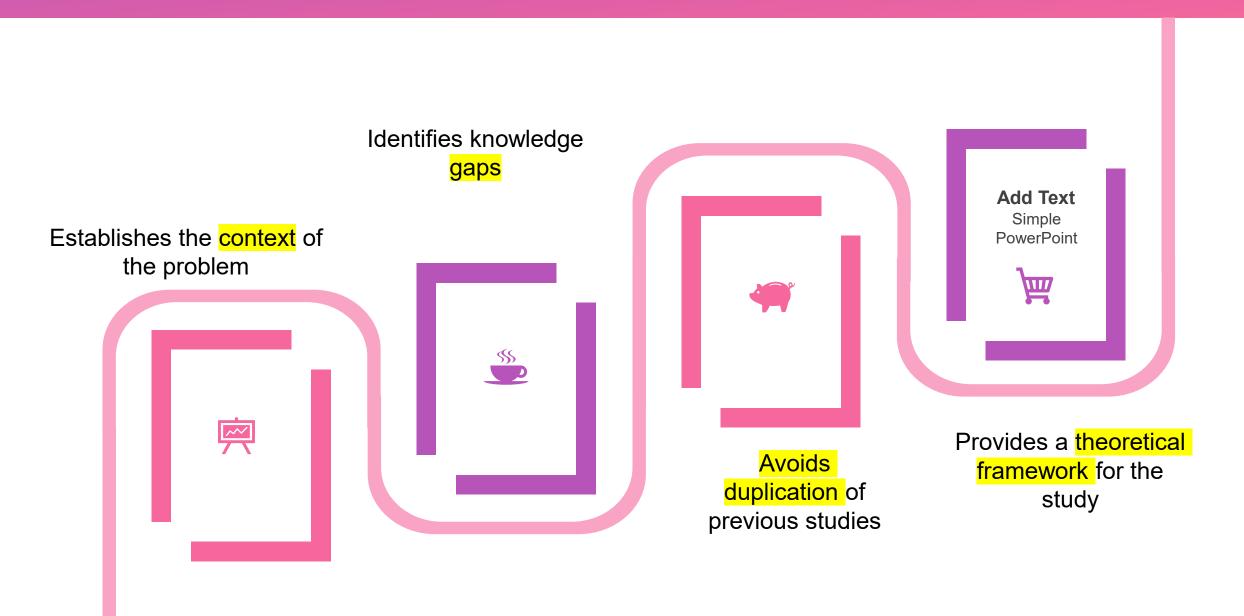




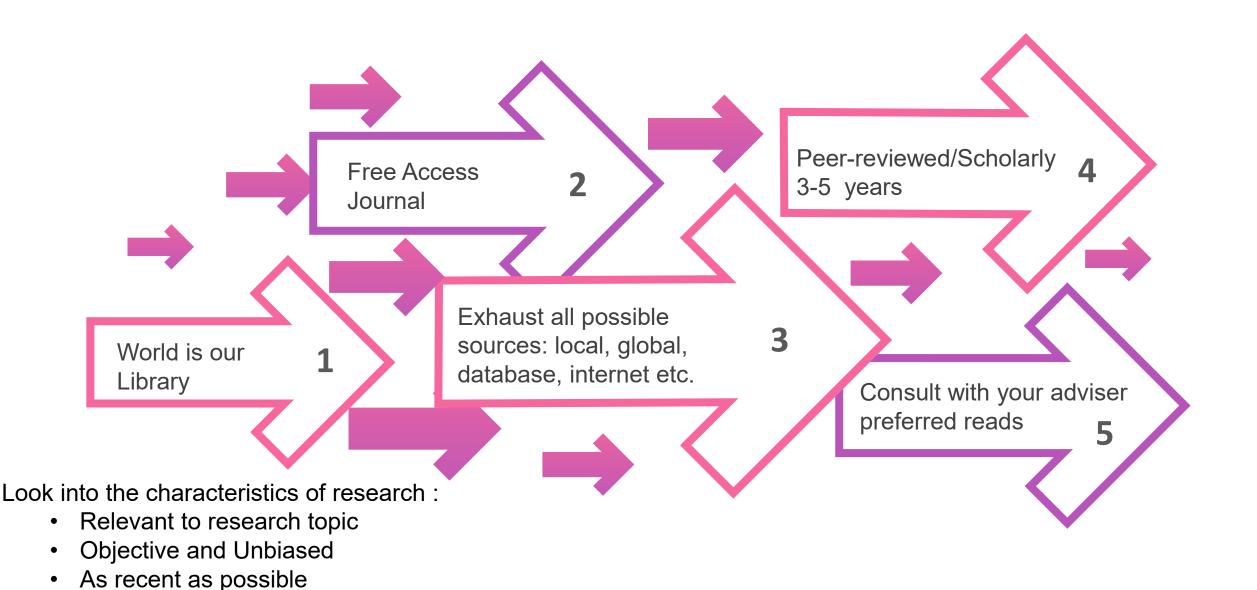




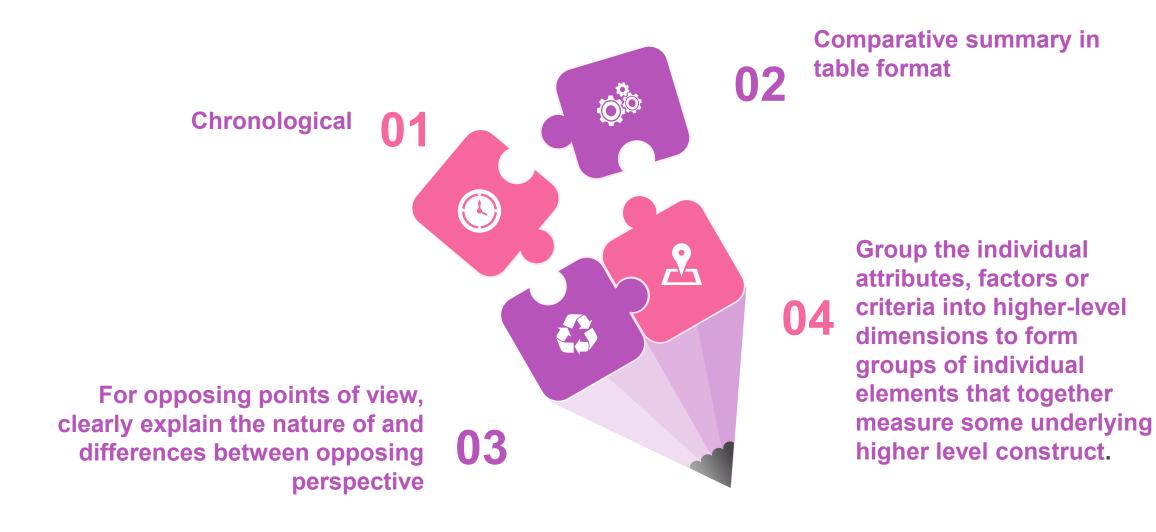
Review of Related Literature



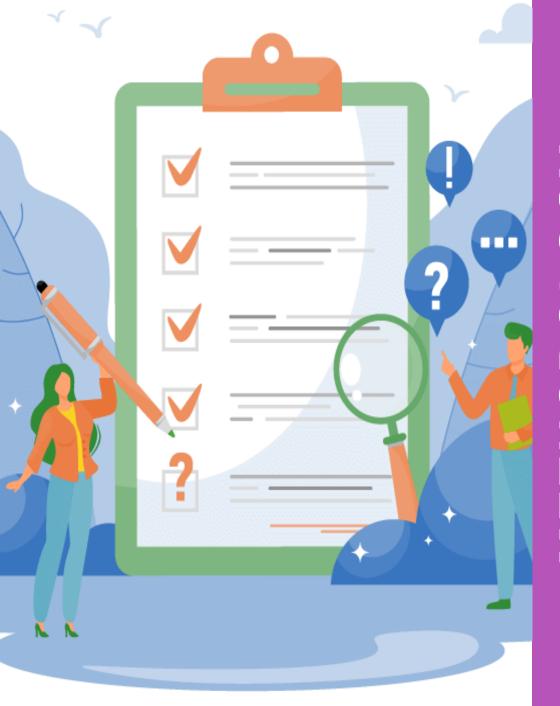
Finding Appropriate Literature



Synthesizing Information











The method section answers two main questions:

- 1) How was the data collected or generated?
- 2) How was it analyzed?

Methodology

AIM:

Describe your methodological choices in enough detail so that a reader who is not involved in your study will know exactly what you did and why.

Replicability and scientifically sound.



HOW:

- Follow format
- Just cite sources of common methods.
- Describe in more detail uncommon methods
- May need to cite some specs even for common methods.



Methodology

The method section contains several sections:

- **❖ Participants**
 - Who was in the study
- **❖ Procedure**
 - What happened in the study
- Measures/Materials
 - What measures were used—like surveys
 Or what materials—like special lab equipment
- Analysis section
 - Describes the statistical analysis



Materials and Methods







Sampling

Description of Target population, research context and units of analysis





Data Collection

Briefly describe how you pre-tested the data collection instruments Describe how the data was collected







Measures

It must be described in systematic order: discuss independent variables---dependent, moderating or mediating variables and control variables.







Data Gathering Techniques

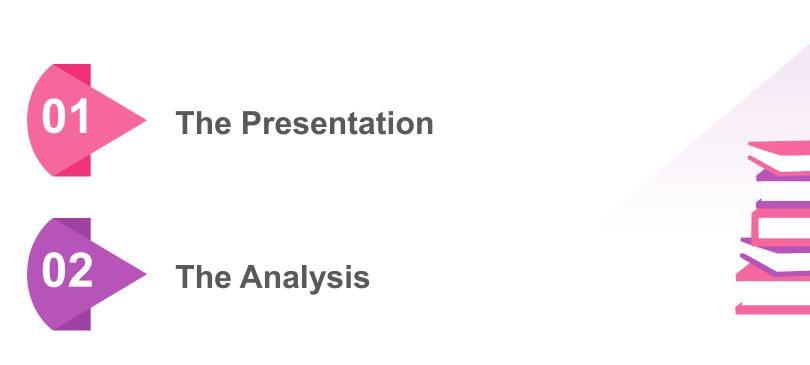


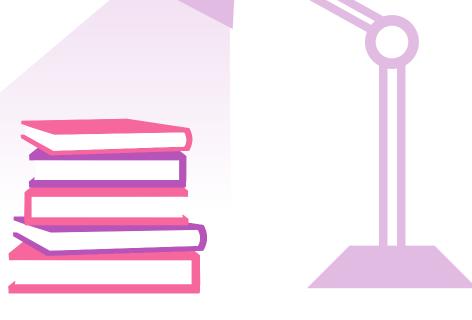


https://www.questionpro.com/blog/quantitative-data-collection-methods/



Results and Discussion



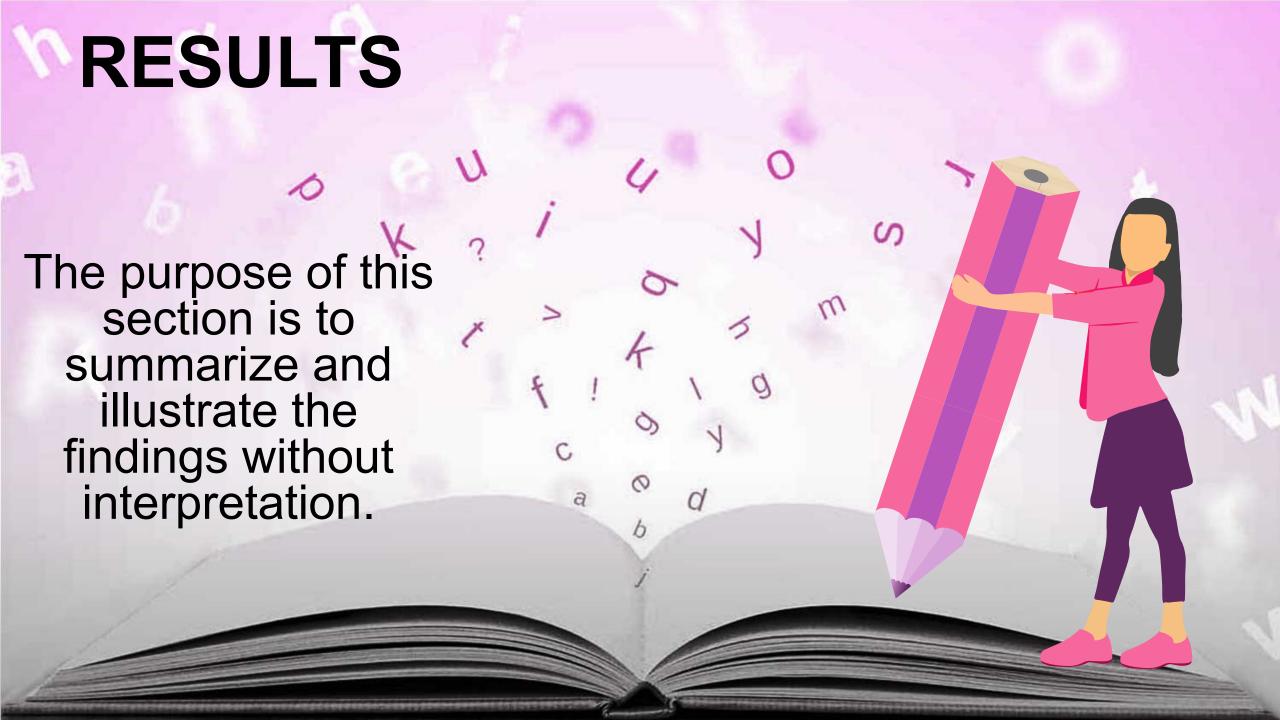


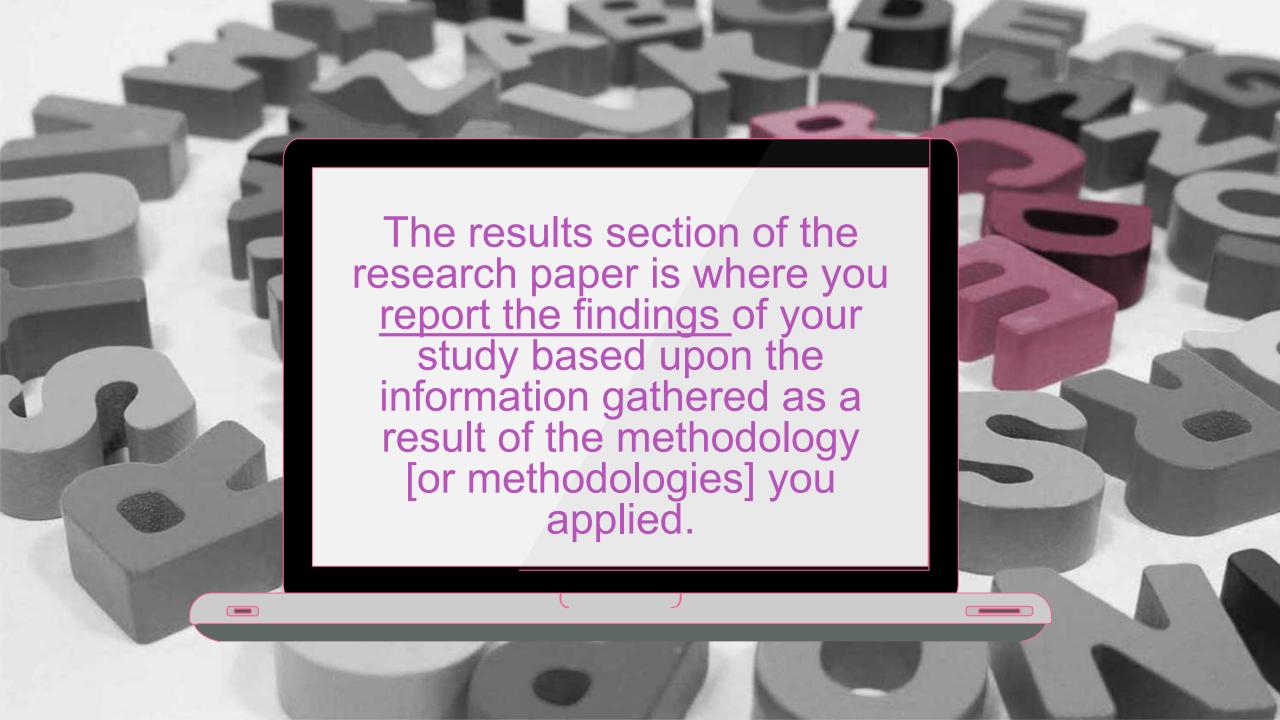


The interpretation of Results

It shows the fruits of the researcher's hard work.







The content of your results section should include the following elements:

An introductory context for understanding the results.

A summary of your key findings arranged in a logical sequence

Inclusion of non-textual elements, such as, figures, charts, photos, maps, tables, etc. to further illustrate the findings

In the text, a systematic description of your results

Use of the **past tense** when referring to your results

The page length of your results section is guided by the amount and types of data to be reported.

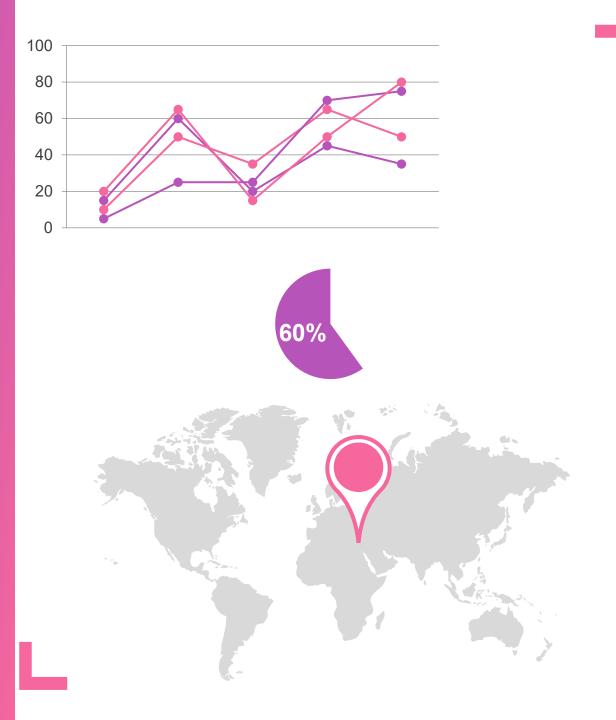
Your Text Here

	A TITLE	B TITLE	C TITLE
Text Here	Text Here	Text	Content
Content Here	Content	Content	Text
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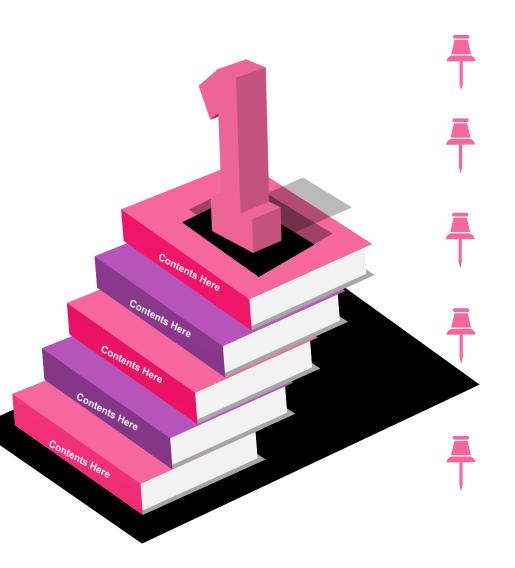
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TIPS



Concentrate on the **actual analysis** of the material, **not on documenting the data**.

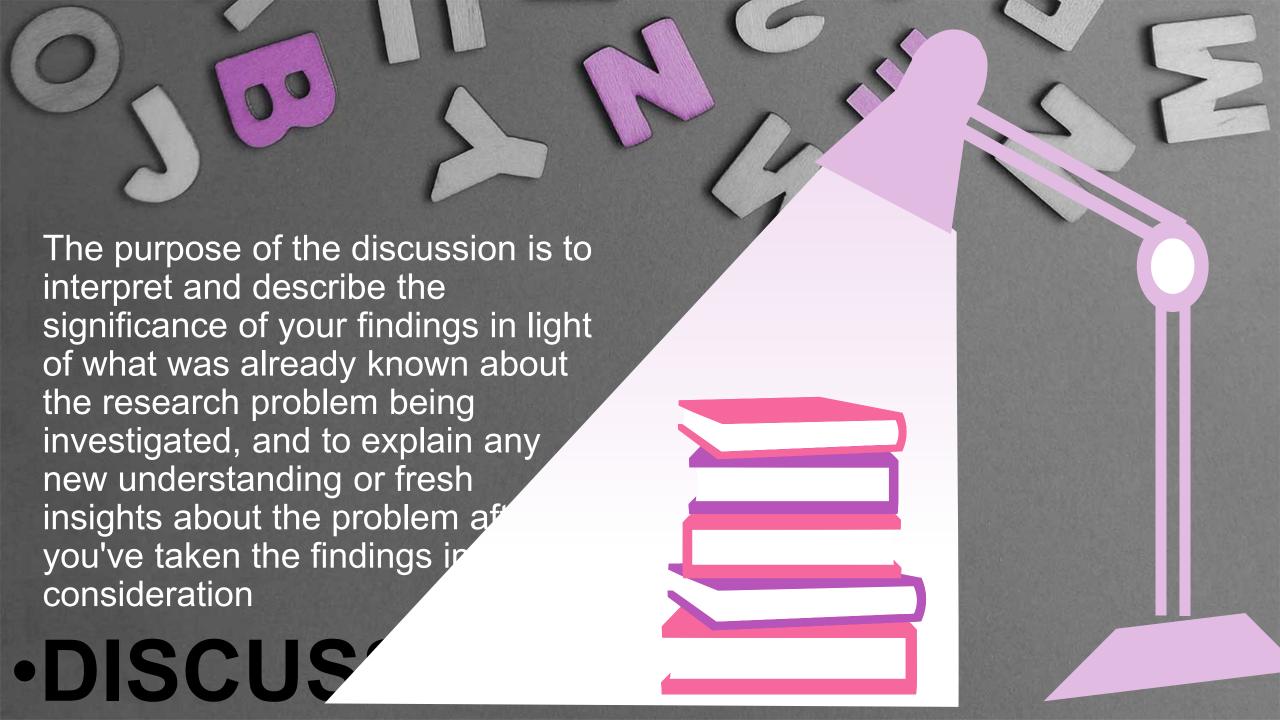
Build the Results section of your research paper around **key results**.

Present your results in such an order that their **logic is as easy** for an outsider to understand as possible

While analysing your results, think what the focus of your article will be. However, do not fix the focus of the article too early, but be flexible and open minded.

Remember to highlight the key results by using **visual elements**, such as lists, Illustrations and tables. This way, anyone who quickly riffles through the article will focus on the key results and will automatically get a level of conception of your results.





Things to include in discussion



Hypothesis:

a more general claim or possible conclusion arising from the results [which may be proved or disproved in subsequent research]



Deduction:

a claim for how the results can be applied more generally. For example, describing lessons learned, proposing recommendations that can help improve a situation, or recommending best practices.



References to previous research

compare your results with the findings from other studies, or use the studies to support a claim.



Explanation of results:

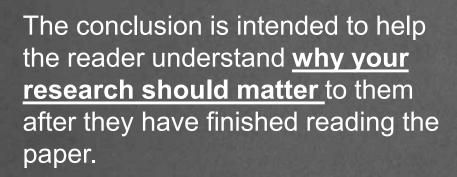
comment on whether or not the results were expected and present explanations for the results



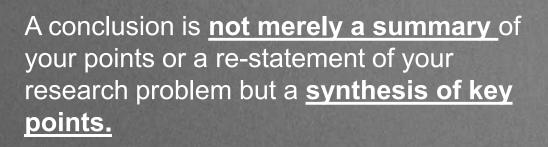
Conclusions and Recommendation





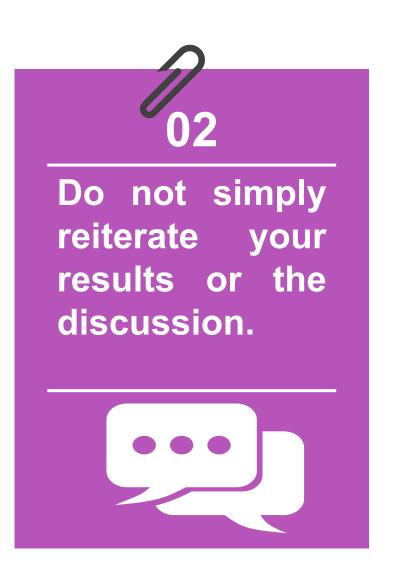






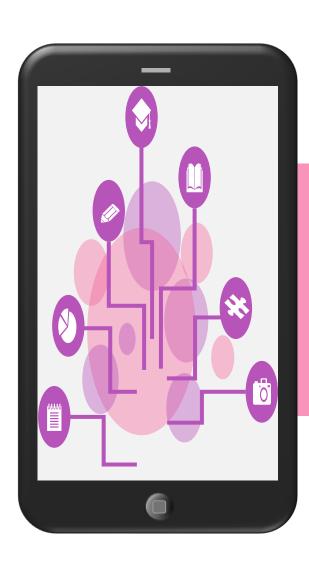
General rules in writing conclusions







REFERENCES



The reference section lists all the sources you have used as a basis to prepare your hypothesis, and build your research. It is your <u>ethical and professional responsibility</u> to document your work adequately, and provide full transparency in identifying your sources.

How to get your research published and get noticed?

Submit and Revise your paper

Check the status of your paper

Peer review

Prepare your paper

- Title, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Methodology, Results and Conclusion
 - Language Quality
 - Illustrations
 - Ethics

Maximize your article visibility

- Find the right Journal
 - Journal Finder
 - Journal Metrics
- Open Access Option

After acceptance:

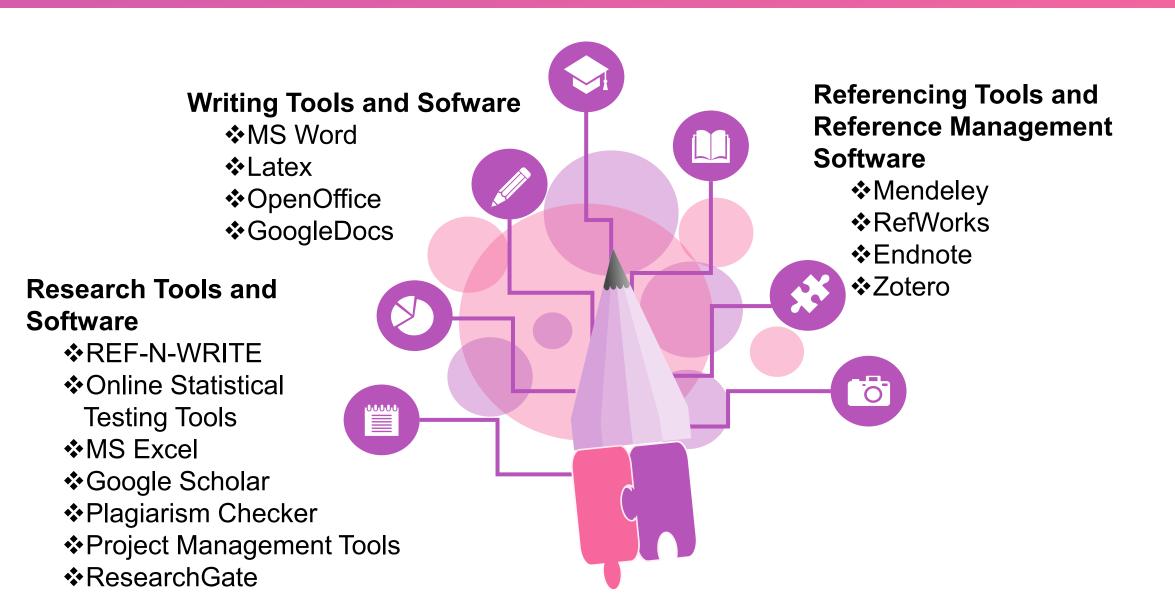
- Article in press
- Proofread
- Share links

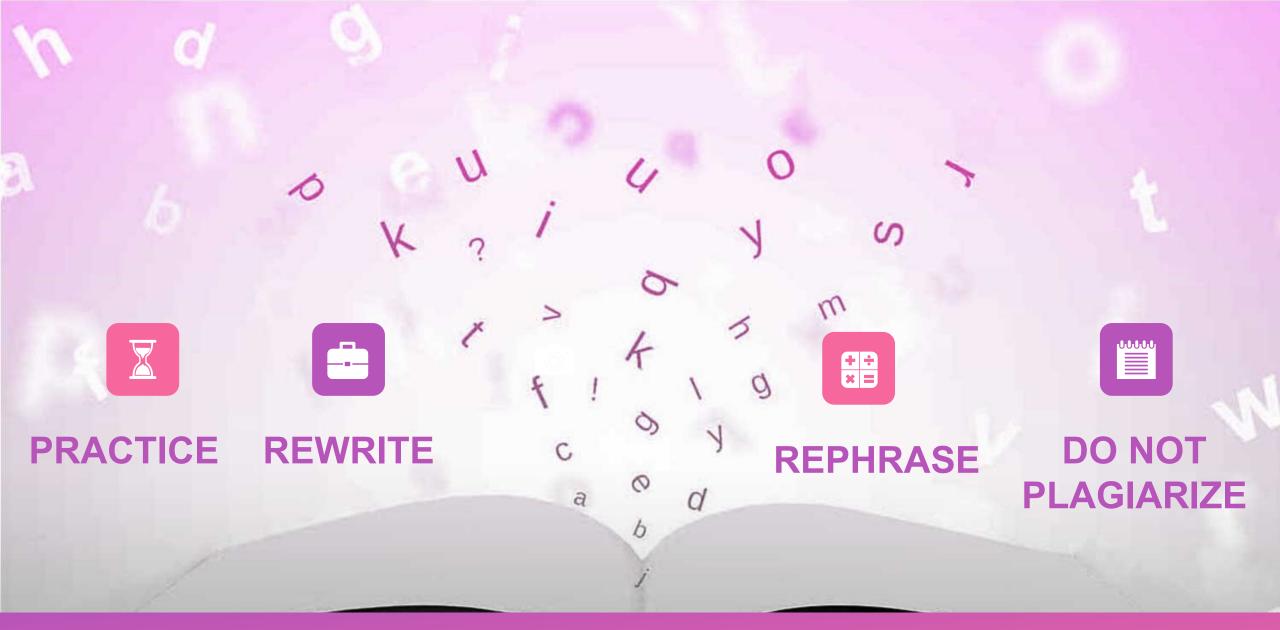
Promote your work

- Conferences
- Be discovered online
- Social Media

Monitor your impact

Research Tools in the Academe





TIPS