

Date  
21-1-20

## • The process of Ideation

↓  
creating or generating an idea, ~~of~~ or developing the idea.

- Topic / subject / direction

↓

- Definition

↓

- Description of the process

↓

- Analysis of the process

↓

- Generating diagram

↓

- Explain diagram

↓

- Concluding paragraphs / findings

## • Characteristic of Technical communication

- Complete

- Consistent

- ~~Correctness~~ Clarity

21/4/20

## UNIT 12

Thesis → elements of thesis  
is also known as order  
of thesis.

- ⇒ A type of document that is submitted  
for PhD degree or academic degree.  
⇒ A kind of statement that is originated  
by a person out of his research work.

⇒ Format of Thesis :-

Three parts :-

- ① Front matter.
- ② Main text.
- ③ End Matter

① Front part of thesis.

First page is ① Cover Page



Topic  
the course  
by  
Supervisor  
Submitted  
year

For PHD

The Concept of A Creator  
Indira

A thesis  
Submitted  
for the

The concept of A Creator  
India

A thesis  
submitted  
for the  
award of  
the degree of philosophy  
in English

by  
Research Scholar  
XYZ

Supervisor  
XYZ

to the  
Department of HMSD  
MMUT GORAKHPUR

(i) Frontmatter

- (1) Cover Page
- (2) Title Page → same content is copied & paste on this page of cover page. It acts as soft copy of cover page.
- (3) Dedication Page
- (4) Acknowledgement Page Certificate
- (5) Acknowledgement
- (6) Preface → (An idea of thesis)
- (7) Content Page (Headings, subHeading, chapters, <sup>division</sup> ~~Page no~~)
- (8) Abstract/Summary



## (ii) Main text

- (A) Introduction** → **Background (Theme)** → <sup>Review of literature</sup> Why you have chosen this.
- (2) Plan** → How
- Methods / Methodology
  - time limit
- (3) Limitation & Scope**
- (4) Benefits & Side effects**
- **(B) Data Analysis**
- **(C) Discussion**
- **(D) Confirmation / rejection**
- **(E) Findings / conclusions**
- **(F) Recommendation & suggestion**

## (iii) End matter of a thesis / back matter ⇒

**(a) Appendices** ⇒ such kind of information that are extra. These are very lengthy.

**(b) Notes** ⇒ Foot notes

**(c) Glossary** ⇒ collection of technical terms & professional terms.

**(d) References / Bibliography / Literature / Works cited**

↓  
Those things which are referred by you

↓  
All sources & authors are included where you read.

↓  
Same as Reference.

It is all things which you are reading or writing.





submitted only for the partial fulfillment of undergraduate or post graduate degree along with other subjects.

- The format for writing a dissertation as well as a thesis are quite similar & follows the same parameters.

- The only difference that occurs is the length of the documents. For thesis is a work outcome of more than 4 years and dissertation is just a partial fulfillment in a course covered in less than six months.

### • Research Process

Research is a process of systematic enquiry that entails collection of data, documentation of critical information and analysis & interpretation of that data/information in accordance with suitable methodologies set by specific professional fields & academic disciplines.

Research is conducted to evaluate the validity of hypothesis or an interpretive framework, to assemble a body of substance, knowledge & findings for sharing them in appropriate manner & to generate questions for further enquiry. Research consists of observing the world around you & creating a hypothesis about relationships in the world.

A hypothesis is an informed & educated prediction about something. Part of the research process involves predicting the result of these test as they relate to both the hypothesis and the world around you. When a researcher forms a hypothesis, this acts like a map to research study. It tells you what should be studied &

what should not. After this part the researcher can distribute information before collect & make some conclusions about the results.

A hypothesis is a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables. It is specific prediction about what you expect to happen in a study.  
Ex. → A study design to look at the relationship between sleep deprivation and test performance, have a hypothesis that states that study is design to assert the hypothesis that sleep deprived people will perform worst on a test than individuals who are not sleep deprived. The steps to

A the steps to develop a hypothesis

1. Start by collecting <sup>around</sup> observation as you are for something you research on.
2. Evaluate the problems & look for the possible cause of the problem.
3. Create a list of possible explanation that you might want to explore.
4. After you have developed some possible

hypothesis it is important to think of way that you could confirm or disprove each hypothesis to experimentation. This is known as falsifiability.

## \* Research Paper Writing

- Fraction of a thesis.
- 5 to 10 of a page.
- A research paper is a piece of academic writing based on its author's original research work on a particular topic & analysis together with interpretation of research findings.
- Elements of Research Paper Writing

### 1. Author's Identification

- Author's name & note faculty or solo
- For solo writer → 100% credit
- For joint writers → main writer → 60% credit
- For joint writers → secondary writers → 40% credit from main writer.
- Clearly note & make ~~clear~~ author & who are the secondary writer.
- Address
- Affiliation
- Contact details

### 2. Style

### 3. Abstract

- Background, plan, method, results & finding in brief.
- Overview
- condensation of all the details in the paper.



④ Keywords → All the terms & terminology which you used in research paper.

⑤ Introduction → Set the scene.

→ what is the condition where you are going to research.

→ Discuss about the scope.

→ what is your plan.

→ what you want to include & exclude.

→ state the problems with e.g.

⑥ Define the topic.

⑦ Give description about the concept which you have chosen.

⑧ The background story of concept & how it fits into your story.

⑨ Describe the environment & its conditions.   
 Your intention

⑩ Describe what is your intention to show argument & what is the significance of it.

⑪ Illustrate the problem with e.g.

⑫ Begin to define the term → concept, vocabulary, your own authoritative source or combine definitions & footnote your sources.

later in  
⑬ Be conscious about the term & terminology in course of the development of paper.

⑭ Review the topic seen & problem with your supervisor so you can know are you on write path or not?

⑮ Review of literature

→ what sort of literature is relevant search for that.

→ A review of literature considers current published works, that focus on the subject matter & evaluates what others have done.

⑯ Hypothesis

Develop your hypothesis according to the hypothesis you have previously made.



## 8 - Methods or Experiment

Illustrate how your research was carried out.  
I provide details about your <sup>research</sup> <sup>method</sup> <sup>used</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>study</sup>.  
They should be clearly ~~understandable~~ <sup>easy to follow</sup> & clear,  
so that the reader could be able to clearly  
imagine & replicate your methods themselves.

## 9 Result

→ Don't mix result with your personal opinion  
but count on it as it is.  
→ Tables & graphs are recommended to take  
help in order to <sup>make</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>reader</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>able</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>understand</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>findings</sup>.

## 10 Discussion & Conclusion

### 11 Reference & Bibliography

### 12 Discussion & Conclusion

After results we come to discussion of a  
result which talks about how the result  
relates with the idea of the thesis.  
You can relate the ~~description~~ <sup>discussion</sup> to prior  
studies, provides suggestion & <sup>even</sup> <sup>ways</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>improve</sup>  
and outline & relate your interpretation.

## 13 Reference & Bibliography

→ <sup>reference</sup> <sup>list</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>sources</sup> <sup>used</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>study</sup>  
→ Bibliography



Date  
4-2-2020

## Tutorial

Ques 1 Prepare or write with example on professional style of writing.

Ques 2 What do you mean Reference & Bibliography. Supply one example for each.

Ques 3 Describe a classroom <sup>meeting</sup> when a lecture is going on. Describe a (2 pages)

Date  
6-2-2020

• Summary, Abstract, Synopsis

Abstract → Abstract is summary only in research paper. In abstract and background of a topic  
→ Your methods  
→ Your results, findings & conclusion

Summary →

Executive Summary

Write before business, proposal, report, or plan are called Executive

Synopsis

Also a form of Summary.

Summary can be 1 to 2 pages but synopsis

can be 20 to 30 pages.

It is written only for drama, or research paper.

It is written before research done.

You include it in →

background

plan

problem

methods

reference

→ 4 marks



Summary → A summary is a condensed version of long work whereas an abstract is a brief summary that is found at the beginning of the research paper or thesis ~~article~~.

### Interconnections

Abstract is a form of summary whereas summary can be a synopsis or abstract, or an executive summary.

### Content of Abstract

→ Abstract could contain the research purpose, method, result, conclusion & recommendation. A summary <sup>should</sup> contain the focal point of the original work.

### Executive Summary

An executive summary is found at the beginning of the business proposal, report or plan. It is also a type of summary that contains the entire content ~~of form of summary~~ of document, highlighting the central point of document.

→ Caution while writing a summary:-

→ While writing a summary always use your own words.

→ Since the main purpose of summary is condensing the text, it should contain main idea & concepts of the original text clearly & concisely.

→ Objective & criticism should not be written in summary.

→ It should not contain examples, illustrations, references or any other unnecessary details that are not provided in the original text.

### Synopsis

→ Synopsis is more or less same as summary & it has been defined in various dictionaries as an outline, condensation, or even summary of the main points of a work, book or an article. Synopsis carries a ~~fact~~ <sup>text</sup> of a work of without presenting the view point & interest of the synopsis.

The main difference b/w synopsis & summary can be length.

A summary in general can be 1 to 2 pages but a synopsis can be more than, 20-30 pages.

→ Practical use of proposal is synopsis.

→ Brief proposal of your research paper → synopsis



Precis writing → when an original document is rewritten by reducing its size into one third of original. It is known as precis writing.

Following steps to prepare a precis:-

- (i) Read the paragraph & prepare the short notes of the given paragraph in form of points & sub points.
- (ii) With the help of prepare / collected points, develop a fresh paragraph, keeping in mind that length of fresh paragraph should not exceed more than one third of the original passage.

- (iii) <sup>Idea</sup> Condense of thoughts should be maintained.
- (iv) Nothing should be omitted & ~~nothing~~ nothing from outside should be added.
- (v) Count the no. of words in your precis.
- (vi) supply a suitable title for the precis.

\* Steps for Synopsis:-

- ① Problem - Title
- ② Literature Review
- ③ Hypothesis
- ④ Methods
- ⑤ Tentative plan
- ⑥ Conclusion
- ⑦ Notes & Reference
- ⑧ Bibliography