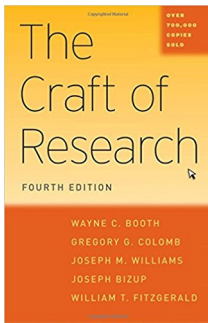


The Craft of Research

Bilgin AKSOY

Informatics Institute

January 9, 2018



Authors

- Wayne C. Booth (Prof. in English Teaching-Literature)
- Gregory G. Colomb (Prof. in English Teaching-Literature)
- Joseph M. Williams (Prof. in English Teaching-Literature)
- Joseph Bizup (Assoc. Prof. in English)
- William T. Fitzgerald (Assoc. Prof. in English)

Information

- This is the fourth edition(1995, 2003, 2008, 2016).
- The publisher is The University of Chicago.
- Subjects: Research–Methodology — Technical Writing
- 316 pages
- It is available in METU Book-store.

Who should read this book? And What to Read?

- All researchers: not only the students but also those in business and government who do and report research on any topic. The book covers :
 - Topic-Questions-Problem-Sources
 - Argument-Claim-Reasons-Evidence-Acknowledgements-Responses-Warrants
 - Writing (Planning-Organizing-Styling)

Who should read this book? And What to Read?

- All researchers: not only the students but also those in business and government who do and report research on any topic. The book covers :
 - Topic-Questions-Problem-Sources
 - Argument-Claim-Reasons-Evidence-Acknowledgements-Responses-Warrants
 - Writing (Planning-Organizing-Styling)

Who should read this book? And What to Read?

- All researchers: not only the students but also those in business and government who do and report research on any topic. The book covers :
 - Topic-Questions-Problem-Sources
 - Argument-Claim-Reasons-Evidence-Acknowledgements-Responses-Warrants
 - Writing (Planning-Organizing-Styling)

Who should read this book? And What to Read?

- All researchers: not only the students but also those in business and government who do and report research on any topic. The book covers :
 - Topic-Questions-Problem-Sources
 - Argument-Claim-Reasons-Evidence-Acknowledgements-Responses-Warrants
 - Writing (Planning-Organizing-Styling)

Topic

- Start listing your interests.
- Select one or two of them.
- Search in a library, and online databases (CQ Researcher, Academic Search Premier, Google Scholar or domain specific databases like IEEE etc.) Don't use Wikipedia.
- After selecting one broad topic, try to narrow it.

Topic

- Start listing your interests.
- Select one or two of them.
- Search in a library, and online databases (CQ Researcher, Academic Search Premier, Google Scholar or domain specific databases like IEEE etc.) Don't use Wikipedia.
- After selecting one broad topic, try to narrow it.

Topic

- Start listing your interests.
- Select one or two of them.
- Search in a library, and online databases (CQ Researcher, Academic Search Premier, Google Scholar or domain specific databases like IEEE etc.) Don't use Wikipedia.
- After selecting one broad topic, try to narrow it.

Topic

- Start listing your interests.
- Select one or two of them.
- Search in a library, and online databases (CQ Researcher, Academic Search Premier, Google Scholar or domain specific databases like IEEE etc.) Don't use Wikipedia.
- After selecting one broad topic, try to narrow it.

Questions

- Once selecting the topic, ask questions to engage your best critical thinking. (Who, What, When, Where, **How, and Why**)
- Ask yourself So What? (Is there any cost/loss if you don't answer the question?)

Questions

- Once selecting the topic, ask questions to engage your best critical thinking. (Who, What, When, Where, **How, and Why**)
- Ask yourself So What? (Is there any cost/loss if you don't answer the question?)

Problem

- After questioning the topic, try to find the significance from your readers' point of view.
- And find a good research problem. (Set realistic goals.)

Problem

- After questioning the topic, try to find the significance from your readers' point of view.
- And find a good research problem. (Set realistic goals.)

Sources

- **Primary Sources:** Original materials, Historical records, raw data. (Exp. if you cite Bayes Theorem than cite the original document written by Thomas Bayes.)
- **Secondary Sources:** Books, articles, or reports based on primary resources and written for scholar or professional purposes. (Only cite secondary sources if accessing a primary source is impossible.)
- **Tertiary Sources:** Books, articles, or reports based on primary resources and written for general reader.

Sources

- **Primary Sources:** Original materials, Historical records, raw data. (Exp. if you cite Bayes Theorem than cite the original document written by Thomas Bayes.)
- **Secondary Sources:** Books, articles, or reports based on primary resources and written for scholar or professional purposes. (Only cite secondary sources if accessing a primary source is impossible.)
- **Tertiary Sources:** Books, articles, or reports based on primary resources and written for general reader.

Sources

- **Primary Sources:** Original materials, Historical records, raw data. (Exp. if you cite Bayes Theorem than cite the original document written by Thomas Bayes.)
- **Secondary Sources:** Books, articles, or reports based on primary resources and written for scholar or professional purposes. (Only cite secondary sources if accessing a primary source is impossible.)
- **Tertiary Sources:** Books, articles, or reports based on primary resources and written for general reader.

Tip (Source)

- **Call Number (LCCN):** In book's details page.(LCCN: 2016000143)
- **Subject Headings (LCSH):** In book's details page. LCSH: Research–Methodology — Technical Writing
- **Citation Index:** Helps finding a proper source.
- **Bibliographical Information :** You should give all bibliographical information using the proper citing style. Using reference management system (Mendeley etc.) will help doing it easier.
- **Note-Taking :** Note taking is an important part of the research project. A note-taking application will be helpful. (OneNote, EverNote, and EndNote etc.)

Tip (Source)

- **Call Number (LCCN):** In book's details page.(LCCN: 2016000143)
- **Subject Headings (LCSH):** In book's details page. LCSH: Research–Methodology — Technical Writing
- **Citation Index:** Helps finding a proper source.
- **Bibliographical Information :** You should give all bibliographical information using the proper citing style. Using reference management system (Mendeley etc.) will help doing it easier.
- **Note-Taking :** Note taking is an important part of the research project. A note-taking application will be helpful. (OneNote, EverNote, and EndNote etc.)

Tip (Source)

- **Call Number (LCCN):** In book's details page.(LCCN: 2016000143)
- **Subject Headings (LCSH):** In book's details page. LCSH: Research–Methodology — Technical Writing
- **Citation Index:** Helps finding a proper source.
- **Bibliographical Information :** You should give all bibliographical information using the proper citing style. Using reference management system (Mendeley etc.) will help doing it easier.
- **Note-Taking :** Note taking is an important part of the research project. A note-taking application will be helpful. (OneNote, EverNote, and EndNote etc.)

Tip (Source)

- **Call Number (LCCN):** In book's details page.(LCCN: 2016000143)
- **Subject Headings (LCSH):** In book's details page. LCSH: Research–Methodology — Technical Writing
- **Citation Index:** Helps finding a proper source.
- **Bibliographical Information :** You should give all bibliographical information using the proper citing style. Using reference management system (Mendeley etc.) will help doing it easier.
- **Note-Taking :** Note taking is an important part of the research project. A note-taking application will be helpful. (OneNote, EverNote, and EndNote etc.)

Tip (Source)

- **Call Number (LCCN):** In book's details page.(LCCN: 2016000143)
- **Subject Headings (LCSH):** In book's details page. LCSH: Research–Methodology — Technical Writing
- **Citation Index:** Helps finding a proper source.
- **Bibliographical Information :** You should give all bibliographical information using the proper citing style. Using reference management system (Mendeley etc.) will help doing it easier.
- **Note-Taking :** Note taking is an important part of the research project. A note-taking application will be helpful. (OneNote, EverNote, and EndNote etc.)

How to constitute a good argument to answer the readers' question?

- **Claim:** What do you want me to believe? What's your point?
- **Reasons:** Why did you say that? Why should I agree?
- **Evidence:** How do you know? Can you back it up?
- **Acknowledgement and Responses:** But what about ...?
- **Warrant:** What is your logic? Can you explain your reasoning?

How to constitute a good argument to answer the readers' question?

- **Claim:** What do you want me to believe? What's your point?
- **Reasons:** Why did you say that? Why should I agree?
- **Evidence:** How do you know? Can you back it up?
- **Acknowledgement and Responses:** But what about ...?
- **Warrant:** What is your logic? Can you explain your reasoning?

How to constitute a good argument to answer the readers' question?

- **Claim:** What do you want me to believe? What's your point?
- **Reasons:** Why did you say that? Why should I agree?
- **Evidence:** How do you know? Can you back it up?
- **Acknowledgement and Responses:** But what about ...?
- **Warrant:** What is your logic? Can you explain your reasoning?

How to constitute a good argument to answer the readers' question?

- **Claim:** What do you want me to believe? What's your point?
- **Reasons:** Why did you say that? Why should I agree?
- **Evidence:** How do you know? Can you back it up?
- **Acknowledgement and Responses:** But what about ...?
- **Warrant:** What is your logic? Can you explain your reasoning?

How to constitute a good argument to answer the readers' question?

- **Claim:** What do you want me to believe? What's your point?
- **Reasons:** Why did you say that? Why should I agree?
- **Evidence:** How do you know? Can you back it up?
- **Acknowledgement and Responses:** But what about ...?
- **Warrant:** What is your logic? Can you explain your reasoning?

Introduction

- Don't write the introduction as a first job.
- Abstract = Context+Problem+Main Point
- CITE everything which is paraphrased, quoted, and summarised. Citation improves the report/thesis' reliability, currency, and completeness. Be careful about the citation style. (Chicago Author-Title, MLA, Chicago Author-Date, APA)

Introduction

- Don't write the introduction as a first job.
- Abstract = Context+Problem+Main Point
- CITE everything which is paraphrased, quoted, and summarised. Citation improves the report/thesis' reliability, currency, and completeness. Be careful about the citation style. (Chicago Author-Title, MLA, Chicago Author-Date, APA)

Introduction

- Don't write the introduction as a first job.
- Abstract = Context+Problem+Main Point
- CITE everything which is paraphrased, quoted, and summarised. Citation improves the report/thesis' reliability, currency, and completeness. Be careful about the citation style. (Chicago Author-Title, MLA, Chicago Author-Date, APA)

Conclusion

- Write the main point again, but this time more fully.
- Explain why it is significant.
- Call for more research.

Conclusion

- Write the main point again, but this time more fully.
- Explain why it is significant.
- Call for more research.

Conclusion

- Write the main point again, but this time more fully.
- Explain why it is significant.
- Call for more research.