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| **GLOSSARY** |

**A**

**Abstract**

An abstract is a concise summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject or discipline. It typically includes the purpose of the research, the methodology used, the main findings or results, and the conclusions drawn. The purpose of an abstract is to provide a quick overview of the content, enabling readers to quickly ascertain the paper's relevance and decide whether to read the full document.

**Academic research**

Academic research refers to the systematic investigation and study conducted to contribute to knowledge in a particular field of study. It involves formulating a research question, collecting and analyzing data, and interpreting the results to reach new conclusions or understandings.

**Accuracy**

In academic research, accuracy refers to the degree to which the results of a study or experiment correctly represent the true value or nature of what is being measured. Ensuring accuracy is crucial because it determines the reliability and validity of the findings.

**Analyse**

In academic research, to analyse means to systematically examine and interpret data to understand patterns, relationships, or trends, and to draw conclusions based on that information. Analysis involves breaking down complex data into simpler parts and examining them in detail to uncover insights and answer research questions.

**Annotation**

Annotation in academic research and writing refers to the act of adding explanatory notes, comments, or critical remarks to a text, document, or dataset. Annotations help readers understand, analyze, and engage with the material more deeply. They can be used for various purposes, such as clarifying complex concepts, highlighting important information, or providing additional context.

**Appendix**

It is a supplementary section at the end of a document that provides additional information to support the main text. This information is typically too detailed or tangential to be included in the main body but is still relevant and useful for understanding the research. Appendices can contain a variety of materials, such as raw data, detailed calculations, technical notes, questionnaires, interview transcripts, maps, charts, and other supporting documents.

**Applied Research**

It is a type of research conducted to address specific, practical problems or to develop solutions that can be directly implemented. Unlike basic research, which focuses on expanding fundamental knowledge without immediate practical applications, applied research aims to solve real-world issues and has direct implications for practice, policy, or technology.

**Argument**

In academic writing, an argument is a reasoned, logical way of demonstrating that the writer’s position, belief, or conclusion is valid. It involves presenting a claim or thesis, supporting it with evidence, and addressing counterarguments to persuade the audience of its validity. An effective argument is coherent, well-structured, and based on sound reasoning and reliable evidence.

**Argumentation**

It is the process of presenting and defending a claim using evidence and reasoning. It involves formulating a clear thesis, supporting it with relevant evidence, addressing counterarguments, and providing a logical rebuttal. Effective argumentation is crucial in academic writing, debate, and persuasive communication, as it helps to build a convincing and well-supported case for a particular viewpoint or conclusion.

**Article**

It is a written work that presents research findings, reviews, or discussions on a specific topic. Articles are published in academic journals, magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals. They contribute to the body of knowledge in a particular field and are often peer-reviewed to ensure quality and validity.

**Assess**

It refers to the process of evaluating, analysing, and determining the value, quality, or significance of something. This process involves critical examination and judgment based on specific criteria or standards. Assessment can be applied to various elements of academic work, including research quality, methodologies, student performance, or the effectiveness of programs and interventions.

**Assessment**, **assess**

To discover, judge, test or form an opinion on learners’ ability, proficiency or progress either formally or informally. In academic research and writing, assessment refers to the process of evaluating and measuring the quality, effectiveness, and impact of a particular work, program, or intervention. This can involve various methods and tools to systematically determine the value and significance of the subject being assessed.

**B**

**Basic Research**

Basic Research, also known as fundamental or pure research, is a type of research conducted to increase our understanding of fundamental principles and phenomena without a specific practical application in mind. The primary goal of basic research is to expand knowledge and contribute to theoretical foundations, rather than to solve immediate practical problems.

**Bibliography**

It is a comprehensive list of sources referenced or consulted in the preparation of a research paper, thesis, dissertation, or other academic work. It provides detailed information about the sources cited and helps readers locate the original works. The bibliography typically appears at the end of a document and may include books, journal articles, websites, reports, and other types of sources.

**Bibliometric**

It refers to the quantitative analysis of bibliographic data to assess and evaluate academic literature. It uses statistical methods to analyze patterns and trends in published works, such as journal articles, books, and conference papers. Bibliometrics helps in understanding research impact, trends, and the development of scientific fields.

**Bias**

It refers to a systematic inclination or prejudice that affects the objectivity and impartiality of the research process, analysis, or presentation of information. Bias can influence the results, interpretation, and conclusions of a study, often leading to skewed or inaccurate findings. Understanding and addressing bias is crucial for maintaining the credibility and validity of academic work.

**C**

**Case study**

It is an in-depth examination of a specific instance, event, individual, group, or phenomenon within its real-life context. It aims to provide a comprehensive and detailed analysis, offering insights into complex issues and contributing to broader understanding or theory development. Case studies are commonly used in various fields, including social sciences, business, education, and medicine.

**Checklist**

It is a tool used to ensure that all necessary steps, tasks, or items are completed or addressed in a systematic and organized manner. In academic and research contexts, checklists can be valuable for managing tasks, maintaining quality, and ensuring consistency. They help streamline processes, reduce the likelihood of errors, and ensure thoroughness.

**Citation**

It refers to the practice of giving credit to the sources of information or ideas used in academic and scholarly writing. It involves providing specific details about the source so that readers can locate and verify the original material. Citations are crucial for maintaining academic integrity, avoiding plagiarism, and supporting the credibility of research.

**Cite**

To acknowledge and give credit to the sources of information or ideas that you use in your work. Citing sources is essential for academic integrity, allowing others to trace the original material, and demonstrating that your work is based on established research.

**Coherence**

Coherence in writing refers to the logical flow and connectivity of ideas within a text. It ensures that the text is organized in a way that makes it easy for readers to follow and understand. Coherence is achieved when all parts of the text work together harmoniously to support the main idea or argument.

**Cohesion**

Cohesion in writing refers to the way different parts of a text are connected and flow together to create a unified whole. It involves the use of linguistic elements and devices to ensure that sentences and paragraphs are logically and smoothly linked. While coherence focuses on the overall logical organization of ideas, cohesion deals with the specific mechanisms that connect those ideas.

**Conclusion**

It is the final section of a paper, essay, or report that summarizes the main points, reflects on the implications, and provides closure to the discussion. It aims to bring together the findings and arguments presented in the body of the text and reinforce the overall purpose of the work.

**Conceptual framework**

It is a system of concepts, assumptions, expectations, beliefs, and theories that supports and informs a research study. It provides a structured approach for understanding the research problem and guiding the investigation by outlining the relationships between variables or concepts.

**Contribution**

In academic and research contexts, contribution refers to the unique and valuable addition that a piece of work makes to a field of study or knowledge. It highlights how the research advances understanding, fills gaps, or offers new insights, methods, or applications.

**Correlational research**

Correlational research is a type of non-experimental research method that examines the relationship between two or more variables to determine whether they are associated or correlated. Unlike experimental research, correlational research does not involve manipulating variables but rather observes and measures them to identify patterns and relationships.

**Critique**

It is a detailed analysis and evaluation of a piece of work, such as a research paper, essay, book, or artwork. It involves assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the work, providing an objective evaluation, and offering constructive feedback. Critiques are common in academic and professional settings to help improve the quality of work and contribute to scholarly discussions.

**Cross-sectional research**

Cross-sectional research is a type of observational study that analyzes data from a population, or a representative subset, at a specific point in time. It aims to provide a snapshot of the variables of interest within a particular group or population, allowing researchers to assess the prevalence and relationships among those variables.

**D**

**Data**

Data refers to raw facts, figures, or information collected for analysis and interpretation. It is the foundation upon which knowledge and decisions are built and can come in various forms, including numbers, text, images, or observations.

**Database**

It refers to a structured repository of information that researchers use to store, manage, and retrieve data relevant to their studies. These databases are crucial for organizing and accessing large volumes of research data, and they support various stages of the research process, from data collection to analysis and publication.

**Data Collection**

It is the process of gathering information or data from various sources to answer research questions, test hypotheses, or analyse phenomena. It is a fundamental step in the research process, ensuring that researchers obtain accurate, relevant, and sufficient data to address their study objectives.

**Data analysis**

Data Analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe, summarize, and interpret data. The goal is to uncover patterns, relationships, or insights that inform decision-making, validate hypotheses, or address research questions. Data analysis is a critical step in the research process, enabling researchers to transform raw data into meaningful conclusions.

**Dataset**

It is a collection of related data that is organized and stored in a structured format. It typically consists of a table of data with rows and columns, where each row represents an individual record or observation, and each column represents a variable or attribute. Datasets are used for analysis, research, and decision-making across various fields.

**Deductive research**

Deductive research is an approach where researchers start with a general theory or hypothesis and then design a study to test this theory or hypothesis through empirical data collection. It involves reasoning from the general to the specific, where the research process begins with a broad theory or principle and then narrows down to specific observations or experiments to validate or refute the initial theory.

**Descriptive research**

Descriptive research is a type of research that aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation, or phenomenon. It seeks to answer questions about what, who, where, and when, rather than why or how. This type of research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena and to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation.

**Dissertation**

It is a comprehensive and detailed academic document that presents original research conducted by a student as part of the requirements for a doctoral degree. It is a significant piece of scholarly work that contributes new knowledge or insights to a particular field of study.

**Draft**

In an academic or research context, a draft is a preliminary version of a document or manuscript that is subject to revision and refinement before reaching its final form. Drafts are important in the writing process as they allow authors to develop and organize their ideas, address feedback, and improve the overall quality of their work.

**E**

**Edit**

It refers to the process of reviewing and revising a written document to improve its clarity, coherence, accuracy, and overall quality. Editing involves making changes to content, structure, and style to ensure that the document effectively communicates its message and meets the required standards.

**Empirical**

It refers to knowledge or evidence that is based on direct observation, experience, or experimentation rather than theory or pure logic. Empirical research involves collecting and analyzing data from the real world to answer research questions, test hypotheses, or validate theories.

**Ethics in Research**

Ethics in research refers to the principles and guidelines that govern the conduct of research to ensure that it is conducted responsibly and with respect for the rights and welfare of participants. Ethical research practices are essential for maintaining public trust, ensuring the integrity of research findings, and protecting the well-being of research subjects.

**Ethnographic research**

Ethnographic research is a qualitative research method aimed at studying cultures and communities through direct observation and participation. It involves immersing oneself in the environment of the subjects being studied to gain a deep understanding of their practices, rituals, and social interactions. This type of research often results in detailed descriptions and interpretations of the social phenomena from the perspective of the participants.

**Evaluation**

Evaluation in research refers to the systematic assessment of the design, implementation, and outcomes of a research project or program. It involves analysing various aspects of the research to determine its effectiveness, impact, and value. Evaluation helps researchers and stakeholders understand whether objectives have been met, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions based on the findings.

**Evaluative research**

Evaluative research is a type of research focused on assessing the effectiveness, value, or quality of programs, policies, interventions, or practices. It aims to determine how well something works, its impact, and whether it meets its intended goals and objectives.

**Evidence**

It refers to the information and data collected that support or refute a particular claim, hypothesis, or conclusion. Evidence is fundamental to the scientific method and critical for validating research findings, guiding decision-making, and informing policy and practice.

**Experimental research**

Experimental research is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables, and controls and measures any change in other variables. This type of research is designed to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables. It involves the use of controlled conditions to isolate and test the effects of a specific factor on a particular outcome.

**Explanatory research**

Explanatory research, also known as causal research, is a type of research conducted to understand the cause-and-effect relationships between variables. It aims to explain why and how certain phenomena occur, often by testing hypotheses and theories. This type of research seeks to establish causality, providing insights into the underlying mechanisms that drive observed patterns and behaviors.

**Exploratory research**

Exploratory research is a type of research conducted to clarify and define the nature of a problem. It does not provide conclusive answers but instead aims to explore an area where little is known, identify patterns, ideas, or hypotheses. This type of research is particularly useful when tackling new problems on which there is little or no previous research.

**F**

**Feedback**

Feedback in research refers to the process of providing information or responses regarding the strengths, weaknesses, or areas for improvement of a study, proposal, or draft. Feedback can come from various sources, including peers, mentors, reviewers, and participants, and is essential for refining research, enhancing quality, and ensuring that the research meets its objectives.

**Findings**

It refers to the results or outcomes obtained from analyzing data or conducting experiments. Findings are the discoveries or conclusions drawn from the research process and are central to understanding and communicating the implications of a study.

**Footnote**

It is a reference note placed at the bottom of a page in a document or publication. It provides additional information, clarifications, or citations related to specific parts of the text. Footnotes are commonly used in academic and scholarly writing to give readers more context or details without interrupting the flow of the main text.

**Formulating hypotheses**

Formulating hypotheses is a critical step in the research process that involves developing testable statements or predictions about the relationships between variables. A hypothesis provides a basis for conducting experiments or studies and helps guide the research design and analysis.

**Framework**

It refers to a structured approach or system of concepts, theories, and principles that guides the organization, analysis, and interpretation of data. It provides a conceptual basis for understanding and investigating a research problem and helps to structure and contextualize the study.

**G**

**Generalization**

It refers to the process of drawing broad conclusions or making statements about a larger population based on observations, data, or research findings from a smaller sample or specific cases. It involves applying insights gained from a limited set of instances to a wider context. Generalization is a fundamental aspect of research, allowing findings to be applied beyond the specific conditions of the study.

**Guided writing**

Guided writing refers to a structured approach to writing where individuals receive specific instructions, prompts, or frameworks to help them develop their writing skills or complete a writing task. This method is commonly used in educational settings to assist students in improving their writing abilities and achieving clarity and coherence in their written work.

**Graph**

In research and data presentation, a graph is a visual representation of data that helps to illustrate relationships, trends, and patterns among variables. Graphs are commonly used to simplify complex data, making it easier to understand and interpret.

**H**

**Heuristic**

It is a problem-solving approach or technique that uses practical methods and shortcuts to produce solutions that are not guaranteed to be optimal but are sufficient for reaching an immediate goal. Heuristics are often used when dealing with complex problems or limited information, offering a way to make decisions or solve problems more efficiently.

**Historical research**

Historical research is a method of investigation that involves studying past events, processes, and contexts to understand their causes, effects, and significance. It seeks to reconstruct and interpret historical phenomena by examining and analyzing historical documents, artifacts, and other sources to provide insights into how past events shape the present and future.

**Hypothesis**

It is a specific, testable statement or prediction about the relationship between two or more variables. It is an essential component of the scientific method and research process, guiding the direction of an investigation and helping to formulate research questions.

**I**

**Implication**

In research and academic contexts, implication refers to the potential effects, consequences, or significance of research findings or conclusions. It involves understanding how the results of a study impact the broader field, influence future research, or affect practical applications.

**IMRAD format**

The IMRAD format is a widely used structure for organizing academic papers, particularly in the sciences. The acronym stands for Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion, representing the core sections of the paper. This format helps to systematically present research findings in a clear and logical manner.

**Inductive reasoning**

It is a method of reasoning in which conclusions are drawn from specific observations or evidence to form a generalization or theory. It involves making broad generalizations based on limited or specific data. Unlike deductive reasoning, which starts with a general premise and moves towards a specific conclusion, inductive reasoning starts with specific instances and draws general conclusions from them.

**Inductive research**

Inductive research is an approach to research where the process begins with specific observations or data collection and moves towards broader generalizations and theories. Unlike deductive research, which starts with a hypothesis and tests it, inductive research involves observing patterns, formulating hypotheses, and building theories based on the data collected.

**Inference**

It refers to the process of drawing conclusions or making logical judgments based on evidence and reasoning. Inferences are made from data or observations to understand, interpret, or predict relationships, trends, or phenomena.

**Instrumentation**

It refers to the tools, devices, or methods used to collect, measure, and analyze data. It encompasses the design, selection, and use of various instruments and techniques that facilitate the gathering of accurate and reliable data for analysis.

**Interdisciplinary**

It refers to an approach or methodology that integrates knowledge, techniques, and perspectives from multiple disciplines to address complex problems or research questions. It involves combining insights from different fields to achieve a more comprehensive understanding or solution than could be achieved by any single discipline alone.

**Introduction**

Introduction serves as the opening section that sets the stage for the study. It provides essential background information, explains the research problem or question, and outlines the study's objectives. A well-crafted introduction helps readers understand the context, significance, and purpose of the research.

**Investigation**

Investigation refers to the systematic process of exploring and examining a specific problem, question, or phenomenon to gather information, uncover facts, or generate insights. The goal of an investigation is to obtain a deeper understanding of the subject under study, which often involves collecting and analyzing data.

**J**

**Journal**

In academic contexts, a journal can refer to several related concepts, including a periodical publication for scholarly articles, a personal record of academic progress, or a specific type of document used for recording observations and data.

**Justification**

It is a critical aspect of academic and research work that involves providing evidence, reasoning, and theoretical support to substantiate claims, decisions, or actions. By ensuring that justifications are based on reliable evidence, sound reasoning, and relevant theories, researchers and scholars can build credible and persuasive arguments, validate their methodologies, and defend their conclusions.

**L**

**Literature review**

A literature review is a comprehensive summary and evaluation of existing research and literature related to a specific topic or research question. It serves as a foundational component of academic research and writing, providing context, identifying gaps in knowledge, and situating the current study within the broader academic conversation.

**Longitudinal study**

A longitudinal study is a research design that involves repeated observations or measurements of the same variables over an extended period. This type of study is used to track changes and developments over time and is particularly useful for understanding long-term processes, trends, and causal relationships.

**M**

**Manuscript**

It refers to a written document that is prepared for publication or submission to a journal, conference, or publisher. Manuscripts can include original research papers, review articles, book chapters, or other scholarly writings. The term “manuscript” often implies that the document is in the draft or pre-publication stage.

**Margin**

In the context of academic writing and research, the term margin generally refers to the blank space surrounding the text on a page. Margins are an important aspect of document formatting, and they play a role in ensuring readability, proper presentation, and adherence to specific formatting guidelines.

**Meta-analysis**

It is a statistical technique used to combine and synthesize results from multiple studies on a particular research question or topic. By aggregating data from various studies, meta-analysis aims to identify patterns, derive more accurate estimates, and draw more robust conclusions than individual studies alone.

**Methodology**

Methodology refers to the systematic plan and approach used to conduct research, including the methods and procedures for collecting and analysing data. It encompasses the theoretical framework, research design, and specific techniques employed to address a research question or problem. Methodology is critical for ensuring the validity, reliability, and generalizability of research findings.

**N**

**Notetaking**

It refers to the process of recording information from lectures, readings, discussions, or other sources in a systematic manner. Effective notetaking is crucial for organizing and retaining information, aiding in study and review, and supporting the synthesis and application of knowledge.

**O**

**Objective**

It refers to a specific, measurable goal or purpose that a study or project aims to achieve. They are essential for formulating hypotheses, measuring success, and ensuring that research efforts are effectively directed. Effective objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound, and they can vary in type depending on the nature of the research. Setting and revising clear objectives are crucial for conducting meaningful and impactful research.

**Observation**

Observation is a fundamental method in academic and research contexts for collecting data on behaviors, phenomena, or events. It can be conducted in various ways, including naturalistic, controlled, participant, and non-participant observations. Effective observation involves systematic data recording and analysis, with attention to ethical considerations such as informed consent and confidentiality.

**Outline**

An outline is a structured plan or framework used to organize and arrange ideas, information, or arguments in a coherent and logical order. It serves as a roadmap for writing or presenting content, ensuring that the material is organized effectively and covers all necessary points.

**P**

**Paradigm**

A paradigm is a critical framework in academic and research contexts, guiding how phenomena are studied, understood, and interpreted. Different paradigms, such as positivism, interpretivism, critical theory, constructivism, and offer distinct approaches to research, each with its own assumptions, methods, and goals. Understanding the paradigm at work in a study helps in comprehending the research approach, methodology, and interpretation of findings.

**Peer Review**

It is a process used in academic and scholarly research to evaluate and validate the quality, accuracy, and significance of research work before it is published or accepted. The process involves the assessment of a manuscript or research proposal by experts in the same field, known as peer reviewers, who provide feedback and recommendations for improvement.

**Plagiarism**

Plagiarism is the act of using someone else’s work, ideas, or intellectual property without proper acknowledgment or permission, presenting it as one’s own. It is considered a serious ethical breach in academic, professional, and creative fields. It includes direct copying, self-plagiarism, mosaic plagiarism, and accidental plagiarism. Addressing plagiarism involves proper citation, quotation, and paraphrasing practices, using plagiarism detection tools, and understanding ethical standards. Ensuring transparency and respect for original work maintains academic credibility and fosters a culture of honesty and integrity.

**Preliminary**

It refers to early or initial stages of a process, study, or document. It often involves the foundational work that precedes the main or final activities. Preliminary stages are crucial for setting the groundwork for more detailed and comprehensive work.

**Primary source**

It is an original document or piece of evidence that provides direct or firsthand information about a subject or event. Primary sources are valuable because they offer unmediated access to the subject of study, providing original data and insights.

**Proofreading**

It is the process of reviewing and correcting written material to ensure it is free from errors and meets the required standards for clarity, accuracy, and coherence. It is a critical step in the writing process, aimed at refining and perfecting a document before final submission or publication.

**Process writing**

Process Writing is a writing approach that emphasizes the stages involved in producing a written document, focusing on the iterative steps of drafting, revising, and editing. This approach helps writers improve their work through a structured and reflective process, leading to clearer and more polished final texts.

**Product writing**

Product Writing refers to a writing approach that focuses on the final outcome or product of the writing process. This approach emphasizes the end result, often with a strong focus on the finished text's structure, clarity, and effectiveness, rather than the iterative process of creating it.

**Q**

**Qualitative Research**

It is a methodological approach in research that seeks to understand phenomena by exploring the meanings, experiences, and perspectives of participants. Unlike quantitative research, which focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis, qualitative research emphasizes understanding the depth and complexity of human behaviour and social phenomena through non-numeric data.

**Quantitative Research**

It is a methodological approach in research that focuses on quantifying variables and analyzing numerical data to identify patterns, test theories, and make predictions. Unlike qualitative research, which explores phenomena through descriptive and non-numeric data, quantitative research uses statistical methods to generate objective and generalizable results.

**Quotation**

Itrefers to the practice of incorporating the exact words from a source into one's own text. Quotations are used to support arguments, provide evidence, or illustrate a point by directly citing the words of an authoritative source.

**R**

**Random sampling**

Random sampling is a fundamental technique in research designed to ensure that a sample is representative of the population, thereby allowing researchers to make valid inferences and generalizations. By employing various methods of random sampling, such as simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, and cluster sampling, researchers can minimize bias, enhance the validity of their findings, and simplify data analysis.

**Rationale**

It is a critical component of academic and research writing that provides the reasoning behind a study or project. By clearly articulating the problem, significance, and approach, the rationale helps justify the need for the research, contextualize the work within existing knowledge, and outline the objectives and methods used. Crafting a well-defined rationale enhances the clarity and impact of the research, ensuring that it addresses relevant issues and contributes valuable insights.

**Referencing**

Referencing is an essential component of academic writing that serves to credit original authors, avoid plagiarism, and provide evidence for arguments. By using appropriate citation styles and ensuring accuracy and consistency, writers can create well-documented and credible work.

**Reliability**

It refers to the consistency and dependability of a measurement, test, or study. It indicates the extent to which an instrument or procedure yields the same results under consistent conditions. Reliable research and data collection are essential for ensuring that findings are trustworthy and replicable.

**Replication**

Itrefers to the process of repeating a study or experiment to verify its findings and ensure that results are consistent and reliable. Replication is a fundamental principle in scientific research, as it helps confirm the validity of results and contributes to the robustness of scientific knowledge.

**Reporting Results**

Reporting Results in a research paper involves presenting the findings of a study in a clear, organized, and accurate manner. This section is critical because it communicates the data collected and the outcomes of the analyses conducted to answer the research questions or test hypotheses.

**Research**

Research is a systematic process of inquiry aimed at discovering new knowledge, understanding complex phenomena, or solving specific problems. It involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to generate insights, validate theories, or develop new theories. Research is fundamental in academic, scientific, and professional fields for advancing knowledge and informing decision-making.

**Research methodology**

It refers to the systematic plan and approach used to conduct research, encompassing the methods, techniques, and procedures employed to collect, analyse, and interpret data. It provides the framework that guides the research process, ensuring the study is conducted in a structured, reliable, and valid manner.

**Research Design**

Research Design refers to the overall strategy and structure of a research project that guides the researcher in collecting, analysing, and interpreting data. It serves as the blueprint for the research process, detailing the methods and procedures necessary to answer the research questions or test hypotheses.

**Research paper**

It is a comprehensive document that presents the results of an in-depth study on a specific topic. It involves extensive research, analysis, and interpretation of data to contribute to the existing body of knowledge. Research papers are typically written by scholars, researchers, or students and are published in academic journals or presented at conferences.

**Research question**

A research question is a clear, focused, and concise question that guides a research study. It defines the scope of the research and determines what the researcher aims to explore, understand, or explain. A well-formulated research question is essential as it directs the study's objectives, methodology, and analysis.

**Research topic**

A research topic is a broad subject area that a researcher chooses to explore and investigate in-depth. It forms the basis for developing a specific research question and guiding the overall research process. Selecting a research topic is one of the first and most critical steps in conducting a research study, as it determines the scope, direction, and relevance of the research.

**Resources**

In the context of research and academic writing, resources refer to the various materials, tools, and support systems that researchers use to gather information, conduct experiments, analyse data, and produce scholarly work. These resources are essential for ensuring the quality, validity, and reliability of the research.

**Review**

It refers to a critical assessment or evaluation of a particular topic, work, or body of literature. Reviews can take various forms, including literature reviews, peer reviews, and article reviews, each serving different purposes in the academic and research process.

**S**

**Sample**

It refers to a subset of individuals, items, or data selected from a larger population for the purpose of conducting a study or analysis. The sample should be representative of the population to ensure that the results of the study can be generalized to the broader group.

**Scope**

It refers to the boundaries and extent of a study or project. It defines what the research will cover and what it will exclude, providing a clear focus and direction for the investigation. The scope helps in setting limits and defining the parameters of the research, ensuring that it remains manageable and relevant.

**Secondary source**

It refers to a document or record that interprets, analyzes, or summarizes information from primary sources. Unlike primary sources, which provide direct or firsthand evidence, secondary sources offer commentary or analysis on the original data or events.

**Shared writing**

It is an instructional strategy used in educational settings where the teacher and students collaborate to create a text. This approach combines teacher modelling and student input, allowing learners to contribute to the writing process while benefiting from direct guidance and feedback. Shared writing helps students understand the mechanics of writing, develop their writing skills, and gain confidence in their abilities.

**Sources**

Sources are materials or documents used to gather information, evidence, and data to support research or arguments. Sources can be categorized into various types based on their origin, purpose, and the nature of the information they provide.

**Statistical Analysis**

It refers to the process of collecting, reviewing, and interpreting data using statistical methods to uncover patterns, relationships, and trends. It is a key component of research and decision-making in various fields, including social sciences, natural sciences, economics, and business.

**Summary**

A summary is a succinct representation of the main points of a larger document or study. It serves to provide a quick overview of the essential information, making it easier for readers to understand the core content without needing to read the full text. Effective summaries are brief, accurate, clear, objective, and comprehensive.

**Survey**

A survey is a valuable research tool used to collect data on various topics by asking questions to a targeted group of respondents. It involves designing the survey instrument, selecting a sample, collecting responses, and analysing the data to gain insights and draw conclusions. Surveys can be conducted in various formats, including online, telephone, and face-to-face, and are widely used across different fields for market research, public opinion polling, health research, and more.

**T**

**Template**

A template is a pre-designed framework or structure that provides a consistent format for creating documents, presentations, or other materials. Templates are used to streamline the creation process by offering a standard layout and design, ensuring uniformity and efficiency.

**Terminology**

Terminology plays a crucial role in various fields by providing a structured and precise vocabulary that facilitates clear communication, accurate documentation, and efficient knowledge sharing. It includes specialized terms, jargon, acronyms, and technical language that are essential for professionals, researchers, and educators to convey complex ideas and concepts effectively.

**Theory**

Theory is a fundamental aspect of academic and scientific inquiry, providing a structured framework to explain, predict, and understand phenomena. It consists of concepts, propositions, hypotheses, and models, and is characterized by its consistency, empirical support, predictive power, falsifiability, and scope.

**Thesis**

A thesis is a substantial research document written as part of the requirements for an academic degree, typically at the master’s or doctoral level. It presents original research, analysis, and findings on a specific topic or question within a field of study. The thesis demonstrates the author's ability to conduct independent research and contribute new knowledge to the field.

**Textual analysis**

Textual Analysis is a versatile research method used to examine texts from various perspectives, including content, structure, context, and discourse. By analyzing texts systematically, researchers can uncover deeper meanings, identify patterns, and gain insights into cultural, historical, and social phenomena. Textual analysis can be qualitative, quantitative, critical, or historical, and is applicable across multiple disciplines, including literature, media studies, communication, and social sciences.

**Title Page**

A Title Page is the first page of a document, such as a research paper, thesis, dissertation, or report, and serves to provide essential information about the work. It is designed to give readers a clear understanding of the document's title, authorship, and other relevant details. The title page is important for professional and academic presentations, as it establishes the identity of the work and its authors.

**V**

**Validity**

It refers to the extent to which a research study, measurement tool, or assessment accurately represents or measures what it is intended to. It is a critical concept in research methodology and ensures that the findings and conclusions drawn from a study are credible and relevant.

**Variable**

It is a characteristic, trait, or condition that can change or vary among subjects in a study. Variables are fundamental components of research as they allow researchers to investigate relationships, effects, and differences between different factors or conditions.

**W**

**Workshop**

It is an interactive, educational event or session designed to provide participants with practical skills, knowledge, and hands-on experience on a specific topic or field. Workshops are typically shorter in duration compared to formal courses or conferences and emphasize active learning and participant engagement.