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| **THEME 1. INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH WRITING** |

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| Learning outcomes  This lesson offers you opportunities to:   * Gain an overview about the nature of research; * Understand the difference between research and academic research; * Acknowledge about steps of planning and writing a research paper; * Develop note-taking skills while watching speech; * Set priorities for further developing your abilities.   *Key-words: research, academic research, research papers, literature review, research questions, research writing.* |

**The nature of research. Research** is a prevalent undertaking. The journey begins with a feeling of interest, whether about optimal purchasing, attaining sports objectives, discovering new music, or identifying cures for ailments. The manner in which we do research in our daily lives is influenced by many aspects, including the topic, our objectives, the amount of knowledge desired, and the accessibility of information. Research procedures in academia may vary based on aspects such as the subject area, academic level, source materials, or assignment specifications [Cottrell, S., 2019, p. 233].

**Research** might evolve into a fundamental aspect of existence, serving as the foundation for several critical decisions. Without it, we are inundated with excessive information, vulnerable to seductive marketing claims, and swayed by unsubstantiated rumors as we attempt to understand our environment. This informal and pragmatic research assists us in managing the excessive information we face every day.

**Research writing** is the production of a document based on extensive research, analytical reasoning, and critical analysis of a certain topic or question. It aims to augment the existing corpus of knowledge by presenting new concepts, findings, or perspectives.

**Formal academic research** is characterized by its investigative nature, distinguishing it from experiential research. For example, it may require us to get information on a topic in which we possess little knowledge or want to explore. The research may be classified as either library-based or field-based, depending upon its characteristics.

**Academic research**, like to our everyday inquiries, is associated with curiosity and intellectual discovery. Academic research writing is demanding and challenging, distinguished by its specific methodology and rigor. Although certain research ideas and procedures are relevant to other subjects, academic research is specifically designed for distinct disciplines and necessitates a more rigorous methodology.

The principal **aim of a research paper** is to acclimate students to the practice of participating in academic discourse within a certain scholarly community.

**Research papers** provide opportunity to develop abilities in analyzing and manipulating raw facts and information, formulating well-informed perspectives, and comprehending the use of primary and secondary sources by specialists in your field.

**Formulating and Composing a Research Paper**

Producing high-quality research writing requires considerable work, poses challenges, and elicits passion. Mastering this complex cognitive skill will enable you to integrate into the scholarly community of your chosen discipline. A multitude of students encounter challenges in composing a research paper owing to its formidable and obscure characteristics. Nonetheless, the subsequent 10 steps in the process may be refined and mastered by experience.

* Find a Topic and Get an Overview;
* Survey the Literature;
* Ask a Research Question;
* Manage Your Resources;
* Work Your Sources into Your Research Writing;
* Cite Sources;
* Outline;
* Decide Your Point of View, or Role, for Your Research;
* Collect Evidence;
* Draw Conclusions.

**Find a Topic and Get an Overview**

To choose a topic that engages your interest, contemplate your subject matter or selected problem from a personal viewpoint. Commencing the process by identifying a distinctive viewpoint or innovative method about the issue may act as a foundation. Pose questions to yourself such as:

* Can I connect this issue to my professional or personal experiences?
* Do I possess knowledge about this issue that makes my viewpoint pertinent?
* Do I possess a novel viewpoint for addressing an issue pertinent to the topic?
* Do I possess inquiries on this subject?

**Survey the Literature**

When seeking an area of interest, it is essential to meticulously examine and assess the subject matter to get a comprehensive awareness of its parameters and extent. This procedure, known as a literature review, has three separate phases:

***Analyze the current literature:*** Dedicate time to comprehensively investigate the library or internet for publications, journals, textbooks, and encyclopedia entries. This will provide you with an exhaustive comprehension of the subject.

***Remove subjects:*** This literature evaluation might aid in pinpointing subjects that may lack pertinent material for your study.

***Concentrate and refine the subject matter:*** You will assess the value of your question and interest, as well as the potential outcomes of your study.   
This technique, like to writing in general, adheres to a recursive pattern. Conducting more literature evaluations before to beginning your work will be advantageous. Ensure to keep a note of the titles you deemed valuable. This preliminary investigation and summary will assist you in developing your research question.

**Ask a Research Question**

When contemplating the topics to address, ensure that your inquiry and research align with the demands of your given task. Confirm that the parameters of your research are constrained and attainable. Devise a specific and concrete question that will direct your research, facilitating the creation of a viable thesis and establishing a defined framework for your data collection.

**Manage Your Resources**

 To allocate your resources effectively, it is essential to understand the purpose and methodology behind their use in your paper. It is essential to keep detailed records of the materials utilized and evaluate how these resources will contribute to the advancement of your article.

**Work Your Sources into Your Research Writing.** When integrating sources into your writing, two critical factors must be considered. First, it is imperative to evaluate the researcher's stance on the use of your sources. Second, you must make a judicious decision regarding the use of direct quotations versus paraphrasing the information. The researcher's perspective will be influenced by the nature and aim of your study. In terms of quoting and paraphrasing, your thesis and objectives, along with established writing conventions, will inform your decisions.

**Cite Sources.** A considerable number of students perceive that their instructor's main emphasis when evaluating a research project is their skill in citing sources accurately. Citations and bibliographic formats differ among various academic fields and can also change based on specific assignments, depending on the target audience. Although mastering proper citation is essential, it is a technical skill that holds less importance in this specific process.

**Outline.** As previously mentioned, outlines, regardless of their format, can function as a collection of ideas or a carefully structured and divided plan for your paper. A considerable number of educators require the incorporation of outlines as part of their research paper assignments. It is essential that your plan incorporates the viewpoints and ideas presented by others. As you research your issue, your outline will naturally be refined as your perspective and comprehension develop.

A considerable number of students encounter anxiety when they cannot quickly formulate an outline for a research project. These plans typically require additional time for development, are initiated at a later phase in the writing process, and offer greater flexibility than earlier outlines you have produced. Begin outlining your work after conducting a comprehensive investigation, while remaining open to additional information that further research may yield. Furthermore, it is recommended to heed any intuitive insights you may possess regarding potential sources of new knowledge, thereby improving your outline. When managing your research endeavor, it is important to acknowledge the evolving nature of outlining.

**Decide Your Point of View, or Role, for Your Research**

Writers frequently find that viewing themselves as researchers enables them to more effectively identify the cognitive and compositional strategies that lead to a polished and skilled application of resources. Your job is closely linked to your thinking and writing skills.

**Collect Evidence**. The evidence you collect will shape the content of your research report. You are responsible for identifying the appropriate evidence for your audience, purpose, and thesis. To facilitate your decision-making process, it is essential to consider the type of appeal you are employing with your audience, whether it is rational, emotional, or ethical. Engaging your readers' reasoning requires the presentation of accurate and objective data to stimulate their intellect.

**Draw Conclusions.** Arriving at precise findings requires a rigorous method of collecting and analyzing facts, guaranteeing that our assessments can endure comprehensive scrutiny. As a writer, it is essential to articulate your ideas persuasively, substantiated by the information provided in your work. To guarantee the precision of your findings, it is essential to meticulously scrutinize both the content of your article and the methods used to get those conclusions.

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| **Activity 1. Reading. Read the text and answer the following questions.** |

1. What constitutes research? What is academic research?
2. What is the number of stages involved in the planning and composition of a research paper?
3. What are the stages involved in a literature review?
4. What strategies might be used to control your sources? What is their significance?
5. What other elements are crucial in doing research?

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| **Activity 2. Watch You Tube video about “How to write an outline for your research paper” and take notes while watching.** |

You tube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEQlqWAPD9A&ab_channel=Editage>

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| **Activity 3. Speaking. Discuss the following questions after watching.** |

1. What is a research outline?
2. How might a research outline assist you?
3. What is the method for constructing an outline for your paper?
4. What is the IMRAD format and what must it encompass?
5. What topics should be addressed in the introduction?
6. What is a literature review?
7. What topics should be addressed in the methods section?
8. Where should you discuss your ability to meet the objectives?
9. What topics should be addressed in the discussion section?
10. What topics should be addressed in the discussion section?

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| **Activity 4. Listening. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.** |

**How to write an outline for your research paper**

A research outline can help you:

* Organize your thoughts better;
* Understand the 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and levels of information in your research;
* Ensure that you don't miss anything while writing;
* Prepare a well-structured, neatly organized 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Let's get started and learn how you can create an outline for your paper.

1. Make a list of all the sections in your paper, it should follow the IMRAD 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and must include an introduction, methods, results and discussion and conclusion.
2. Next, write down the main facts, points or 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that should be covered under each section. What should you talk about in the introduction?

* The importance of your research;
* The goals of your paper;
* An 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the organization of your paper;
* And a literature review.

1. In the method section, you need to talk about the 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your methods and analysis.
2. In the results section, you must report the results for each method used.
3. In the discussion section, you need to focus on how your study 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to existing research in the field and on how your results for each method are 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the conclusion, you must tie it all in together:

* Sum up the objectives of your paper;
* List your major findings;
* Share the 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the study findings;
* And mention the scope of 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research on the same topic.

**Listening. Key:**

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| 1. Flow 2. Manuscript 3. Format 4. Arguments 5. Overview | 1. Scope 2. Contributes 3. Significant 4. Implications 5. Further |

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| **Activity 5. Vocabulary. Match the words with an appropriate definition.** |

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|  | **Words** | **Definitions** |
| 1 | Outline | a) to add new ideas or help make improvements to something so that it becomes more valuable or successful |
| 2 | Flow | b) an area of activity or interest |
| 3 | Manuscript | c) a detailed study of a subject, especially in order to discover (new) information or reach a (new) understanding |
| 4 | Literature review | d) important, large, or great, esp. in leading to a different result or to an important change |
| 5 | Contribute | e) the range of matters considered or dealt with |
| 6 | Research | f) the effect that an action or decision will have on something else in the future |
| 7 | Field | g) a situation in which information and ideas are exchanged between companies or organizations |
| 8 | Significant | h) the original copy of a book or article before it is printed |
| 9 | Implications | i) an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic |
| 10 | Scope | j) a description of the main facts about something |

**Activity 5. Vocabulary. Key:** 1.j, 2.g, 3.h, 4.i, 5.a, 6.c, 7.b, 8.d, 9.f, 10.e.

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| **Public Domain Images** |

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