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| **THEME 11.** **WRITING THE CONCLUSION. PRACTICAL APPROACH TO WRITING CONCLUSION** |

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| Learning outcomes  This lesson offers you opportunities to:   * Gain an overview about conclusion and recommendations; * Learn the steps how to write conclusion and recommendations; * Develop note-taking skills while watching speech; * Develop techniques to write conclusion and recommendations;   *Key-words:* *research topic, thesis, summary, aspect, statement, argument, strategy, practice, theory, contribution, finding.* |

The conclusion and recommendations constitute the last section of the study. It is necessary in all research endeavors, irrespective of their qualitative or quantitative character. In examining a research document, such as a thesis or research paper, readers often consult the conclusion and recommendations section to identify the principal claims presented in the dissertation.

The **conclusion** is the final section of your thesis or dissertation. Its primary goals are as follows:

* Clearly state the solution to the key research question;
* Summarize and react on the research;
* Make recommendations for future research on the subject;
* Demonstrate how you have added new information.

A comprehensive review of the literature should clarify the research's importance to persons, enhancing their comprehension. A conclusion is a thorough synthesis of essential components, rather than a simple listing of facts or a reiteration of the issue statement. In conclusion, most research projects need just one thorough paragraph. However, there are occasions when it may be considered essential to include two or three paragraphs in the conclusion. A conclusion in a thesis, journal article, or dissertation is essential to convey the strength and importance of the study's assertions. The closing remarks of a thesis direct the reader's emphasis towards the research's claims of quality and substantiated facts. Conclusions may serve as a spur for further research, provide creative answers to issues addressed in the thesis, or propose unique resolutions to a problem. To start the formulation of your study conclusion, please consider the following steps: Restate the research topic.

1. Reiterate the thesis (objective of the study).
2. Make a summary of the major points.
3. Mention the importance or outcomes.
4. Finish your thought.

***Avoidable Problems***

1. Inability to be succinct.
2. Inability to make a statement on more substantial, more critical subjects.
3. Failure to expose problems has negative consequences.
4. Inability to provide a quick review of what was witnessed.
5. Failure to align the research goal and objectives.
6. Avoid apologizing.

**The length of the conclusion**

The conclusion of a thesis generally comprises approximately 5-7% of the total word count, contingent upon the specific type of thesis. Empirical scientific research typically requires a clear conclusion that effectively summarizes the main findings and recommendations. Conversely, a humanities thesis may require a more detailed conclusion to thoroughly finalize its analysis and link all the chapters in a cohesive argument.

**Provide a response to the research inquiry:** The conclusion should begin by addressing the fundamental question that your thesis or dissertation aimed to answer. This is your opportunity to demonstrate the achievement of your objectives; therefore, please provide a response that is clear and to the point.

**Summary and reflection on the research.** The conclusion provides a suitable opportunity to emphasize the reasoning behind your selected method, the expected outcomes, and how closely the results matched your initial expectations. Rather than merely summarizing each chapter, you have the chance to engage in more analytical writing to minimize redundancy. Assess the efficacy of your methodology in tackling your research questions, and evaluate if any unexpected results or additional questions arose during the study process.

 **Recommendations.** If you have already submitted recommendations for future studies during the discussion, this proposal presents a significant chance to elaborate on them, taking into account the potential implications of your research findings for both practical application and theoretical advancement. The recommendations must be based on the study's findings. Avoid overstating the feasibility of the study. It is advisable to present policy, commercial, or other implications as suggestions rather than mandates. Academic study is to teach, illustrate, and explore, rather than only providing directives. When recommending further study, it is crucial to preserve the integrity of the prior findings. Academic research is to teach, illustrate, and explore rather than only provide directives. When offering recommendations for further inquiry, it is crucial to maintain the integrity of the findings.

**Highlight your contributions.** Ensure that the reader comprehends the extent to which your research has advanced knowledge in your particular sector. Multiple techniques for attaining this objective encompass:

* Revisiting your problem statement to elucidate how your research aids in resolving the issue.
* Referencing the literature review and illustrating how you have solved a knowledge deficiency.
* Examine how your results corroborate or contradict a recognized theory or assumption.

Refrain from redundantly restating points that have already been examined in the argument. Determine the key elements and summarize them into a concise summary that contextualizes your project within its larger framework.

**Finish your research paper or thesis.** Upon completing your conclusion, it is essential to finalize your thesis by doing a few last actions. It is ideal to compose the abstract promptly after concluding the investigation, when the material remains fresh in your recollection. Subsequently, verify that your reference list is comprehensive and meticulously organized. After including any appendices, you may continue to develop a table of contents and a title page. Finally, do a comprehensive analysis of the whole document to ensure that your point is articulated clearly and devoid of grammatical errors. You may choose to proofread it yourself, get help from a friend, or use a professional proofreading and editing agency.

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

1. What is the difference between composing a conclusion and formulating recommendations?
2. What is the primary objective of the conclusion and recommendations?
3. Which problems should be circumvented in your conclusion?
4. How essential is it to provide suggestions at the conclusion of your paper?
5. What is the rationale for emphasizing your contributions at the conclusion of your paper?

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| **Activity 2. Watch the video about “How to Write a Conclusion”, make notes while watching.** |

You tube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wz-J1iPzqTU&ab_channel=Scribbr>

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| **Activity 3. Speaking. Answer the following questions.** |

1. What is the difference between conclusion and discussion?
2. Why should we refrain from introducing fresh facts in a conclusion?
3. What is the appropriate length for a conclusion?
4. Why are findings in empirical research more concise than those in the humanities?
5. What are the four components of an effective conclusion that you are aware of?
6. What is your method for summarizing and reflecting on the research?
7. How can you enhance your reflective writing skills?
8. What is the process for providing a recommendation?
9. What tactics for highlighting your contributions are you aware of?
10. What is the last phase of composing a conclusion?

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

**How to Write a Conclusion**

Conclusion is shorter and more general.

***The length:***

* It should typically be around five to seven percent of the overall work count.
* An 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research will often have a short conclusion.
* While humanity thesis might require more space to conclude.

***Four elements that make a good conclusion:***

* First, answer the research question. Begin with the main question, make sure to 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a clear concise answer.
* Second, summarize and reflect on the research. The conclusion is an opportunity to remind the reader why you took the approach, what you expected to find and how will the results match your 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Third, make recommendations. If you're making recommendations for future research, be sure, not to 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your own work.
* Future studies might confirm, build on or 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your conclusions, but they shouldn't be required to complete them.
* Fourth, emphasize your contributions. Make sure reader is left with a strong 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of what your research has contributed.

***Some strategies to achieve this include:***

* Return to your problem 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to explain how your research help solve the problem;
* Referring back to the literature review and showing how you have addressed a gap in knowledge;
* Discussing how your findings confirm or challenge an existing theory or 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;
* Pick out the most important points.

***Finally, finish your thesis.***

* Write the abstract next while the research is still fresh in your mind.
* Make sure your 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ list is complete and correctly formatted.
* Read through the whole document again to make sure your thesis is clearly written and free from language 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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|  | **Words** | **Definitions** |
| 1 | assumption | a) to add more information to or explain something that you have said |
| 2 | contribution | b) the study of subjects such as literature, language, history, and philosophy |
| 3 | elaborate | c) the way that something seems, looks, or feels to a particular person |
| 4 | expectation | d) a set of methods used in a particular area of study or activity |
| 5 | humanity | e) something that you accept as true without question or proof |
| 6 | impression | f) the process of finding and correcting mistakes in text before it is printed or put online |
| 7 | insight | g) in a way that shows that you are thinking carefully and quietly |
| 8 | methodology | h) (the ability to have) a clear, deep, and sometimes sudden understanding of a complicated problem or situation |
| 9 | proofreading | i) something that you do to help produce or achieve something together with other people |
| 10 | reflectively | j) the feeling that good things are going to happen in the future |

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