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| **THEME 2. THE STEPS IN THE PROCESS OF RESEARCH** |

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| Learning outcomes  This lesson offers you opportunities to:   * Gain an overview about 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, basic research, applied research, quantitative research, qualitative research, methodology* |

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**Research** is a methodical process of investigation that involves the gathering, analysis, and interpretation of data to enhance understanding of a phenomena or to address particular inquiries. It is a crucial component in furthering knowledge across many disciplines, including science, humanities, social sciences, and others.

Research seeks to uncover new information, validate or contest established knowledge, and address particular issues. It may be exploratory, descriptive, explanatory, or evaluative in character.

**Types of Research:**

***Basic Research,*** often known as pure research, seeks to improve understanding of fundamental concepts and ideas without immediate practical application.  ***Applied research*** is a kind of investigation that directly addresses practical problems and aims to develop solutions or improvements. It often has direct practical applications in the real world.

***Quantitative research*** denotes the methodical collection and analysis of numerical data to identify and comprehend patterns, correlations, or trends. Statistical methodologies are often used.

***Qualitative research*** is a methodology designed to understand phenomena via the collection of non-numerical data, including interviews, observations, and written materials. Its objective is to get a deeper understanding of concepts and experiences.

***Methodology:*** Research methodology is the systematic approach and techniques used to do research. The list includes:

***Research Design*** is the systematic strategy used to cohesively integrate the many components of a study in a coherent and logical manner.

***Data Collection:*** Methods for obtaining data, include surveys, experiments, observations, or archival research.

***Data analysis*** pertains to the techniques used to examine and assess data. These approaches may include statistical analysis for quantitative research or thematic analysis for qualitative research.

***The Research Process consists of the following steps:***

Problem Identification: Clearly defining the particular issue or topic to be analyzed.

Literature Review: Assessing and analyzing prior research and established concepts related to the topic.

Formulating hypotheses or objectives entails developing research hypotheses or aims based on the results of the literature study.

Study Design: Formulating the methodologies for data collection and analysis.

Data Collection: Obtaining the necessary data using appropriate procedures.

Data analysis is the methodical examination and interpretation of data to extract significant insights.

Reporting Results: Conveying findings in a succinct and systematic manner, often via academic publications, documents, or presentations.

 Ethics in Research: Ethical considerations are crucial in research to protect the integrity of the study and the welfare of participants. This includes obtaining informed consent, ensuring confidentiality, and avoiding plagiarism.

Formulating a plan for a research paper entails a series of essential procedures to guarantee a methodical and comprehensive examination of your subject. This is a comprehensive guide to assist you in efficiently structuring and organizing your plan:

**1. Select a subject matter.**

Select a Relevant Area of Interest: Identify a topic that is both engaging and significant to your academic discipline.

Enhance the Subject Matter: Focus on a certain aspect to improve the feasibility of the inquiry.

**2. Perform first investigation**

Literature Review: Investigate and evaluate the available literature to have a thorough comprehension of the current research landscape related to your selected topic.

Detect inconsistencies: Identify any gaps or shortcomings in the current literature that your research may address.

Formulate Research Questions: Develop specific research questions or hypotheses derived from your first findings.

**3. Formulate a concise and focused central argument**

Clarity: Your thesis statement must explicitly convey the core argument or purpose of your work.

It must have a degree of precision that offers unequivocal direction for your research and writing pursuits.

**4. Provide a concise overview of the structure and main points of your research paper.**

*Title Page:* Include the title of your paper, full name, and the name of the institution you are affiliated with.

*Abstract*: A concise overview of your study, including the main discoveries and conclusions.

*Introduction:* Begin by presenting the subject, offering relevant context, and clearly stating your thesis statement.

*Literature Review:* Provide a succinct and detailed synthesis and analysis of relevant research on your selected topic.

*Methodology:* Give a full description of the approaches and processes you will use to collect and analyse data.

*Results:* Present your study's findings.

*Analysis:* Examine the results, determine their importance, and demonstrate their relevance to your argument.

*Conclusion:* Summarize the important themes, restate the thesis in light of the results, and identify opportunities for further investigation.

*References:* List all of the sources mentioned in your paper using the proper citation format.

**5. Create a timeline of events in order of occurrence.**

Establish defined timelines: Divide the research and writing process into manageable tasks, assigning specific deadlines to each, to enhance organization and facilitate a smoother workflow.

Effective time management: Designate particular time intervals for each phase of the process, including research, writing, revisions, and editing.

**6. Ensure that sources are collected and arranged in a systematic manner.**

Explore the beginnings: Utilize academic databases, libraries, and other credible sources to collect information. Document information meticulously and categorize it by various themes or sections. Effectively managing citations necessitates the utilization of specialized tools to systematically organize and monitor your references.

**7. Write your research paper.**

Comply with the specified framework: Arrange your essay in accordance with the proposed framework. Highlight the significance of effective communication: Ensure that your arguments are unequivocal and backed by corroborative evidence. Enhance the quality and coherence of the material, while correcting any grammatical errors, punctuation inaccuracies, and formatting discrepancies.

**8. Assess and Conclude**

Peer Review: Solicit evaluations from colleagues or seasoned professionals to appraise your piece and provide helpful input.

Finalize the last round of changes by integrating input and confirming that your manuscript adheres to all formatting and submission requirements.

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

1. What constitutes research? What categories of study are you familiar with?
2. What distinguishes qualitative research from quantitative research?
3. What constitutes methodology? In what manner does data collecting impact the methodology?
4. How many stages are you aware of for organizing and structuring your plan?
5. What is a literature review and what is its significance within the paper?

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| **Activity 2. Watch You Tube video about “What is research?” and take notes while watching.** |

You tube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mV0bUQpz468&ab_channel=SciToons>

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

1. What thoughts arise when you consider research?
2. What constitutes research?
3. What constitutes the proper commencement of a research process?
4. What constitutes a research product?
5. What is the scientific method?
6. What steps comprise the research process?
7. How can one develop a hypothesis?
8. What methodologies may be used to collect data for your research?
9. How can you engage in research?
10. What actions should you do to contribute to research projects?

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

**“What is research?”**

What comes to mind when you think about research? Probably a laboratory with test tubes microscopes and scientists wearing white lab 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Other possibilities, such as someone digging through historical archives, or someone distributing 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about consumer preferences?

They share the same 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goal, the creation of new knowledge or ideas.

Many people associate the idea of research with the 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method. The first step in this process is making 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and asking questions. Then the researcher formulates 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or educated guesses. The results help the researcher to form a conclusion.

The final step of the scientific method is sharing the 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the research with other scholars.

When a literary scholar reads a number of texts by authors writing in the same time period and notices 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_similarities.

Then they might argue that the particular themes they are seeing are a result of certain economic or social conditions. This is a hypothesis.

In order to collect data, the 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can read more texts from that time period and contrast them with texts from other periods.

Finally, they can 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their work and allow other scholars to study it and ask their own questions.

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

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|  | **Words** | **Definitions** |
| 1 | Qualitative | 1. refers to the systematic plan and approach used to conduct research, including the methods and procedures for collecting and analysing data. |
| 2 | Qualitative | 1. It is an original document or piece of evidence that provides direct or firsthand information about a subject or event. |
| 3 | Manuscript | 1. A paper involves presenting the findings of a study in a clear, organized, and accurate manner. |
| 4 | Literature review | 1. It is the process of gathering information or data from various sources to answer research questions, test hypotheses, or analyse phenomena. |
| 5 | Primary source | 1. It is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe, summarize, and interpret data. |
| 6 | Methodology | 1. A process of some phenomenon, history or event that continues through time. |
| 7 | Results | 1. It refers to a written document that is prepared for publication or submission to a journal, conference, or publisher. |
| 8 | Data-collection | 1. It is a comprehensive summary and evaluation of existing research and literature related to a specific topic or research question |
| 9 | Data-analysis | 1. Research that focuses on quantifying variables and analysing numerical data to identify patterns, test theories, and make predictions |
| 10 | Timeline | 1. Research that seeks to understand phenomena by exploring the meanings, experiences, and perspectives of participants |

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| **Public Domain Images** |

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