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| **THEME 7. WRITING ANNOTATION FOR RESEARCH PAPER** |

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| Learning outcomes  This lesson offers you opportunities to:   * Gain an overview about annotation and its purpose; * Acknowledge about types of annotation; * Develop note-taking skills while watching speech; * Learn how to create annotated bibliography; * Learn types of annotated bibliography and its purpose.   *Key-words: annotation, comments, queries, observations, description, assessment, sources, citation, publication, descriptive.* |

An annotation is a succinct summary and evaluation of a written work, such a book, essay, or research paper. Annotations are often used in annotated bibliographies and serve several purposes, including summarizing the content, evaluating the text's quality and relevance, and contemplating its applicability to one's own research or professional endeavors. The following components and aims of an annotation are fundamental:

**1. Citation**

Start by including a complete citation of the research paper in the correct style. (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago).

***Example (APA style):***

Smith, J. A., & Doe, R. B. (2022). The effects of social media on adolescent mental health. Journal of Psychology Research, 45(3), 123-145.

**2. Summary**

Provide a concise summary of the main conclusions of the study article. This includes the research topic or hypothesis, methods, findings, and conclusions.

*Example:*

This study examines the impact of social media use on the psychological health of adolescents. The researchers used a longitudinal approach, monitoring the development of 500 people aged 12 to 18 over a period of two years. A link was identified between increased social media use and elevated signs of worry and distress, particularly among females. The study's results suggest that social media may adversely affect teenagers' mental well-being, underscoring the need for more research into protective factors.

**3. Evaluation**

Perform a comprehensive evaluation of the paper's strengths and weaknesses. Consider aspects include the research design, sample size, technique, data analysis, and result validity.

*Example:*

The longitudinal design of the research is a significant benefit, since it facilitates the analysis of temporal variations. Nonetheless, reliance on self-reported data may introduce bias, and while the sample size is considerable, it lacks variety, hindering generalizations about other demographic groups. The study is thorough; yet, the research neglects to account for potential confounding variables, including pre-existing mental health conditions.

**4. Relevance**

Examine the relationship between the document and your study topic or field of expertise. Clarify the importance and potential impact of this on your employment.

*Example:*

This research is really relevant to my thesis on the psychological effects of digital media. The findings provide significant evidence of the adverse impacts of social media on mental health, reinforcing my argument for more regulation and education on social media use among adolescents. Furthermore, the study's longitudinal technique offers a significant foundation for my research design.

**5. Reflection**

Reflect on the influence that the insights gained from this publication will have on your academic or professional endeavors. Consider any new questions or ideas it has generated.

*Example:*

The study has highlighted the need of considering gender discrepancies in the impact of social media. This has prompted me to include a gender-based analysis into my work to more thoroughly examine these relationships. Moreover, acknowledging the need for preventive measures will inform my analysis of potential strategies to mitigate the negative effects of social media.

**The purpose of annotation**

An annotation serves several functions, enhancing the understanding, evaluation, and use of a text. The primary aims of an annotation are as follows:

***1. Summary***

Annotations provide a concise summary of the principal concepts in a work, allowing readers to quickly grasp its essence without reading the whole document. This function is especially advantageous for lengthy documents or complex research endeavors.

***2. Assessment***

Annotations provide a vital assessment of the text's strengths and weaknesses. This facilitates the evaluation of the source's authenticity, reliability, and intellectual value. Critical evaluation entails evaluating the methodology, data integrity, and logical consistency of the presented arguments.

***3. Evaluation of Relevance***

Annotations are essential for evaluating the pertinence of a certain source to your research or field of interest. By synthesizing and evaluating the information, you may ascertain its pertinence to your work and if it should be included into your literature review or research study.

***4. Contemplative Cognition***

Annotations facilitate reflective examination of the correspondence between the book's content and your own research or study. Contemplating the origin may provide new insights, questions, or pathways for your work, enhancing your understanding of the topic.

***5. Structure and Citation***

Annotations enhance the organizing and referencing of sources. They provide a succinct reference handbook that can be easily accessed as needed, aiding in the retrieval of specific information and the organization of many sources.

***6. Scholarly Responsibility***

Annotations are proof of your analytical and significant interaction with the original content. This is particularly important in academic settings, when exhibiting a deep understanding of the subject matter is crucial.

***7. Assistance in conducting a comprehensive examination of existing literature***

Annotations are essential components of a literature review since they facilitate the synthesis of existing research and identify gaps in the literature. This synthesis is crucial for developing a comprehensive understanding of the current research status on a certain topic.

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

1. What is a citation? What is the objective of citation?
2. What is a summary and what is its significance?
3. What are the components and aims of evaluation?
4. Why must the content in a research report be pertinent?
5. What are the objectives of composing an annotation?

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| **Activity 2. Watch the video about “Quick Guide Annotations”, make notes while watching.** |

You tube link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzg9RFQHYDQ&ab\_channel=LongBeachCityCollege

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

1. What is the purpose of annotation for researchers?
2. What kinds of internet applications are available for use in the annotation process?
3. In order to annotate the contents of the article, what significant information can you take from the article?
4. When creating annotations, what types of citation formats are available to you?
5. In order to annotate, what kinds of keys are available to you?
6. For the purpose of annotating a text, what colour codes are available to you?
7. How can you use annotations to help you recall some of the most important topics in the article?
8. In what ways may you emphasize new ideas or theories proposed by the author for future application?
9. How can a hashtag be used to get more information after the fact?
10. According to the author, what is digital annotation?

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

**Quick Guide Annotations**

Annotation is described as an active reading strategy to help students stay engaged and retain information from the text.

A personal experience of reading a long section of text and forgetting what was read, 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the importance of annotation in combating this issue.

Annotations include highlighting, circling, underlining, and adding notes and comments to the 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the page.

***Different Annotation Techniques***

* There is no one right or wrong way to complete annotations and encourages students to practice different 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find what works best for them.
* Suggested annotation techniques include 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the main idea in each section, highlighting learning objectives, and using symbols or colour coding.
* Other ideas include 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important words, underlining main ideas, drawing arrows to connect related items, and using symbols.

***Example of Digital Annotation***

* The example includes margin notes for reactions, 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and questions about the text.
* Unknown terms in yellow and adds questions next to turquoise-highlighted sections where they felt the author's 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not well-supported.
* The author’s 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is identified and highlighted in pink to draw attention when reviewing notes.

***Conclusion and Additional Resources***

* Annotations can look different for each student but provides an idea of what one page might look like after 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* If you print out your readings, you can just do all of this by circling on the actual paper and writing your 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notes in the margins.

**Listening. Key:**

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| 1. Highlighting 2. Margins 3. Strategies 4. Underlining 5. Circling | 1. Clarifications 2. Claim 3. Argument 4. Annotation 5. Handwritten |

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

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|  | **Words** | **Definitions** |
| 1 | Annotation | 1. Annotations that provide information about the structure or organization of a text, such as headings, sections, or themes. |
| 2 | Marginalia | 1. The practice of marking key parts of a text, often using colours, to emphasize important concepts, terms, or passages. |
| 3 | Semantic Annotation | 1. The process of multiple individuals contributing annotations to a shared document, often used in educational or research settings for group analysis and discussion. |
| 4 | Metacognitive Annotation | 1. The process of adding linguistic or contextual information to a large body of texts (corpus), which is used for linguistic analysis or machine learning models in language studies. |
| 5 | Code Annotation | 1. A structured set of rules or guidelines for how to annotate a text, often used in research for consistent tagging or analysis of large datasets. |
| 6 | Structural Annotation | 1. A note, comment, or explanation added to a text or diagram to provide further insight or clarification. |
| 7 | Highlighting | 1. Comments added to code in programming, explaining the function or purpose of specific code segments for readability and collaboration. |
| 8 | Annotation Schema | 1. Notes or commentary written in the margins of a text, often used to highlight, question, or expand on the content. |
| 9 | Collaborative Annotation | 1. Annotations that reflect the reader's thought process, including predictions, questions, or reflections while reading the text. |
| 10 | Corpus Annotation | 1. The process of tagging elements of a text with metadata to provide information about the meaning of words, phrases, or sections, often used in natural language processing |

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

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