PR Lab Talk #4

October 20, 2022

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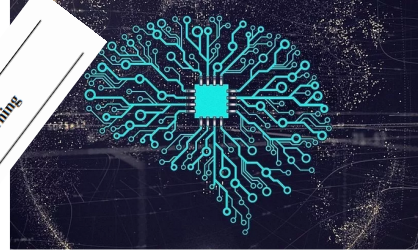
How to get a divorce with your supervisor?

What makes a good paper?

What makes a paper good?

- Attractive title?
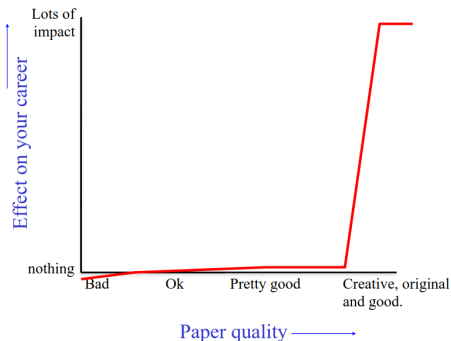- Cool figures?
- Proper writing?
- Outstanding results?

An embarrassingly simple approach to zero-shot learning

Validation Method	Classifier SVM	SMLR	Naive Bayes	Decision Trees	kNN
Fall Detection pooled	**98.2**	98.0	66.3	95.9	97.9
Fall Detection subject-wise	**97.2**	96.6	62.8	93.8	96.8
Fall Classification pooled	98.7	**99.6**	90.1	98.2	98.2
Fall Classification subject-wise	98.2	**99.6**	88.3	98.2	98.7

A paper

- Main aim is to convey a message, right?
- In essence, tries to answer a question(s)! (Research Question?)

[According to Jan's suggested link]

RQ

- MSc student: "How do you formulate a research question? They did not teach this to us!"
- Then, how do we learn how to do it?

Some Info - RQ in papers

- Research purpose vs Research Question

Table 1. Studies analyzing research article introductions that report whether they present their research purpose and whether they introduce research questions (RQs) and/or hypotheses.

Study	Field	Present the research purpose	Specify the RQs or hypotheses
Mahzari & Maftoon (2007) $N = 200$ (100 each language)	Medicine	English: 93% Persian: 83%	English: 0% Persian: 9%
Tessuto (2015) $N = 90$	Law	English: 28%	English: 20%
Rahimi & Farnia (2017) $N = 70$ (35 each language)	Dentistry	English: 71.4% Persian: 91.4%	English: 37% Persian: 0%
Omidi & Farnia (2016) $N = 60$ (30 each language)	Physical education	English: 100% Persian: 86.6%	English: 73.3% Persian: 23.3%
Loi & Evans (2010) $N = 40$ (20 each language)	Educational psychology	English: 100% Chinese: 80%	English: 35% (RQs), 75% (H) Chinese: 10% (RQs), 0% (H)
Kanoksilapatham (2012) $N = 179$	Civil engineering ($n = 60$) Software engineering ($n = 60$) Biomed. engineering ($n = 59$)	English: 78.3%* English: 81.7%* English: 83%*	
Maswana, Kanamaru, & Tajino (2015) $N = 69$	Structural engineering ($n = 9$) Environ. engineering ($n = 15$) Electrical engineering ($n = 21$) Chemical engineering ($n = 14$) Computer science ($n = 8$)	English: 89%* English: 100%* English: 90%* English: 93%* English: 100%*	English: 22%** English: 33%** English: 14%** English: 43%** English: 13%**
Shehzad (2011) $N = 56$	Computer science	English: 98.21%	English: 32.14%
Posteguillo (1999) $N = 40$	Computer science	English: 95%	English: 22.5%
Anthony (1999) $N = 12$	Software engineering	English: 42%	English: 0%

[1]

[1] M. Thelwall and A. Mas-Bleda (Mar. 2020). "How Common Are Explicit Research Questions in Journal Articles?" In: *Quantitative Science Studies*, pp. 1–19. ISSN: 2641-3337. DOI: 10.1162/qss_a_00041

Some Info - How to formulate?

- Stephan's discussion last week?

would need guidance. Here we mention some of the common strategies used to identify clinical research problems.[6–9]

(1) Relying on one's own clinical experience or practice;
(2) discussing issues with other researchers at professional meetings;
(3) following developments in the literature and identifying gaps in the literature;
(4) discussing issues with a mentor;
(5) being alert to new ideas and technological advances;
(6) brainstorming with friends and colleagues;
(7) keeping the imagination roaming;
(8) searching information about the national and global burden of disease; and
(9) using focus groups.

1

[1] L. Thabane, T. Thomas, C. Ye, and J. Paul (Jan. 2009). "Posing the Research Question: Not so Simple". In: *Canadian Journal of Anesthesia/Journal canadien d'anesthésie* 56.1, pp. 71–79. ISSN: 0832-610X, 1496-8975. DOI: 10.1007/s12630-008-9007-4

Points of Discussion...

- How did you learn to formulate a Research Question?
- Do you use systematic way for formulating a Research Question?
- Do you explicitly mention you research questions?
- Do senior researches nail it every time?
- Is it related to the environment you are in?