RESEARCH PAPER WRITING



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Contents

- * Research
- * Parts of research paper



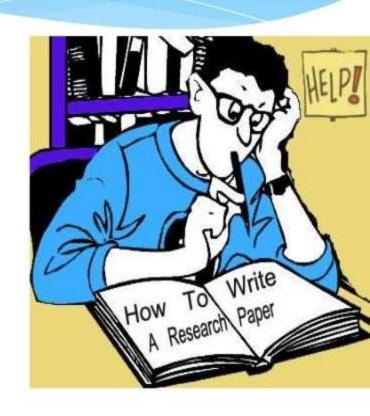
Research

- * A form of disciplined enquiry that involves studying something in a planned manner and reporting it so that other researchers can potentially replicate the process it they choose.
- * The search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.



Parts of research paper

- Title of the paper
- * Abstract
- Introduction: Research question or hypothesis, aim and objectives
- * Methodology
- Results: Presentation of findings,
 Analysis and interpretation
- * Discussion
- * Conclusion
- * References



Title of the paper

- The following parameters can be used to help in formulating a suitable research paper title:
- * The purpose of the research
- * The narrative tone of the paper [typically defined by the type of the research]
- * The methods used
- > Avoid using abbreviations.
- Use words that create a positive impression and stimulate reader interest.
- > Use current nomenclature from the field of study.

The abstract

- Should be brief, not assume too much, and highlight items of importance
- State the problem
- Say why it's an interesting problem
- Say what your solution achieves
- Say what follows from your solution
- It should be easy to understand
- Usually write the abstract last

Introduction

- * What should be included in introduction?
- ✓ Introduce your topic.
- Create some context and background.
- Tell your reader about the research you plan to carry out.
- ✓ State your rationale.
- Explain why your research is important.
- ✓ State your hypothesis.

Literature review

- * To attain a good knowledge of the field of inquiry-facts.
- * Methodologies common to the field
- Proposed research is really needed
- Helps to narrow a problem
- Generation of hypothesis, research questions for further studies
- * Commence a long-term study of interest

Methodology

- * It needs to discuss the way that subjects have been selected and the methods used to obtain the various sorts of data.
- * The derivation of any instruments used must be described.

Results

- * I. Structure and Approach
- * For most research paper formats, there are two ways of presenting and organizing the results.
- 1.Present the results followed by a short explanation of the findings.
- * 2.Present a section and then discuss it, before presenting the next section then discussing it, and so on.



II. Content

In general, the content of results section should include the following elements:

- * A summary of your key findings arranged in a logical sequence that generally follows your methodology section.
- * Inclusion of non-textual elements, such as, figures, charts, photos, maps, tables, etc. to further illustrate the findings, if appropriate.
- Highlight the most relevant results of the topic under investigation.
- * The page length of your results section is guided by the amount and types of data to be reported.
- Focus only on findings that are important and related to addressing the research problem.

Discussion

* The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of research findings.

These are the general rules for composing discussion of the results:

- * Do not be repetitive.
- * Be concise and make your points clear.
- * Follow a logical stream of thought.
- * Use the present verb tense, especially for established facts; however, refer to specific works and references in the past tense.
- * If needed, use subheadings to help organize your presentation or to group your interpretations into themes.

The content of the discussion section of paper includes:

- * Explanation of results
- * References to previous research
- * Deduction
- * Hypothesis



Conclusion

* A conclusion is not merely a summary of your points or a re-statement of your research problem but a synthesis of key points.

When writing a conclusion to the paper, follow these general rules:

- State your conclusions in clear, simple language.
- * Do not simply reiterate your results or the discussion.
- * Indicate opportunities for future research, as long as you haven't already done so in the discussion section of your paper.

References

Reference entries should include the following information:

- * The name of the author(s)
- The year of publication and, where applicable, the exact date of publication
- * The full title of the source
- For books, the city of publication
- * For articles or essays, the name of the periodical or book in which the article or essay appears
- For magazine and journal articles, the volume number, issue number, and pages where the article appears
- * For sources on the web, the URL where the source is located

* HARVARD REFERENCING STYLE

Example of journal reference

Heilman, J. M. and West, A. G. (2015). Wikipedia and Medicine: Quantifying Readership, Editors, and the Significance of Natural Language. Journal of Medical Internet Research, 17(3), p.e62. doi:10.2196/jmir.4069.

Examples of book references are:

Smith, J. (2005a). Dutch Citing Practices. The Hague: Holland Research Foundation.

* VANCOUVER REFERENCING STYLE

* Leurs R, Church MK, Taglialatela M. H₁-antihistamines: inverse agonism, anti-inflammatory actions and cardiac effects. Clin Exp Allergy. 2002 Apr;32(4):489-498. Thank you