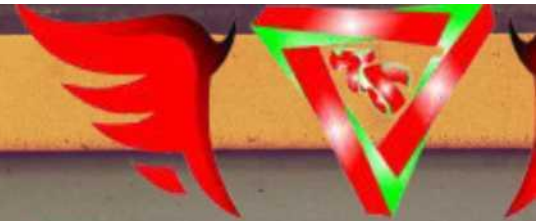


# *How TO WRITE A RESEARCH PAPER*



**Gone are the days when it was considered to be enough to be just a good teacher. Today, it is a necessary prerequisite to achieve success in the academic profession. A good record of publications in topnotch journals does not only guarantee personal satisfaction but it also opens doors to well established portals of academic learning.**

# What is Research Paper



- Research paper can be considered as a living thing which grows and changes as the student explores, interprets and evaluates sources related to a specific topic.



For more <https://www.ThesisScientist.com>

# Why do you need to learn how to write a research paper?



➤ In college, you will be asked to write **many** research papers, and you need to learn what goes into writing a successful paper.

➤ This PowerPoint presentation will give you step-by-step directions on how most high school and college teachers/professors expect you to write a basic research paper.

## Learning Targets:

1. How to choose a topic?
2. How to write a thesis or introductory statement?
3. Understand the difference between plagiarism and acceptable plagiarism
4. Learn how to use “parenthetical notations.”
5. Bibliography & proper format.

from an old French word,  
“**sercher**”

- to seek or search

prefix “**re**” - *again*

**Research**



It is defined as  
“intensive search with  
the purpose of  
becoming certain”.

It is a **systematic  
investigation** into reality  
to gain knowledge.

## *Choose a subject*

- **that interests you** but from which you can still learn much
- **not too broad**
- **not too difficult**, one for which you can find materials from popular magazines or books aimed at general reading.
- that has some interest for the **average reader**.



Choosing a  
Subject for  
**Research Paper**



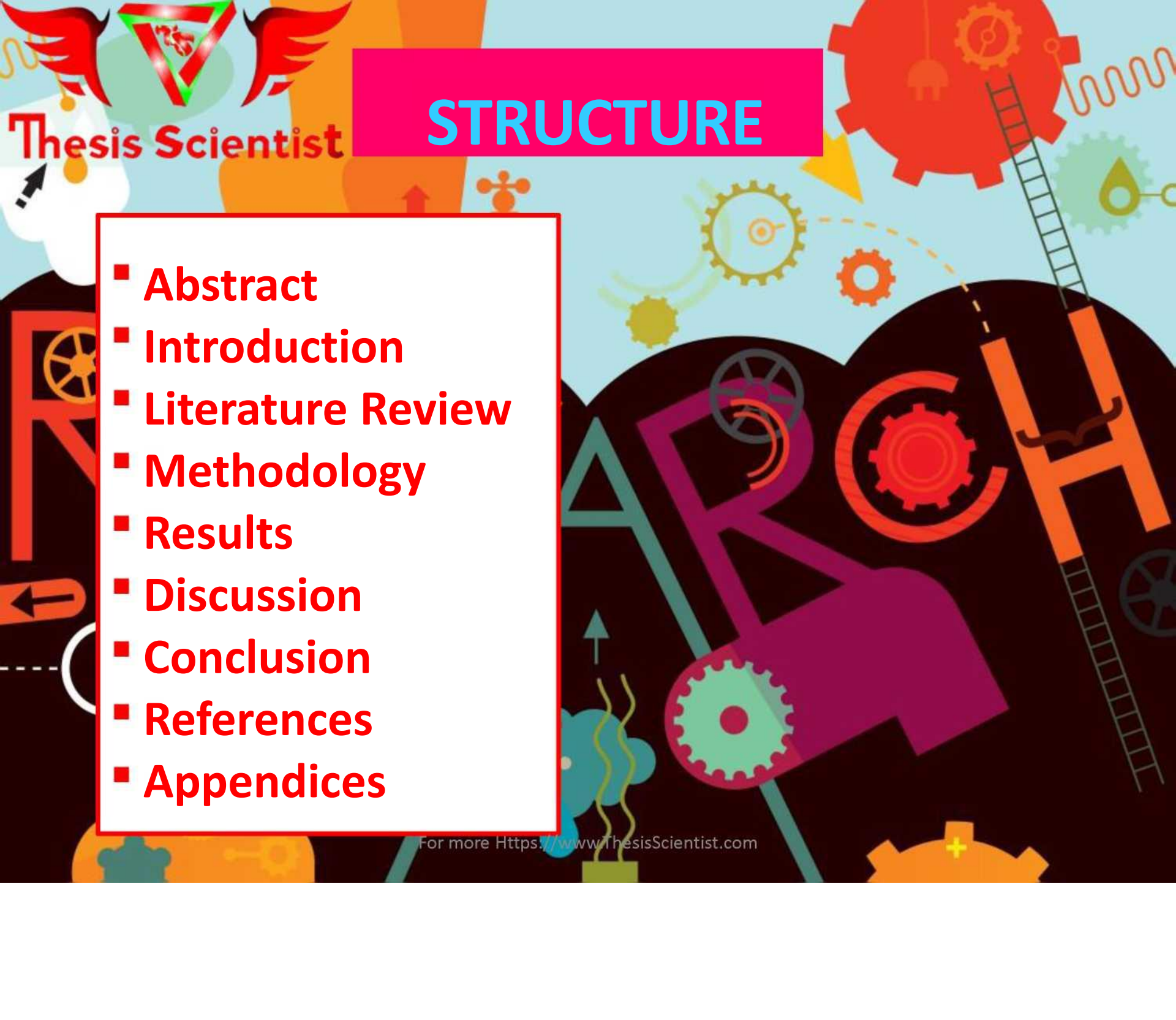




- Observation or experience
  - Interview
  - The library
  - Special bulletins and reports



**G**athering of  
**Materials**



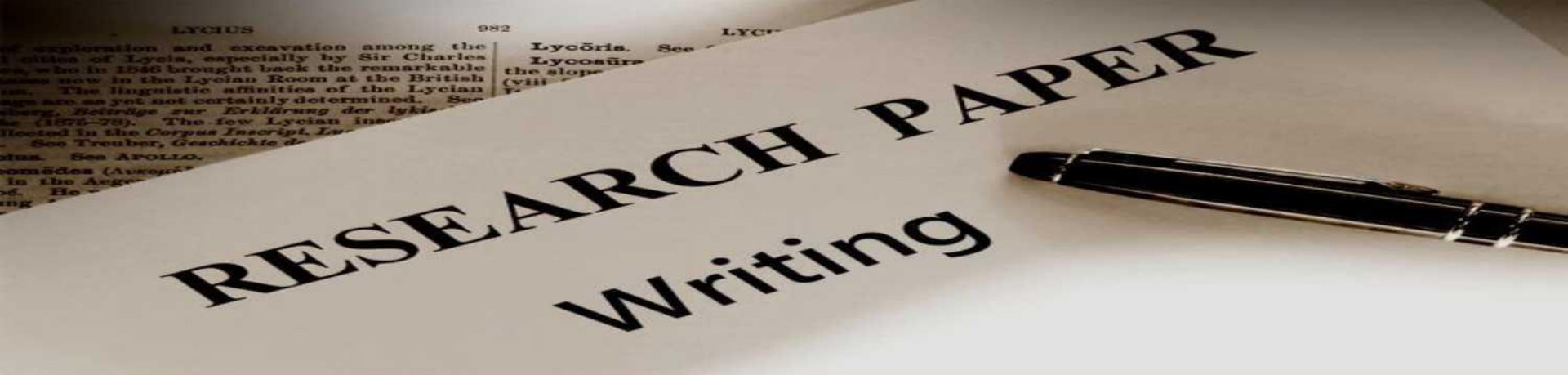
Thesis Scientist

# STRUCTURE

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- References
- Appendices

For more [Https://www.ThesisScientist.com](https://www.ThesisScientist.com)





## Section

## Purpose of the Section

### Abstract

To briefly introduce the reader to the study aims, the methodology, results and findings.

### Introduction



**ThesisScientist**

To introduce a clear **overall purpose** for the **study** To define the **research question(s)**. To provide a very **brief background** of relevant **theory and practice** for your topic.

For more

<https://www.ThesisScientist.com>



# RESEARCH PAPER Writing

## Section

### Literature Review

- To mention **important issue and controversies around the problem.**
- To summarize what **conclusions have been reached in the** research literature and whether different writers agree or not.

### Methodology

- To demonstrate that you are known of the **research methods utilized to study this topic.**
- To explain and justify the **data collection and Analysis methods.**

## Section

## Purpose of Section

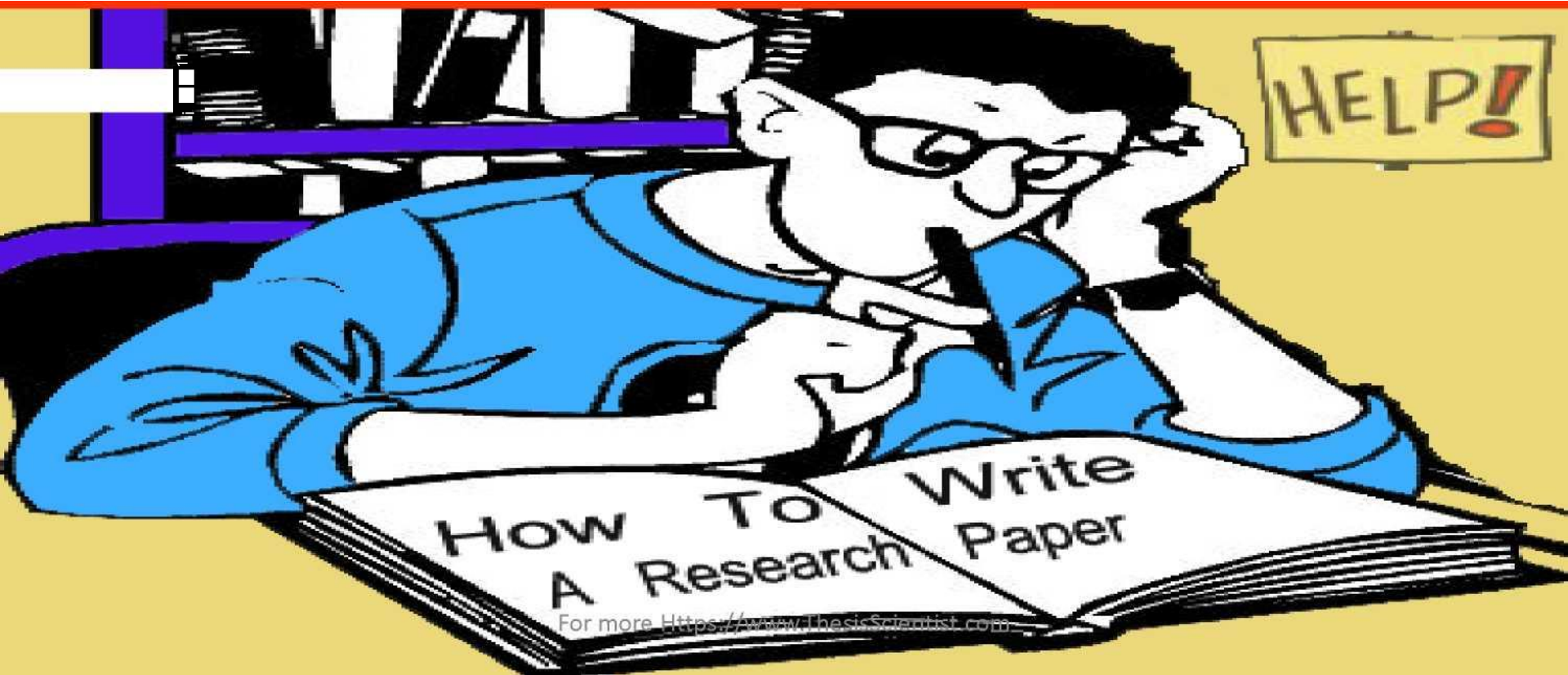
<b>Results</b>	<b>To present the findings of your research in an orderly manner</b>
<b>Discussion</b>	<b>To comment on the trends/findings and show your understanding of what your data recommends.</b>

### **CONCLUSION:**

- a) To aggregate finding and highlight the significance of the study outcomes.**
- b) To discuss the limitations of your study and show where further research is required.**



# How to Write Research Paper ?





# Method 1. Choosing Your Topic

## Ask yourself important questions

**Choosing your topic** is the first and most significant step in your research paper project.

## It is necessary to keep a few questions in mind

- Is there enough research available on this topic?
- Is the topic unique and new enough that I can provide fresh opinions?
- Is it pertinent to my class/occupation?

For more

<https://www.ThesisScientist.com>





Continued..

**\* Pick something you love**

Choose a topic that you have interest about. Writing about something you enjoy surely shows in the final product.



**\* Stay original**

Also consider other students, If you are writing a research paper for a class. Is it likely that they will also be writing about your topic? How can you make your paper unique and interesting if everyone is writing about the same topic.

## ❖ Get Advice

If you are confused with a topic that feels "just right," then get advice from your professor or coworkers/classmates.

## ❖ Don't be afraid to change your topic

If you select a topic, start researching, and realize that it isn't the right decision for you for some reason, don't afraid! You can change the topic.



## Method 2. RE searching

### ❖ Begin Your Search.

With a topic chosen, the next step is to start research. You should use at least five sources to vary your information. Never depend on only 1-2 sources.

### ❖ look for Empirical research.

Whenever possible, look for peer-reviewed empirical research. These are books or articles written by experts in your interested field.

## ❖ Visit the library

**Visit your local library or university library. Don't be afraid to ask for the librarian help. They are experienced in research and know where everything related to your topic is located.**

## \* Look Online

**Using a search engine and choosing the top three results isn't important, the best method of researching; use critical thinking to thoroughly read each source and determine if it is legitimate.**







## ❖ Use Academic Databases

Use databases which are related to your subject only. Take a trip to your school library and ask the librarian for complete information of the academic databases they use to

## ❖ Get Creative with your Research

If you get one really interesting book or journal that completely covers your topic, look in the works cited/bibliography/reference list at the end of it. They also have some many more books and journals that are related your topic as well.



# Method 3. Making an Outline

## ❖ Annotate Your research

Once you've collected all your research, print it out (if it is collected from an online source). This step is very necessary: read through your research, take notes on what you think is important, and highlight important facts and phrases.

## ❖ Organize your notes

Organize your notes by collecting all of your highlighted phrases and ideas into categories based on topic.

For more <https://www.ThesisScientist.com>



**Thesis Scientist**



**Construct a preliminary bibliography/references page.**

**As you read your notes, mark down the author, page no., title, and publishing information for every resources. This will be used when you craft your bibliography.**

**➔ Identify the goal of the paper**

**Each type of paper requires a slightly different focus and writing style which should be prior identified to beginning a rough draft.**



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## ❖ Develop Your Thesis

The thesis statement is always a 1-2 sentence statement at the starting of your paper that specifies your paper goal or argument.

## ❖ Determine your main points

When you determine your main ideas, putting them in a particular order.

A single main point should not keep in a single paragraph, particularly when you are writing a comparatively long research paper.

# THESIS

For more <https://www.ThesisScientist.com>

## ◆◆◆ Consider formatting guidelines

Based on your paper rubric, formatting guidelines or class guidelines, you may have to organize your paper in a particular order.

### ❖ Finalize your outline.

With the mentioned tips taken into account, organize your complete outline. Justify main points to the left, and indent subsections and notes from your research below each.



# Method 4. Writing your paper

## ❖ Write your Body Paragraphs

Support each statement you make with evidence. Supply enough explanations for your research. Avoid using many direct and long quotes.

## Write the Conclusions \* «

The objective of the conclusion, in very simple terms, is to answer the question, "So what?"

It's a good idea to write the conclusion before the introduction for many reasons.





## ❖ Write the Introduction

The introduction is, in many respects, the conclusion written in reverse: begin by basically introducing the larger topic, then orient the reader in the topic you've concentrated on, and finally, write the thesis statement. Avoid repeating exact phrases that you already utilized in the conclusion.

## Document Your Paper

All research essays must be documented in some specific ways for avoiding plagiarism. Based on your topic research, you will have to utilize different formatting styles of formatting i.e. MLA, APA and Vancouver

For more <https://www.ThesisScientist.com>

## THE THESIS



KEEP  
CALM

  
AND  
THESIS  
ON



DON'T  
ASK

  
ABOUT  
MY  
THESIS



## ► Edit Your Rough Draft



If you edit your own paper, wait minimum three days before returning to it.  
Don't neglect edits by others just because they need a bit more work.

## Create The Final Draft

You are prepared to make the final draft.  
Go through your paper and correct all mistakes, rearranging information if important. Adjust the line spacing, font and margins to fulfill the needs set by your professor.

# Quoting

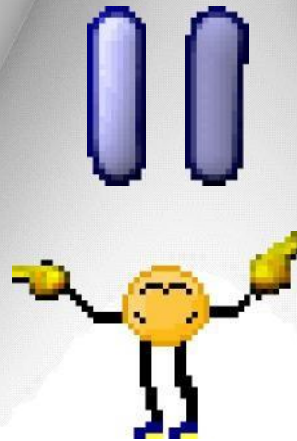
means to

**REPEAT**

another *source*

word for word,  
using

**quotation  
marks.**



**P**arenthetical  
Citations



# *Keys to Parenthetical Citations*

- ☐ Keep quotes **short**
- ☐ Give only information needed to identify the source on your **Works Cited Page**
- ☐ You don't need to cite information that is **“common knowledge”**

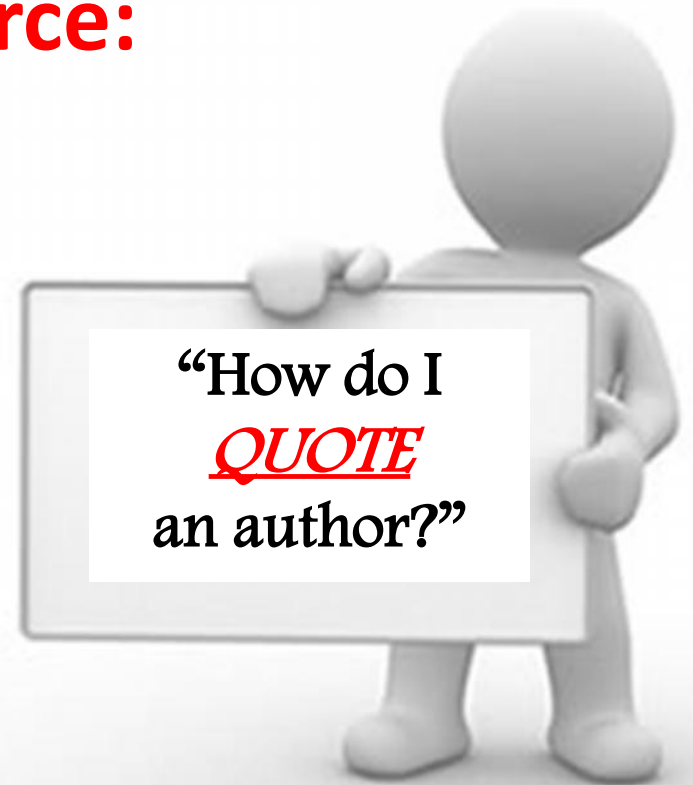
*“Make it easier  
for your  
reader!”*



**P**arenthetical  
Citations

- To show that an **authority supports** your point;
- To **present** a position or argument;
- To include especially moving or historically **significant language**; and
- To present a particularly **well-stated passage** whose meaning would be lost or changed if paraphrased or summarized.

In research papers, you should **quote from a source**:



**W** *how to* **QUOTE**  
an author?





**BE  
ORIGINAL  
AND  
DON'T  
PLAGIARIZE**

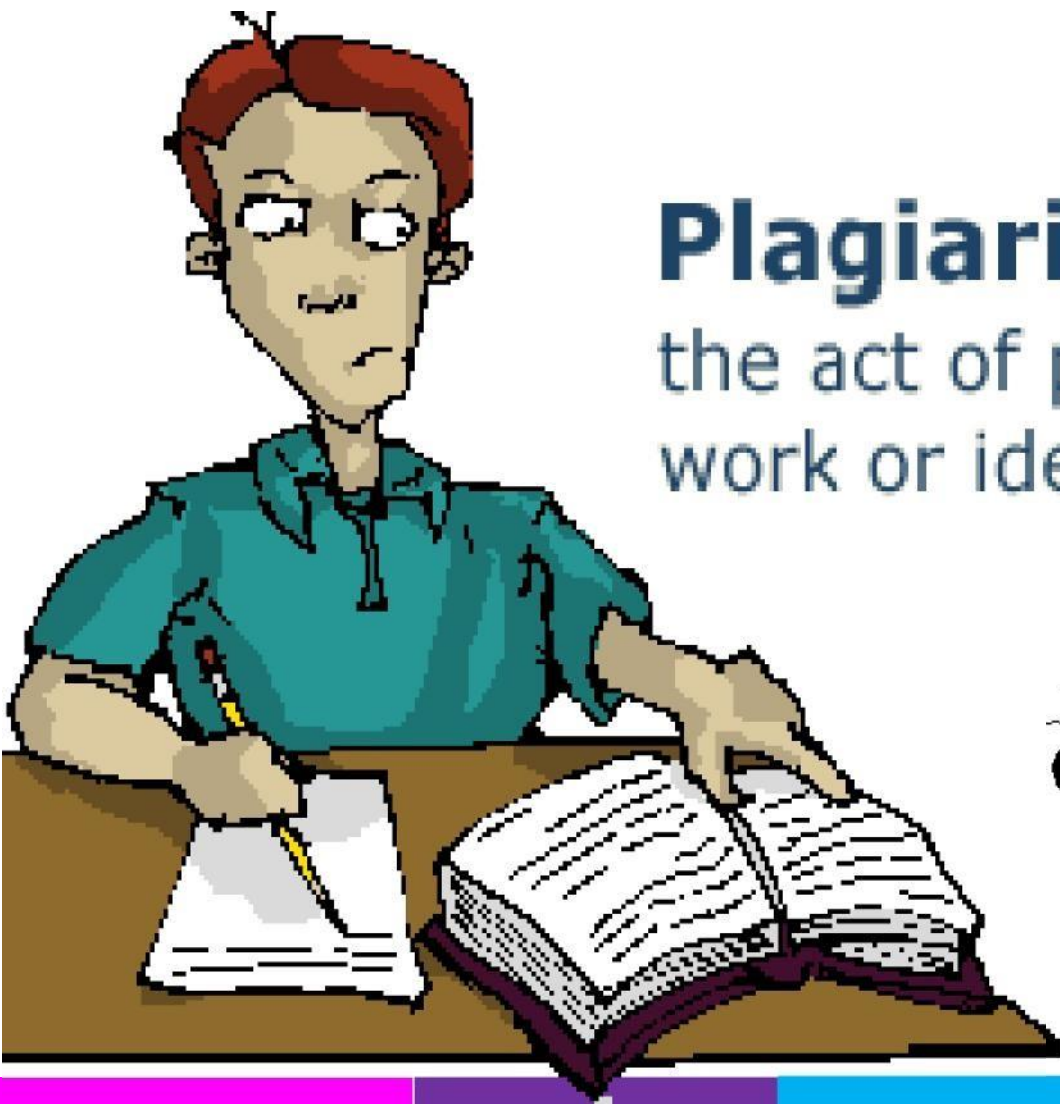
# PLAGIARISM

1. **Passing of someone else's work as your own**, whether we do this deliberately or not.
2. Not acknowledging when using information (**i.e. data, tables, figures or graphics**) from other writers.
3. **Inadequately** paraphrasing a source.

# Paraphrase!!!



**Plagiarism:**  
the act of presenting another's  
work or ideas as your own.



# Plagiarism vs Paraphrasing

## Direct quote from research:

**“Japan’s beautiful Mount Fuji last erupted in 1707 and is now classified as dormant.**

**Dormant volcanoes show no signs of activity, but they may erupt in the future.”**

## Non-plagiarized paraphrase:

**Mount Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan, is actually a dormant volcano.**

**Dormant means that it is not active.**

**The last time Mount Fuji erupted was in 1707, and there is always the possibility of a future eruption.**



# Why use a Consistent Format?

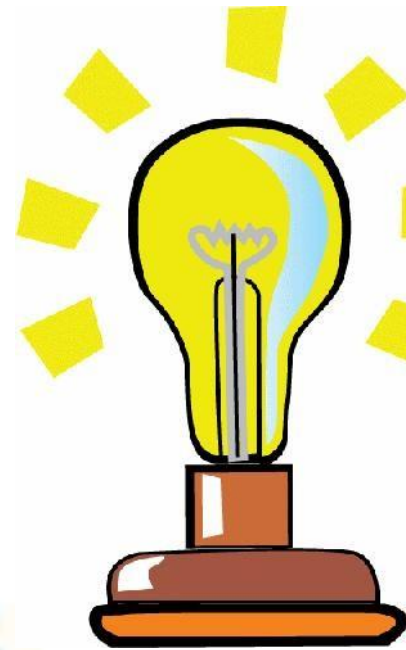
1. ***Helps your reader*** understand your arguments and the sources they're built on.
2. Allow readers to ***cross-reference*** your sources easily as they are doing further research.
3. Provides ***consistent*** format.
4. Gives you ***credibility and reliability*** as a writer.





# Why should you bother?

- ✓ It demonstrates you have looked up the information to prove your points.



*Colleges require a specific format*

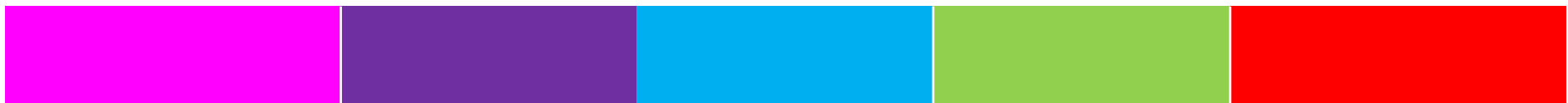
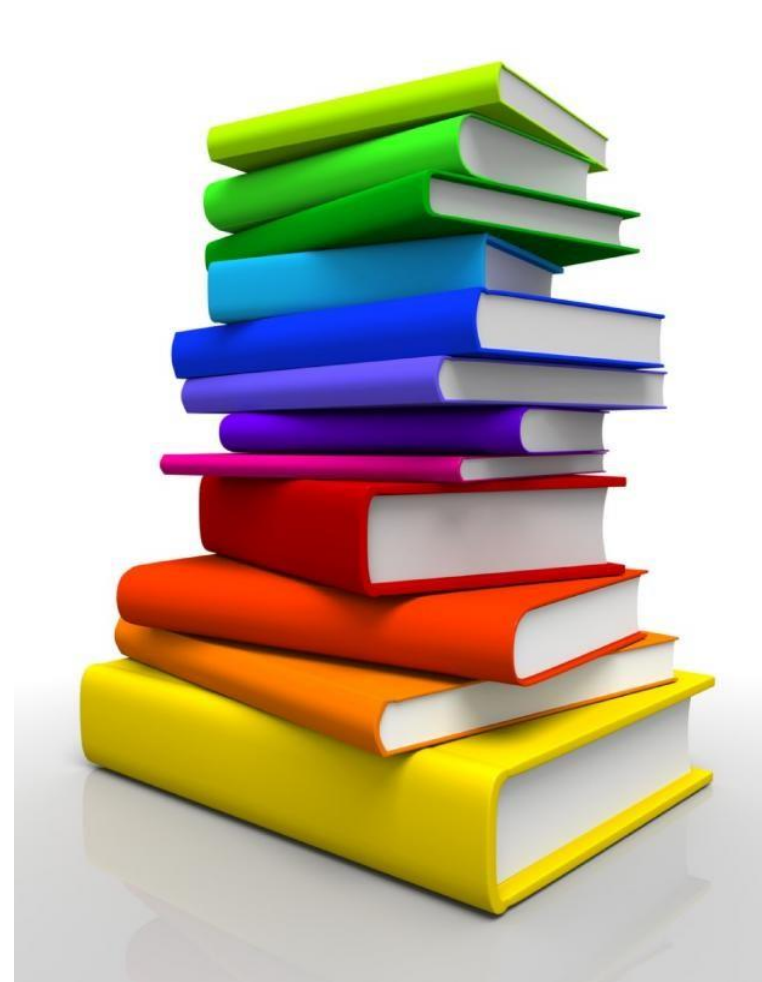






**Bibliography** is a list of the sources you used to get information for your report.

As a rule of **academic writing**, students need to admit the truth when they use other people's ideas, views, data, information, written materials, audiovisual resources, etc. When you use a direct quotation or copied section, follow cite the source and no bibliography truth secret. **It intends to tell reader about accuracy, value and relevancy of the sources that are cited.**



Why use a  
Consistent  
Format?



**Finished!!!**  
**You did it!!!**





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