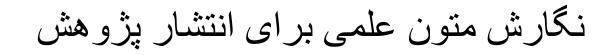


Academic Writing for Research Publication

(Week 5; on-line course) چهار شنبه 18 فروردین 1400



پژوهش از زمستان تا بهار 1399-1400



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An Introduction to Research Paper Writing Process



Research Paper Writing Process

- 1. Project Clarification
- 2. Time Management
- 3. Topic Selection
- 4. Topic Brainstorm
- 5. Library Visit
- 6. Locate/Select Sources
- 7. Survey Sources
- 8. Topic Focus
- 9. Read Articles
- 10. Preliminary Thesis
- 11. Outline
- 12. Draft Paper
- 13. Revise Paper
- 14. Sources of Help



Research Paper Writing Process

1. Prewriting

2. Writing

3. Post-writing



Pre-writing

- Things, tasks, preparations carried out before actual composing
- These tasks may include analysing the writing tasks or topics, generating ideas, collecting data, and outlining

Writing

- The stage of actual composing papers
- After all preparations, you start to write your paper
- You will write as you have planed and make use of all data and ideas collected in pre-writing
- You may use all the strategies you have acquired, such as summarizing and paraphrasing.

Post-writing

- Once you finish your paper, don't think it is done
- Actually, it is not complete yet
- You need to proofread, edit, and revise your paper
- Till you are totally satisfied with the final copy which is ready to be handed in then

Time Management

- 1. Write down all due dates.
- 2. Break down the research process into steps.
- 3. Assign a due date for each step.
- 4. Make weekly and daily priority lists.



Topic Selection

- 1. Previous knowledge
- 2. Course content
- 3. Personal or professional experience/interests

Topic Selection

1. Ask questions: who, what, where, when, why:

What is it similar to or different from; what are the causes; what are the consequences; what is the essential function; what are the definitions; what is the history; what is the present status; what case can be made for or against it; how did it happen; why did it happen; what is my personal reaction to it?

2. Identify subtopics



Brainstorming Strategies

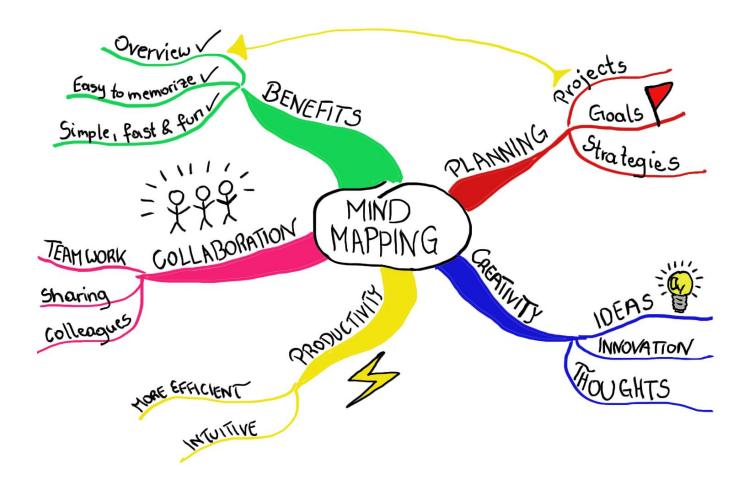
- l. List
- 2. Map
- 3. Freewrite



list

-0	
-0	
-0	the 'making lists' list
-0	0
-0	* easy to do
-0	* bring order to chaos
-0 -0 -0	* help us remember
-0 -0 -0	\star they relieve stress
-0 -0 -0	* they (can) limit procrastination
-0	* self-affirmation of awesomeness
-0 -0 -0	

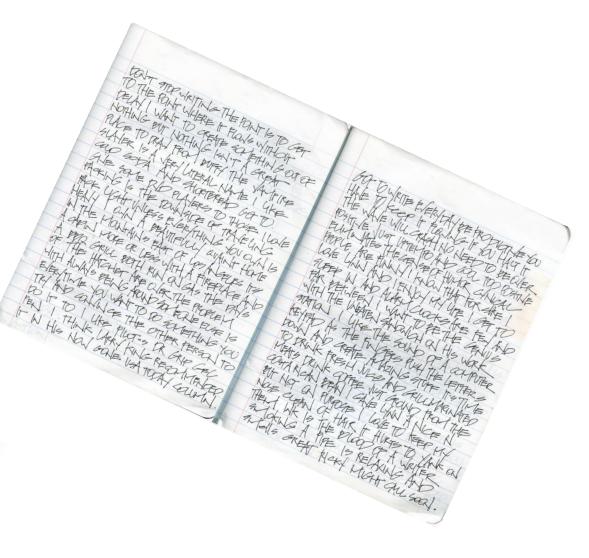
Map



Free-write

Free-writing is an exercise that can help you generate ideas, tap into your Creativity, and beat writer's block. To free-write, you set a short time limit and then begin writing; the goal is to write on the page without ever stopping: never stop moving your pen or pencil.

okay here it goes I won't stop writing because the teacher told us to write about school being crowded without stopping so I won't stop stop stop I don't know what to write about because I just started school and it doesn't seem that crowded to me me me me this is so stupid I can't believe we just have to write and write and write about school being crowded if it's so crowded then how did I get in? but anyway I guess that if too many people use the parking lot there might be traffic jams or people might fight over parking spots maybe in class too if there aren't enough seats for everybody I don't know what to write school school school they might run out of textbooks or food or it might be too loud in class to hear



Library Visit

- 1. Browse the universities' Library website.
- 2. Tour the library.
- 3. Meet with a reference librarian.
- 4. Learn the difference between *scholarly journals* and other periodicals.
- 5. Locate sources.

Survey Sources

- 1. Read abstracts, headings and subheadings.
- 2. Make note of charts, statistics, graphs.
- 3. Read the reference lists.
- 4. Read introductory and summary paragraphs.
- 5. Skim body.

Topic Focus

Go back to your original subject and focus it further based upon the information you gathered during the text survey activities.



Read

Read once-Read write!

Take notes as you read: Develop a system of underlining, marking, and/or paraphrasing in the margins that is meaningful to *you*.





You have 10 minutes to **free-write** on:

"The effects of kindness and mutual understanding on the daily

interactions people have with the members of family and work place".

Free-writing Activity

Discovering a Preliminary Thesis

Form a thesis statement or question that will guide the rest of your research and writing.

Focused Topic + Assertion = Thesis

Discovering a Preliminary Thesis (1)

- 1. Topic: Environmental issue connected to global warming
- 2. Focused Topic: coal fires



- 3. Thesis Question: How prevalent are coal fires? In what ways do coal fires contribute to global warming? What proof is there that coal fires in fact contribute to global warming?
- Thesis Statement: "Raging in mines from Pennsylvania to China, <u>coal fires</u> <u>threaten towns, poison air and water, and add to global warming</u> (Hacker, 2007, p. 10)."

Discovering a Preliminary Thesis (2)

1. Topic: Technology and consumerism



- 2. Focused Topic: the way television impacted consumerism within the nuclear family from the mid 50's to the early 60's
- 3. Thesis Question: How did television target nuclear families and promote specific consumer habits and values?
- 4. Thesis Statement: Television programs and advertisements during the 1950's promoted consumer habits that promised to support domestic happiness within the nuclear family.

Thesis Statement Examples

"Although companies often have legitimate concerns that lead them to monitor employees' Internet usage—from expensive security breaches to reduced productivity—the benefits of electronic surveillance are outweighed by its costs to employees' privacy and autonomy" (Hacker, 2007, p. 12).

"Much maligned and the subject of unwarranted fears, most bats are harmless and highly beneficial" (Hacker, 2007, p.10).

"Understanding the limitations of medical treatments for children highlights the complexity of the childhood obesity problem in the United States and underscores the need for physicians, advocacy groups, and policymakers to search for other solutions" (Hacker, 2007, p. $\overline{453}$).

"Raging in mines from Pennsylvania to China, coal fires threaten towns, poison air and water, and add to global warming" (Hacker, 2007, p. 10).

• Write the thesis question for this thesis statement:



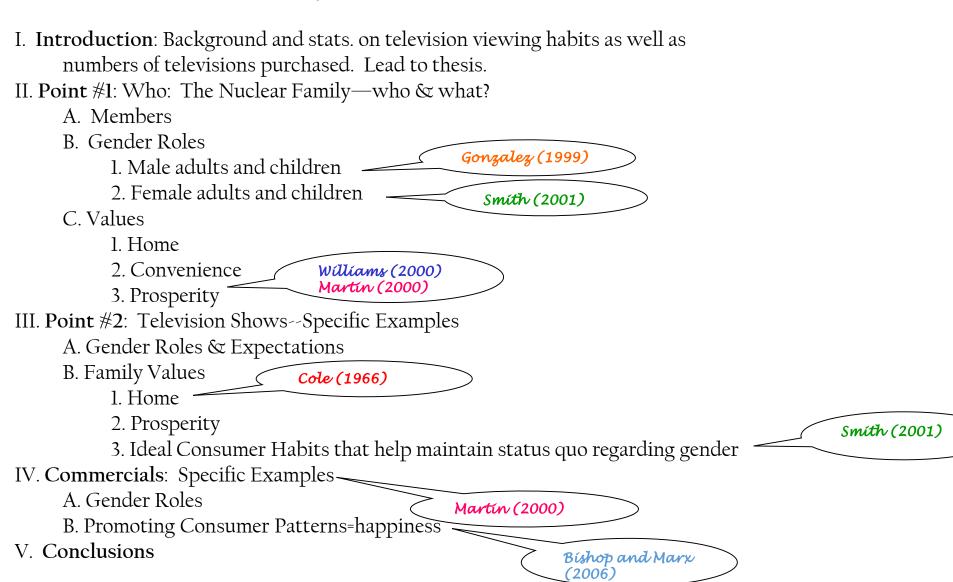
ACTIVITY

"Although companies often have legitimate concerns that lead them to monitor employees' Internet usage—from expensive security breaches to reduced productivity—the benefits of electronic surveillance are outweighed by its costs to employees' privacy and autonomy" (Hacker, 2007, p. 12).

Outline

- Make a list of the main points. These points will form the organizational pattern of your paper.
- Make special note of concepts from your sources that you wish to paraphrase in your text.
- 3. Draft an outline, moving from main ideas to details.
- 4. Revise thesis as needed.

Thesis: Television programs and advertisements during the 1950's promoted consumer habits that promised to support domestic happiness while strictly defining gender roles within the nuclear family.



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Draft

- Begin to write in chunks of text defined by the parameters of each main point.
- Continuously refer to the thesis in order to stay on track. Use key terms from the thesis to thread each section together.
- 3. Integrate information from sources as you draft, and include parenthetical citations.
- 4. Move from point to point rather than from author to author.



Integrating Sources

Research papers demand abundant reference to professional sources.

That is, your research paper will be generously populated with the

voices of the published experts. Your job is to manage those voices, to

synthesize them, to use them to validate your claim.

Integrating Sources

Use a variety of lead-ins to introduce concepts or findings from researchers:

- *I. According to Smith* (2001), the presence of a television set in the home even changed eating habits; frozen TV dinners, TV trays, and TV tables altered the physical and social contexts of family meals.
- 2. By the early 1960's, "90 percent of all households had at least one television set" (Bishop & Marx, 2006, p. 2).
- 3. Television programs and commercials reinforced rigid gender roles and promised consumers material wealth if they could fit the roles. One social critic from the era remarked that *"television certainly nurtured both consumerism and conformity" (Cole*, 1966, p. 24).

Revision Checklist (1)

- 1. Reread the topic clarification.
- 2. Underline your thesis.
- 3. Read aloud.
- 4. Label the topic of each paragraph in the margin.
- 5. Revise main ideas; consider clarity and relevance.



Revision Checklist (2)

- 6. Revise details; consider clarity and relevance.
- 7. Check for cohesion.
- 8. Check documentation format.
- 9. Check grammar, punctuation, word choice, spelling.

Sources of Help

- 1. Other researchers
- 2. Librarians
- 3. Writing Tutors
- 4. Content Tutors
- 5. Models of Successful Research Papers



• Write a **preliminary thesis statement** for your forthcoming research project following these steps:

- 1. Topic:
- 2. Focused Topic:
- 3. Thesis Question:
- 4. Thesis Statement:



