

Scientific Research Workshops - A Practical Perspective

Prepared by Dr. Mona Moustafa Elashry

Session6





مجموعة جامعة
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MIDOCEAN
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"The Art of Scientific Writing: Conveying Research Discussion, Recommendations, and References"

Prepared by

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Session Outline

- Writing Research Discussion, Research Recommendations, and Conclusion
- Abstract
- References

Research Discussion- Recommendations, and Conclusion

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Understanding the Research Discussion

- ❑ The research discussion chapter is a critical component of a thesis, where the findings are analyzed and interpreted in the context of existing literature.
- ❑ It provides a platform to demonstrate the significance of the research and its implications for the field.

Structuring Your Discussion

- ❑ Organize your discussion chapter by presenting the research findings, analyzing the results, and discussing their implications.
- ❑ A clear and logical structure enhances the readability and coherence of your thesis

Analyzing Research Findings

- ❑ Utilize statistical analysis and qualitative interpretation to analyze the research findings.
- ❑ This in-depth analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the results and their significance within the research context

Interpreting the Results

- ❑ Interpret the research results within the framework of existing literature and theoretical perspectives.
- ❑ This critical analysis demonstrates a deep understanding of the research outcomes and their implications

Contextualizing the Findings

- ❑ Place your research findings within the broader context of the field, highlighting their relevance and potential impact.
- ❑ This contextualization strengthens the significance of the research within the academic community.

Engaging with Literature

- ❑ Engage with relevant literature to support and contextualize the research findings within the broader academic discourse.
- ❑ A comprehensive literature review strengthens the scholarly foundation of the discussion chapter.

Addressing Limitations

- ❑ Acknowledge the limitations of the study and discuss their potential impact on the research findings.
- ❑ Addressing limitations demonstrates a critical awareness of the study's scope and contributes to the overall credibility of the research.

Implications and Future Research

- ❑ Discuss the implications of the research findings and propose avenues for future research.
- ❑ This forward-thinking approach showcases the broader impact of the study and contributes to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- ❑ Summarize the key findings and recommendations derived from the research discussion, emphasizing their significance and potential impact.
- ❑ Concluding the chapter with actionable recommendations adds practical value to the research.



Abstract

Abstract

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- An abstract summarizes, usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less, the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes:
 - ✓ the overall purpose of the study and the research problem(s) you investigated
 - ✓ the basic design of the study
 - ✓ major findings or trends found as a result of your analysis
 - ✓ a brief summary of your interpretations and conclusions

❑ Writing Style

- Use the active voice when possible, but note that much of your abstract may require passive sentence constructions. Regardless, write your abstract using concise, but complete, sentences.
- Get to the point quickly and always use the past tense because you are reporting on a study that has been completed.

❑ Formatting

- ❖ Abstracts should be formatted as a single paragraph in a block format and with no paragraph indentations. In most cases, the abstract page immediately follows the title page.
- ❖ Do not number the page. Rules set forth in writing manual vary but, in general, you should center the word "Abstract" at the top of the page with double spacing between the heading and the abstract.
- ❖ The final sentences of an abstract concisely summarize your study's conclusions, implications, or applications to practice and, if appropriate, can be followed by a statement about the need for additional research revealed from the findings

❑ Composing Your Abstract

- ❖ Although it is the first section of your paper, the abstract should be written last since it will summarize the contents of your entire paper.
- ❖ A good strategy to begin composing your abstract is to take whole sentences or key phrases from each section of the paper and put them in a sequence that summarizes the contents.
- ❖ Then revise or add connecting phrases or words to make the narrative flow clearly and smoothly. Note that statistical findings should be reported parenthetically [i.e., written in parentheses].

❑ Composing Your Abstract

- ❖ Before handing in your final paper, check to make sure that the information in the abstract completely agrees with what you have written in the paper.
- ❖ Think of the abstract as a sequential set of complete sentences describing the most crucial information using the fewest necessary words.



**The abstract SHOULD NOT
contain....**

- ❖ Lengthy background or contextual information
- ❖ Redundant phrases, unnecessary adverbs and adjectives, and repetitive information
- ❖ Acronyms or abbreviations
- ❖ References to other literature [say something like, "current research shows that..." or "studies have indicated..."]

- ❖ Using ellipticals [i.e., ending with "..."] or incomplete sentences
- ❖ Jargon or terms that may be confusing to the reader
- ❖ Citations to other works, and Any sort of image, illustration, figure, or table, or references to them.



Best example for A good Abstract -Emerald Article

❖ **Purpose**

❖ What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?

❖ **Design/methodology/approach**

❖ How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the

❖ approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?

❖ **Findings**

❖ What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

❖ **Research limitations/implications (if applicable)**

❖ If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions

❖ Practical implications (if applicable)

❖ **Originality/value** What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.

❖ **Use keywords** that are specific, and that reflect what is essential about the paper. Put yourself in the position of someone researching in your field: what would you look for? Consider also whether you can use any of the current "buzzwords".

Abstract

Purpose: This chapter explores the use of evolutionary and institutionalization models to understand the progression of sustainability in organizations and their contribution to sustainable effectiveness. It describes the evolution of Gap, Inc.'s sustainability approach, its increasingly central role in the organization's strategy and design, and the methods it is using to institutionalize this critical change.

Design: The chapter describes alternative models of sustainability evolution and change institutionalization, and then applies the concepts in those models to understand Gap, Inc.'s sustainability journey.

Findings: The models of sustainability evolution and change institutionalization provide different but complimentary views on the extent to which sustainability is embedded in Gap, Inc.'s organization. These models can be a useful tool for assessing progress and recommending actions to increase the institutionalization of sustainability strategies and initiatives.

Originality and Value: The findings of this chapter will help senior executives with responsibility for sustainability implementation. In addition to providing indicators for assessment of progress, findings of sustainability's institutionalization should prove helpful in predicting achievement of sustainable effectiveness.

Keywords: Institutionalization, sustainability, collaborative capability,

Paper Category: Research paper/Case study

Referencing

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Referencing

- ❑ A **citation** is an acknowledgment of the original source of information or ideas whether reproduced “*exactly*”, *paraphrased* or *summarized*.
- ❑ **References:** a list containing the bibliographic details of the sources cited in the text
- ❑ You **must** follow **one** of the standard systems of *referencing*.
- ❑ Use a consistent **referencing style** and **in-text citation**.
- ❑ Use **Google scholar** referencing tool but modify in it any missing parts after reviewing it.



Harvard Reference Style

In-text Citation: The Harvard system

- ❑ **In the text:** the surname of the author(s) and the date of publication, plus the page number if a quotation is used.
- ❑ Citing more than one source...write the oldest first.
- ❑ If there are two authors, both should be named in all citations.
- ❑ If there are three or more authors, all their names should appear first time and then use the name of the first author followed by *et al.*
- ❑ All sources cited in the text should be presented in the **list of references** at the end of the document.

Harvard Style in Text

- In-text references are references written within the main body of text and refer to a quote or paraphrase. They are much shorter than full references. The full reference of in-text citations appears in the reference list.
- In Harvard referencing, in-text citations contain the author(s)'s or editor(s)'s surname, year of publication and page number(s). Using an example author James Mitchell, this takes the form:
 - Mitchell (2017, p. 189) states.. Or (Mitchell, 2017, p. 189)
 - (Note: p. refers to a single page, pp. refers to a range of pages)

Harvard Style in Text

■ Two or Three Authors:

■ When citing a source with two or three authors, state all surnames like so:

■ Mitchell, Smith and Thomson (2017, p. 189) states... Or

■ (Mitchell, Coyne and Thomson, 2017, p. 189)

■ Four or More Authors:

■ In this case, the first author's surname should be stated followed by 'et al':

■ Mitchell et al (2017, p. 189) states... Or (Mitchell et al, 2017, p, 189)

No Author:

If possible, use the organization responsible for the post in place of the author.

If not, use the title in italics:

(A guide to citation, 2017, pp. 189-201)

Citing Multiple Works in One Parentheses:

List the in-text citations in the normal way but with semicolons between different references:

(Mitchell, 2017, p. 189; Smith, 200; Andrews, 1989, pp. 165-176)

Citing Different Editions of the Same Work in One Parentheses:

Include the author(s)'s name only once followed by all the appropriate dates separated by semicolons:

Mitchell (2010; 2017) states... Or (Mitchell, 2010; 2017)

The Harvard Referencing Style

An article in a journal: Valkimaki, A. (1993). "Patient information systems." *British Journal of Nursing*, 13(1), 43-5.

An article in a newspaper:

Sabo, M. (2003). "Fear of gun crime rising." *Guardian*, 26 October 2003, p.10.

If no author name is given then the publisher should be used instead.

Guardian (2003). Public health in decline. *Guardian*, 24 October 2003, p11.

Please note that quote marks "around the article titles" are optional

An online source: Department of Health (2006). *Equality and human rights*. Available at:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/EqualityAndHumanRights/fs/en>

(Accessed: 15 May 2006) www.midocean.ae

Citing a Reference With No Date:

In this case simply state 'no date' in place of the year:
(Mitchell, no date, p. 189).

Citing a Secondary Source:

In this case, state the reference you used first followed by
'cited in' and the original author:

Smith 2000 (cited in Mitchell, 2017, p. 189) or (Smith,
2000, cited in Mitchell, 2017, p. 189)

How to Cite a Book in Harvard Format

Book referencing is the simplest format in Harvard referencing style. The basic format is as follows:

Mitchell, J.A. and Thomson, M. (2017) *A guide to citation*. 3rd edn. London: London Publishings.

- The title is italicised
- The first letter of the first word is capitalised, after that only proper nouns are capitalised

Edition eg: 2nd edn.

Author surname(s), initial(s). (Year Published) *Title*. Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

A book: Author(s) - family name, initials. (Year). *Title of book*. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher.

by a single author: Baggini, J. (2002). *Making Sense: Philosophy behind the headlines*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

by two authors: Searle, J. and Chomsky, N. (1997). *The meaning of sense: critique & arguments*. 105th edn. London: Wybourn.

by a corporate author (eg a government department or other organisation):
Nursing and Midwifery Council (2003). *Patient-centred care: a NMC position statement on patient involvement*. London: Nursing and Midwifery Council.

An edited book: Baumeister, R. (ed.) (1999). *The self in Social Psychology: Key readings in social psychology*. Hove: Taylor and Francis. Information and Library Services 2 of 2
Progression in Information Skills Issue 4

A chapter in a book: Burnard, P. (1997). "The self and self awareness." In: Burns, K. et al. (eds.) *The Self in Society*. London: Stanley Thorne 17-28.



APA References Style

APA Referencing Style

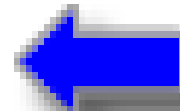
- APA is an 'author/date' system, so your **in-text reference** for all formats (book, journal article, web document) consists of the author(s) surname and year of publication.
- The basics of an in-text reference in APA:
 - Include author or authors and year of publication.
 - Use round brackets.
- Example: (Smith & Bruce, 2018)

Author(s)

Year



(Smith & Bruce, 2018)



Use round brackets



Add a comma between Author(s) and Year

APA Referencing Style

- If you quote directly from an author you need to include the page or paragraph number of the quote in your in-text reference. See the 'Quotes' section below for more advice on adding quotes into your work.
- Include author or authors, year of publication and page or paragraph number of your quote.
- Use round brackets.
- Example: (Smith & Bruce, 2018, pp. 25-26)

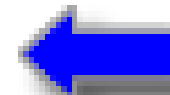
Author(s)

Year

Page Number(s)



(Smith & Bruce, 2018, pp. 25-26)



Use round brackets



Add a comma between Author(s) and Year

APA style in The Reference List

- All in-text references should be listed in the reference list at the end of your document.
- The purpose of the reference list entry is to contain all the information that a reader of your work needs to follow-up on your sources.
- An important principle in referencing is to be **consistent**.

APA style in The Reference List

- When compiling your APA Reference List, you should:
 - List references on a new page with a centered heading titled: References.
 - Include all your references, regardless of format, e.g. books, journal articles, online sources, in one alphabetical listing from A - Z.
 - Order entries alphabetically by surname of author(s).
 - List works with no author under the first significant word of the title.
 - Indent second and subsequent lines of each entry (5-7 spaces).
 - Use double spacing.
 - Note that all references in APA end with a full stop **except** when the reference ends with a URL or a doi

■ Journal article

■ A basic reference list entry for a journal article in APA must include:

- Author or authors. The surname is followed by first initials.
- Year of publication of the article (in round brackets).
- Article title.
- Journal title (in italics).
- Volume of journal (in italics).
- Issue of journal (no italics).
- Page range of article.
- [DOI](#).
- The first line of each citation is left adjusted. Every subsequent line is indented 5-7 spaces.

Author



Year



Article Title



Journal Title (in *italics*)



Ruxton, C. (2016). Tea: Hydration and other health benefits. *Primary Health Care*, 26(8),
34-42. doi:10.7748/phc.2016.e1162



Pages



DOI



Indent 5-7 spaces

Volume (in *italics*) Issue (no *italics*)

Book

A basic reference list entry for a book (print version) in APA must include:

- Author or authors. The surname is followed by first initials.
- Year of publication of the book (in round brackets).
- Book title (in italics).
- Edition (in round brackets), if other than first edition.
- Place of publication.
- Publisher.
- The first line of each citation is left adjusted. Every subsequent line is indented 5-7 spaces.

Example: Arnott, G. D. (2017). *The disability support worker* (2nd ed.). South Melbourne, VIC: Cengage Learning.

Author

Year

Title (*in italics*)

Edition

Place of Publication



Arnett, G. D. (2017). *The disability support worker* (2nd ed.). South Melbourne, VIC: Cengage Learning.



Indent 5-7 spaces

Publisher



Revision for the thesis/proposal structure



#Tips for Excellent Thesis/ Dissertation



- ١- أصالة موضوع الدراسة ومشكلتها.
- ٢- أهمية وفائدة الموضوع.
- ٣- جودة صياغة العنوان ودقته ووضوحه وتعبيره الدقيق عن موضوع الرسالة.
- ٤- تحديد المشكلة بدقة وأن تكون قابلة للدراسة.
- ٥- وضوح حدود الدراسة والتزام الطالب بها.
- ٦- وضوح أسئلة الدراسة ودقتها وتناسبها مع متغيرات الدراسة وفرضياتها.
- ٧- وضوح الفرضيات وانسجامها مع الأسئلة والمتغيرات.
- ٨- وضوح منهج البحث ومناسبته للموضوع.
- ٩- إجادة نقد ومراجعة الدراسات السابقة.
- ١٠- وضوح مجتمع البحث ومناسبته للموضوع خصائصا وحجما.
- ١١- ملائمة العينة المدروسة وطريقة انتقائها، وأن تعكس مجتمع الدراسة بصورة جيدة بدون تحيز.
- ١٢- وصف إجراءات البحث بدقة، والاعتماد على الأصول العلمية والمنهجية للبحث العلمي المتبعة أكاديميا.
- ١٣- وضوح أسئلة الاستبيان وحداقة صياغتها.
- ١٤- توفر الصدق الداخلي والخارجي للاستبيان ولأدوات الدراسة.
- ١٥- مناسبة الأسلوب الإحصائي لنوعية البيانات. ووصف هذا الأسلوب بوضوح واستخدام تحليل إحصائي مناسب والتعليق عليه بدقة.

١٦- تحلي الطالب بأخلاقيات البحث العلمي وأهمها الأمانة والموضوعية والتواضع.

١٧- بروز شخصية الطالب البحثية بالصورة الأمثل.

١٨- كفاية المراجع والمصادر وتنوعها ورصانتها واحتوائها على مراجع حديثة وأجنبية.

١٩- حسن الاقتباس والتوثيق، والالتزام بالأمانة العلمية.

٢٠- إتقان أسلوب الكتابة العلمية، والاستناد إلى البرهنة العلمية والمنطقية لإثبات أفكاره.

٢١- توازن أبواب وفصول الرسالة وترابطها وتسلسلها المنطقي.

٢٢- تجنب التكرار والحشو والغموض، ومعرفة الطالب متى يتوسع بالكتابة ومتى يقتصد كيلا يقع في الإطناب الممل أو الإيجاز المخل.

٢٣- إعطاء جميع نقاط الدراسة حقها.

٢٤- إغناء البحث بالأشكال والرسوم البيانية والجداول بطريقة مفيدة، ووضوحها وترقيمها والتعليق عليها.

٢٥- الوصول إلى نتائج جديدة مهمة.

٢٦- دقة تفسير النتائج والتعليق عليها وارتباطها بجميع أسئلة الدراسة وأهدافها، ومنطقية التفسير وتحديد إلى أي درجة تتفق أو تختلف هذه النتائج مع نتائج الدراسات السابقة.

٢٧- أهمية توصيات الدراسة وتطبيقاتها العملية والنظرية، وارتباطها بالنتائج.

٢٨- سلامة اللغة، واستخدام علامات الترقيم بصورة صحيحة، وخلو الرسالة ما أمكن من الأخطاء اللغوية والطباعية.

٢٩- الالتزام بمعايير الإخراج الطباعي المعتمدة في جامعته، ابتداءً من الغلاف حتى آخر نقطة فيها.

٣٠- قوة منطق مدافعة الطالب عن رسالته أمام لجنة الحكم على الرسالة ودقة ردوده وثقته ببحثه مع تواضعه في قبول النقد وتجنب الجدل العقيم.

Course Evaluation





رأيك يهمني
أكتب أسمك + تقييمك لدورة البحث العلمي

<https://padlet.com/monaashry77/padlet-xr709opfeqfrbh7t>

Activity





Read A Paper

<https://padlet.com/monaashry77/read-a-paper-l514v7r0c4qvrbtn>

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/EJIM-01-2022-0023/full/html>

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/BPMJ-10-2021-0659/full/html>

From the research paper, indicate how the researcher should proceed with the following, giving reasons:

- ☐ Research approach (qualitative and/or quantitative)
- ☐ Extract the research variables, and Identify their types
- ☐ Determine Sampling technique (Probability- non probability) and methods
- ☐ Determine sample size
- ☐ The time horizon for the study (cross-sectional, longitudinal)
- ☐ The unit of analysis.(individuals, groups, dyads, culture, organization)
- ☐ Data collection approach (qualitative, quantitative, mixed)
- ☐ Data collection method interview, questionnaire, observation
- ☐ Data collection technique (face to face, telephone, e- mail)



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للتعليم القابضة

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Thank You

