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## ORGANIZATION OF A RESEARCH PAPER IN EDUCATION: THE CONCEPTS.

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### Abstract:

Abstract is the initial section of any research article. It could take different forms like, critical, descriptive abstract, informative abstract, or highlight abstract. Informative abstract is considered the most frequent type among the applied linguists. It is normally a one paragraph and contains 300 words or less addressing the issues like purpose of the study, the research problem and the question/s and the hypotheses, the design of the study, the findings, as well as a short summary of the interpretations and conclusions.

In terms of style and mechanics of writing, abstract is considered unique and special for certain reasons. First, it is a miniature of the whole article. Second, it is written in past tense but passive voice mainly. Third, it takes the form of a single blocked format paragraph with no indention. It should briefly talk about conclusions or implications of the study. It is recommended not to include acronyms or abbreviations in the abstract. Redundancies or wordiness, jargons, citations, illustrations, figures, tables should be avoided in this section. Fourth, to compose an abstract, the researcher could start with copying from every section of the article and put them together, then revises them so that the information flows smoothly from one section to the other. It should include the heading of 'Abstract'.

**Keywords:** linguists, informative abstract, abstract, context, literature

Naturally, research in education, like any other field, starts with a problem and the researcher's endeavor to solve the problem convincingly. It would be a false start if the researcher starts the research before specifying the topic before determining the type of evidence he needs, or before setting up the design, he needs to conduct and analyze the findings. Designing a good and detailed research design is basic element of any research. Of course, it requires, for example, a clear identification of the research problem, comprehensive review and synthesis of existing solutions, specifying the research questions and writing

hypotheses, determining and describing the type of data that will be necessary to test the hypotheses, and finally, making a decision on the method of analysis.

Metaphorically speaking, in the introduction section, in general, we lead the reader from the 'universe' to 'galaxy' down to our own 'star'. In other words, we guide the reader from general area (universe) to a specific topic (star). The abstract normally covers the scope, context, significance of the study, and statement of the problem of the study, research question/s and hypotheses of the study, brief description of the method of

investigation, potential results, a road map or an outline of the research paper.

Of course, one goes through certain phases in writing the introduction. Establishing the setting or niche or research area, identifying the gap or controversy in the literature, and occupying the niche or placing own's own research topic in larger context are the important phases which an article has to pass. Firstly, this could be accomplished by using some techniques such as mentioning highlights of the topic, making general statements, and providing an outline of the paper. Secondly, the researcher could talk about the controversies in the literature, or show the gap in the literature, or he could mention research questions and hypotheses, and finally he may provide a statement of the problem, outline, and provide some tentative answers to the research questions. Another issue that should be handled is the setting the boundaries for the research i.e., delimiting the study. By taking exclusionary and inclusionary decisions, the researcher controls the readers' expectation or stretch of imaginations towards the scope of study.

One of the goals of the researcher is to hook the attention of the readers or convince them that the current topic or issue is worthwhile. Writers normally achieve this goal by deploying strategies such as providing a compelling story or an anecdote or a quotation from a well-known figure in the related discipline, deploying a heated argumentation.

In the next stage of the introduction, i.e., literature review, writer has the responsibility of reviewing the related books, scholarly

articles, critically evaluating the previous words, sketching an overview of consulted sources, and finally justifying how his study fits the larger context in the field. Here, the writer has to show his ability in providing a new interpretation of the existing materials, tracing and evaluating the sources and finally identifying the niche in the literature. Furthermore, he should demonstrate his intellectual power in logically describing the potential relationship he may find in the sources he explores. He might justify the need for conducting a new research to resolve the conflict, which might exist in those sources. A need for fresh interpretation of old results could be another strategy. Finally, borrowing the geographical terminology, I may say, he should reveal his own GPS coordinates to other researchers in the area and identify his position to others. In other words, he positions himself in the context of the related literature.

The review of literature could take different forms and formats, but in general, the pertinent component of an empirical study in an academic context are sampling, interview or observation, data collection and data analysis. The researcher should show his academic and logical rigor by providing a good argument for supporting or preferring one specific academic writing over the other sources. He should justify the reason why he considers a certain research in the literature as seminal or a major contribution to the field of inquiry.

In terms of organization of information in the introduction, chronological order, thematic order, methodological approaches are

considered as the common methods of organization of literature review. While writing the literature review, one should be cautious about his language, avoid the plagiarism, and preserve originality of language style.

### **Method**

In essence, in the method section, we explain the participants, the instruments, the treatments, the design, the procedure, the techniques of data collection, and the method of analysis of the data. The writer aims to win the trust of the readers of the article in terms of validity and reliability of design of his study. Hence, establish the credibility of results.

Normally, the readers or reviewers of the manuscripts expect a full description of the data collection method in order to examine the reliability of the results, as well as the interpretations that are made as a consequence. Justification for the selection of a certain method or approach among readily available approaches has to be fulfilled in the method section.

The method part should be detailed enough to enable the readers to replicate the study. It starts with the reiteration of research problem/s and hypothesis/es of the research. A reach description of the participants of study, tools and instruments used for data collection, procedures of data collection and analysis, and the protentional limitations and delimitation, i.e., framework of the study would follow. The research should also provide the rational for the selection of a specific design and approach for data collection. This task becomes more crucial when the author plans to deploy an innovative

instrument or procedure during the data collection stage.

### **Results**

As most of the definitions of research might indicate, publishing and sharing the findings other results of an investigation is an indispensable requirement of any scientific inquiry. One of the most important features of the results section of an article is that it does not prove anything, rather, impartially and objectively, it answers the questions and reports the findings and talk about the acceptance or rejection of the research hypothesis. It should be noted that a novice researcher might be tempted to include all the details of his analysis in the result section, which might be confusing for many readers. The amount of statistical information, which has to be included, should be determined by consulting to APA Manual for publication.

Structurally speaking, results are normally ordered and presented in two different forms, i.e. holistically or linearly. In the first format, the writer provides a summary of the finding and then explains the key findings. In the latter format, he presents and describes the first finding, then he presents and explains the second finding, and so on. This latter one might finish with a summary of the main findings of the study.

In terms of techniques of writing, it is good to provide a smooth transition of the ideas from the very beginning to the end of the article. To this end, authors could start with an introductory paragraph, repeating the research problem and hypothesis. Illustrations, i.e. non-textual elements, like tables, and figures play a major role in forming

the structure of an article in APA style. Responsible author/s might not miss highlighting the major findings to the readers, but at the same time, they should not jump into the interpretation of the results, as it is supposed to be handled in the discussion section. It is good to finish the result section with a short paragraph summarizing the key findings.

Some sensible precautions should be taken in developing this section of an article. As said before, results should not be interpreted in the results section, yet. Inclusion of raw data, or repeating the same data again and again, or compiling complicated and confusing tables and figures are some of the common mistakes of any novice researcher.

### **Discussion**

In the discussion section, writers indeed demonstrate their critical ability in interpretation and justification of the findings and provide a better description of the phenomenon compared to the exiting interpretation mentioned in the introduction of the article. So, there won't be any harm if we say that the discussion section is the most important section of any research article. It is import to note here that if the discussion is not properly connected to the previously presented literature review of the article, it is considered as a fragmentary section for a reader. In other words, the writer has to address the research questions and provide a logical synthesis of the findings. As mentioned before, in the introduction, the writer provides the setting, identifies the gap or niche, and justifies the need for conducting a new investigation. Therefore, the writer has to refer back to

the identified gap, and provide a discussion as how his finding contributes to the existing knowledge, and how it fills the existing gap mentioned in the literature review section.

In terms of style of writing, one has to take necessary precautions not to repetitive. On the contrary, he has to be concise and clear. Clarity here should be interpreted as avoiding jargons. Following a logical pattern in presenting the findings, conveying confidence in one's finding by the use of present tense as the tense of the sentence are considered useful strategies. The use of present tense would convey the idea that the author considers the finding as facts.

In short, explanation of the results, references to previous studies, deduction and hypothesis are the main components of the discussion section. The writer/s also should identify the limitations and weaknesses he faced during the investigation. But he need not take an apologetic tone in his writing because he has spent a long period of time on the topic, and probably, he knows more than his peers about the topic, and he should appreciate the fact the no research is without limitations. Then, he might even proceed to discuss the principal implications of his findings, followed by the suggestions for further studies.

According to the APA guidelines, there is no subsection with a heading of ' conclusion '.It is suggested that writers wrap up the discussion with one or two compelling concluding paragraphs, synthesizing the key points of the research, in a few sentences. These words (or solutions to the problem) would act as a long-lasting principal

achievement or thought-provoking stimuli for the readers. These sentences should be formulated in a strong argumentative but still evidence-based tone so that the readers are warned against the undesirable and unwarranted consequences by ignoring the suggestions offered in the research. The author/s could strengthen and solidify their own argument by providing a quotation from an authority if they are going to recommend the urgency of taking action to improve the condition. However, it is very important to note that any recommendation should be evidence-based and should be drawn solely from the variables of the study and no other external source. Putting it briefly, the conclusion should offer a fresh and revealing insight to our understanding of the field.

The concluding paragraphs might suffer from certain deficiencies. Novice writers should be warned against not being concise. They may fail to position themselves among other scholars in the related field. In other words, the conclusions might fall short of linking to the larger network of already existing solutions for a certain problem. Furthermore, problems, drawbacks and negative findings, i.e. results that reject the researcher's hypothesis should be acknowledged. Finally, the author should not undermine his finding by taking or using an apologetic tone or language, or by expressing doubt about his own findings.

### **References**

Though the references section appears at the end of the research article, it does not imply it should be handled carelessly, because it is considered as a means of providing the list of sources

and publications the author has consulted. Readers could only evaluate his study based on the sources he has reported. Furthermore, one commits plagiarism if does not provide the sources he has consulted, because, after all, ideas are intellectual property of the writers who produce them, and using them without proper citation might have negative consequences to the user.

Proper citation of the others' work has several advantages. First of all, it allows the readers to located the materials. Second, it is an indication that the author has explored the literature. Third, it reinforces the argument of the author, too.

Novice researcher again may face several questions in the process of citation of other works, and may have misconceptions about the possible answers to those questions. If asked whether citation of the works of other people reduces the credibility and or weaken the originality of their work, the answer is negative. On the contrary, it places the research in a better position. If asked what should one do if he finds out that other people have worked on the same topic, the answer would be that, he should not ignore the source, rather it should be properly referenced. More importantly, if one wants to know what to do in case, he finds an article exactly similar to what he wants to explore, the best solution would be revising the topic and choosing another topic for investigation. Alternatively, the least, he should explore the topic from a different perspective. In sum, the author must cite all consulted references related to the topic, both old as well as the new ones.

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## ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОЙ БУМАГИ В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ: КОНЦЕПЦИИ

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**Аннотация.** Аннотация - начальный раздел любой исследовательской статьи. Он может принимать различные формы, такие как критический, описательный абстрактный, информативный абстрактный или выделенный абстрактный. Информационный реферат считается наиболее распространенным типом среди прикладных лингвистов. Обычно это один абзац и содержит 300 слов или меньше для решения таких вопросов, как цель исследования, проблема исследования и вопрос (ы) и гипотезы, структура исследования, результаты, а также краткое резюме интерпретации и выводы.

С точки зрения стиля и механики письма, аннотация считается уникальной и особенной по определенным причинам. Во-первых, это миниатюра всей статьи. Во-вторых, это написано в прошедшем времени, но в основном пассивным голосом. В-третьих, он принимает форму единого заблокированного формата абзаца без отступа. Следует кратко рассказать о выводах или последствиях исследования. Рекомендуется не включать аббревиатуры или сокращения в реферат. В этом разделе следует избегать избыточностей или многословности, жаргонов, цитат, иллюстраций, рисунков, таблиц. В-четвертых, чтобы составить реферат, исследователь мог бы начать с копирования из каждого раздела статьи и собрать их вместе, а затем пересмотреть, чтобы информация плавно переходила из одного раздела в другой. Он должен включать заголовок «Аннотация».

**Ключевые слова:** лингвисты, информативное резюме, реферат, контекст, литература

## БІЛІМ БЕРУ БОЙЫНША ҒЫЛЫМИ-ЗЕРТТЕУ ҰЙЫМЫ: ТҮЖЫРЫМДАМАЛАР

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**Андатпа:** Андатпа - кез-келген зерттеу мақаласының бастапқы бөлімі. Ол сыни, сипаттамалық реферат, ақпараттық реферат немесе нақтыланған реферат сияқты әртүрлі нысандарды қабылдауы мүмкін. Ақпараттық реферат қолданбалы лингвистер арасында кең таралған түрі болып саналады. Бұл әдетте бір параграфтан тұрады және зерттеудің мақсаты, зерттеу мәселесі мен сұрақтары мен гипотезалары, зерттеу құрылымы, нәтижелері, сондай-



ақ интерпретация мен тұжырымның қысқаша мазмұны сияқты мәселелерді шешуге арналған 300 немесе одан аз сөздерден тұрады.

Жазу стилі мен механикасы тұрғысынан аннотация ерекше себептермен ерекше және ерекше болып саналады. Біріншіден, бұл бүкіл мақаланың эскизі. Екіншіден, ол өткен шақпен жазылған, бірақ көбінесе пассивті дауыспен жазылған. Үшіншіден, ол абзацтың шегініссіз бірыңғай бекітілген абзац пішінін алады. Зерттеудің нәтижелері немесе салдары туралы қысқаша ақпарат берілуі керек. Рефератқа аббревиатуралар немесе қысқартулар енгізбеу ұсынылады. Бұл бөлім артық немесе сөзбе-сөз, жаргон, тырнақша, суреттер, суреттер, кестелерден аулақ болу керек. Төртіншіден, дәріс жазу үшін зерттеуші мақаланың әр бөлімінен көшіріп алып, оларды бір-бірінен екінші бөлімге жайлап өтуі керек. Онда «Реферат» айдары болуы керек.

**Түйін сөздер:** лингвистер, ақпараттық түйіндеме, реферат, контекст, әдебиет.

АБЫЛАЙ ХАН АТЫНДАҒЫ  
ҚАЗАҚ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАР ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕМ ТІЛДЕРІ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ  
ҚАЗАҚСТАН АУДАРМАШЫЛАРЫ ҚОРЫ

**ОРТАЛЫҚ-АЗИЯ  
АУДАРМА ІСІ ЖУРНАЛЫ**

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**ЦЕНТРАЛЬНО-АЗИАТСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЯ**

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