

INTRODUCTION

TIPS

INTRODUCTION PART OF THE RESEARCH PAPER...

- provides background information and sets the context.
- introduces the specific topic of your research and explains why it is important.
- reviews key sources of prior research to show where prior research has been inadequate in addressing the research problem.
- should be concluded by mentioning the specific objectives of your research.

WARNINGS

- Abbreviations should be given following their explanations in the 'Introduction' section.
- Simple present tense should be used.
- References should be selected from updated publication with a higher impact factor, and prestigious source books.
- Avoid mysterious, and confounding expressions, construct clear sentences aiming at problematic issues, and their solutions.
- The sentences should be attractive, tempting, and comprehensible.
- Firstly general, then subject-specific information should be given.

SAMPLE PHRASES

- There is a great number of research explaining...
- Recent theoretical developments have revealed that ...
- Most of the research in this field is aimed at solving ...
- Moreover, few studies have focused on...
- The aim of this work is to develop/examine/compare ...

METHODOLOGY

TIPS

METHODOLOGY PART OF THE RESEARCH PAPER...

- describes the application of specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze.
- allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability.
- answers two main questions:
 - ✓ "How was the data collected or generated?"
 - ✓ "How was it analyzed?"

WARNINGS

- The methodology should discuss the problems that were anticipated and the steps you took to prevent them from occurring.
- You need to ensure that you have a large enough sample size to be able to generalize and make recommendations based upon the finding.
- It is important to always provide sufficient information to allow other researchers to adopt or replicate your methodology.
- The writing should be direct and precise and always written in the past tense.

SAMPLE PHRASES

- The major objective of this study was to investigate...
- By employing qualitative modes of enquiry, this study attempts to...
- This study follows a case-study design, with in-depth analysis of...
- This experimental design was employed because...
- To investigate this statistically, we calculated...
- All statistical analyses were performed using...

RESULTS

TIPS

RESULTS SECTION OF THE RESEARCH PAPER...

- includes an introductory context by restating the research problem underpinning your study.
- provides non-textual elements, such as, figures, charts, tables, etc. to further illustrate key findings, if appropriate.
- reveals a systematic description of your results highlighting the topic under investigation.
- highlights the most important findings as they provide transition into the discussion section.

WARNINGS

- Avoid discussing or interpreting your results and save all this for discussion part.
- Do not ignore negative results; document them, then state in your discussion section.
- Do not use phrases that are vague or non-specific, such as, "appeared to be greater or lesser than..." or "demonstrates promising trends that..."
- Be sure to properly label any non-textual elements in your paper. Don't call a chart an illustration or a figure a table.

SAMPLE PHRASES

- Only / Just a small number / Fifteen per cent of those interviewed reported / suggested / indicated that ...
- There was a significant positive / no correlation between ...
- Further analysis / analyses / tests / examinations / replications showed that ...
- The most striking / remarkable result to emerge from the data is that ...
- We found much higher values for X than / with respect to those reported by...

DISCUSSION

TIPS

DISCUSSION PART OF THE RESEARCH PAPER...

- interprets and describes the significance of your findings, introduces the specific topic of your research and explains why it is important.
- demonstrates the researcher's ability to think critically about an issue and to formulate a more profound understanding of the research problem under investigation.
- connects to the introduction by way of the research questions or hypotheses you posed and the literature you reviewed.
- highlights the importance of your study and how it may be able to contribute to and/or help fill existing gaps in the field.

WARNINGS

- Do not waste time restating your results. Instead use "bridge sentences" that relate the result to the interpretation.
- Do not introduce new results in the discussion section. Be wary of mistaking the reiteration of a specific finding for an interpretation because it may confuse the reader.
- Use of the first person is generally acceptable. However, keep in mind that too much use of the first person can actually distract the reader from the main points.

SAMPLE PHRASES

- The paper presents/has presented several solutions to ...
- The data obtained is/are broadly consistent with the major trends ...
- These results agree /are consistent/are in good agreement with other studies which have shown that ...
- In contrast to some reports in the literature, there were ...
- An important implication of these findings is that ...
- The main limitation of the experimental result is ...

CONCLUSION

TIPS

CONCLUSION PART OF THE RESEARCH PAPER...

- highlights key findings in your analysis or result section.
- summarizes your thoughts and conveys the larger significance of your study.
- identifies how a gap in the literature has been addressed.
- demonstrates the importance of your ideas.
- introduces possible new or expanded ways of thinking about the research problem for future work.

WARNINGS

- Don't start your conclusion with the words "in conclusion", or "in summary".
- Make sure that your thesis is stated not only in the conclusion but also in the introduction and in the body part of your paper.
- Don't present any new arguments nor details about your research or topic.
- Don't claim findings that you have not proven throughout your thesis.

SAMPLE PHRASES

- The main conclusion that can be drawn is that ...
- The analysis leads to the following conclusions: ...
- This may be considered a further validation of ...
- The broad implication of the present research is that ...
- Future research on ... might extend the explanations of ...
- Future studies could investigate the association between ...

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- This research was supported/partially supported by [Name of Foundation, Grant maker, Donor].
- We thank our colleagues from [Name of the supporting institution] who provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the research.
- We thank [Name Surname, title] for assistance with [particular technique, methodology], and [Name Surname, position, institution name] for comments that greatly improved the manuscript.
- We would also like to show our gratitude to the (Name Surname, title, institution) for sharing their pearls of wisdom with us during the course of this research.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- The authors report/declare no conflict of interest.
- No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.
- The authors whose names are listed immediately below report the following details of affiliation or involvement in an organization or entity with a financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

FUNDING

- The authors acknowledge that they received no external funding in support of this research.
- The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.
- The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This work was supported by the Medical Research Council [grant number xxx].
- This work was supported by the Trust [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Natural Environment Research Council [grant number zzzz]; and the Economic and Social Research Council [grant number aaaa].