



RESEARCH AND **COMPOSING** **PROCESS**

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What is research? Why we carry out research studies?

- re (repeat/again) + search

01

To discover new knowledge.

02

To remove misconceptions and clarify vague misconceptions.

03

To solve a problem in society.



"Research is to see what everybody else has seen, and to think what nobody else has thought."

-Albert Szent-Györgyi, Nobel Laureate in Medicine



Defining Research

- Exploration at its Core - Delving into the unknown to uncover new knowledge.
- Systematic Inquiry - Structured methods to investigate questions and solve problems.

Defining Research

Research is used for the following:

- to strengthen an argument;
- to demonstrate the need for change;
- to provide additional information and verification;
- to trace a pattern or trend;
- to validate ideas;
- to discover a process or a remedy;
- or to add spice to an otherwise unpersuasive piece of writing.



Beyond Academia

- Everyday Decisions - From choosing the best smartphone to deciding what to eat, research guides our choices.
- Professional Success - In careers across the spectrum, from business to the arts, research skills are key to innovation and growth.



Why Do We Research?

- Satisfying Curiosity - The human drive to understand and explain the world around us.
- Improving Lives - Through medical advancements, technological progress, and social improvements.
- Empowering Decisions - Informed choices in personal, professional, and civic spheres are rooted in solid research.

Research Is Everywhere

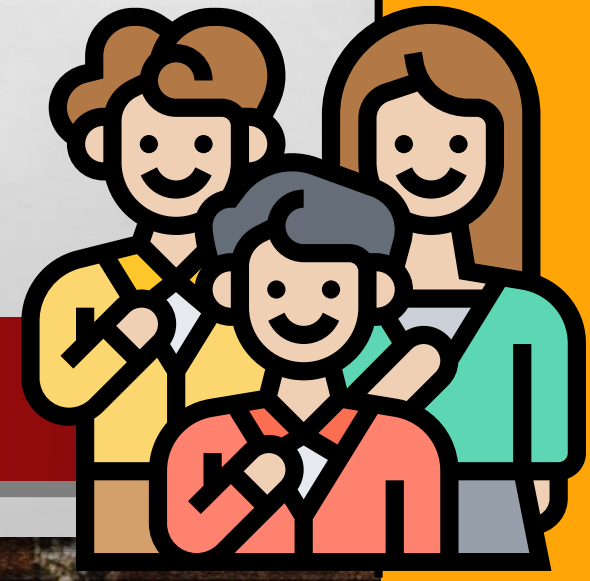
- A Part of Daily Life - Recognizing that research isn't confined to labs and libraries, but happens in homes, workplaces, and public spaces.
- Lifelong Learning - Emphasizing that research skills are a fundamental part of continuous learning and adaptation in a rapidly changing world.



The Research Writer's Responsibility

When you write from sources, you have three main responsibilities:

- 1.To choose sources that strengthen your credibility.
- 2.To use material from your sources appropriately and effectively.
- 3.To avoid both intentional and unintentional plagiarism.



Research and Composing Process

- Zero in on a topic and identify what you know and what interests you about it, brainstorm, freewrite, list, cluster, or explore ideas in your journal.
- If the topic seems quite broad, consider how you might narrow it to fit the required length and type of paper and the audience.
- Key dates, people, places, and definitions, it may be helpful to check dictionaries.

Research and Composing Process

- At this point, you may have a preliminary thesis. Keep in mind that they are only tentative until you have confirmed that they are appropriate from the information you gather.
- Be prepared to adjust your thesis or even to abandon it in favour of another if your research suggests that you are on the wrong way.
- Before you begin your first draft, review your notes and consider the methods of development and the organization of your paper.

Research and Composing Process

- Integrate the relevant summaries, paraphrase, and quotations from your notes, and make sure you have complete and accurate documentation for all of them.
- To avoid plagiarism, make sure that every summary, paraphrase, and quotation has an in-text citation and that each citation has a corresponding entry in the works cited list.
- Finally, proofread your paper for typos and correct formatting.