

# **RESEARCH AND COMPOSING PROCESS**

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# DEFINITION OF RESEARCH

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



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



# Why do we carry out research studies?

- re (repeat/again) + search

01

**To discover new knowledge.**

02

**To remove misconceptions and clarify vague misconceptions.**

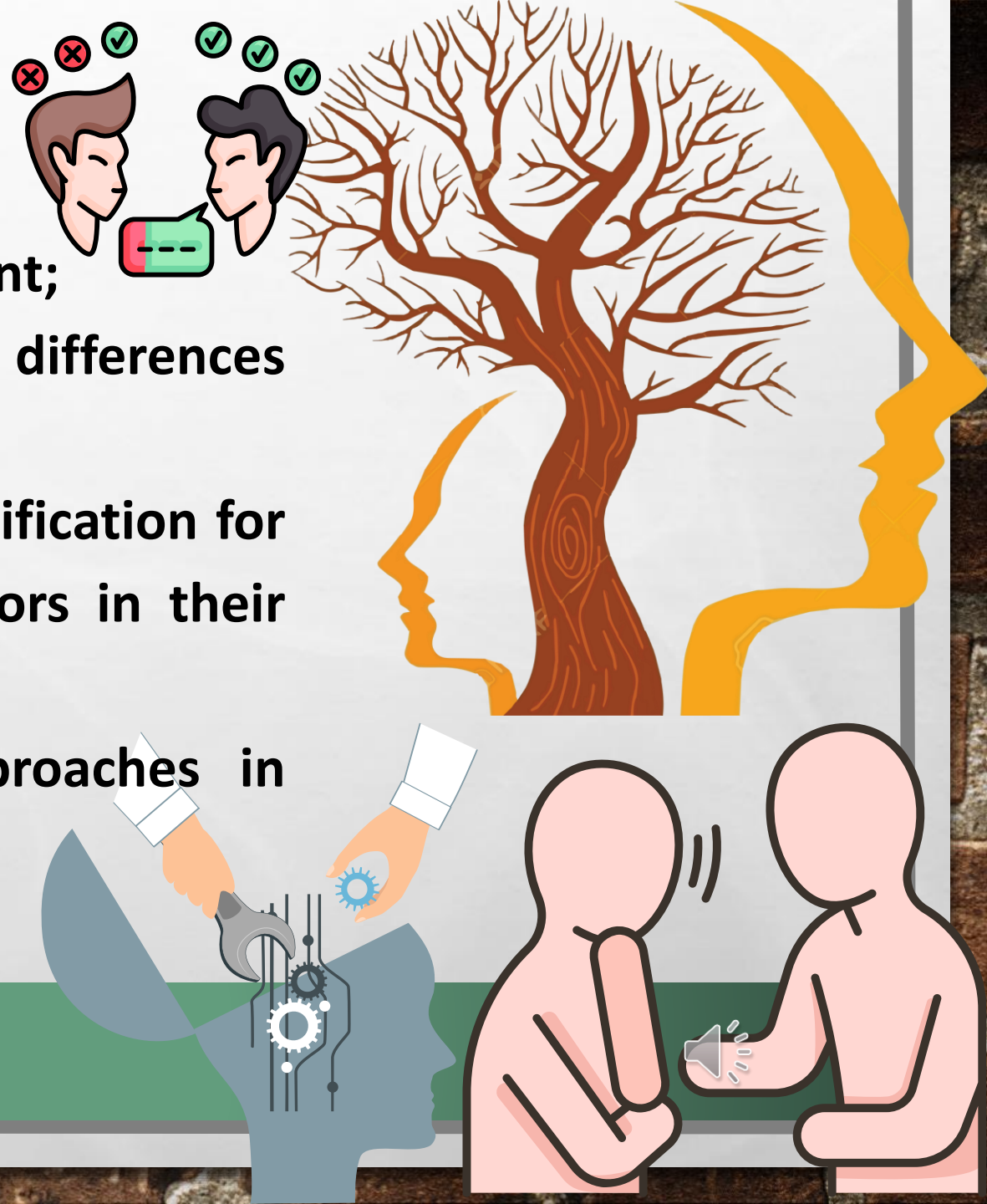
03

**To solve a problem in society.**



# Reasons for doing Research

- to strengthen an idea, concept, or argument;
- to demonstrate the similarities and differences between ST and TT;
- to provide additional information and verification for these problems encountered by translators in their work; and
- to study the recent theories and approaches in translation.



# Outside the Department

- 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

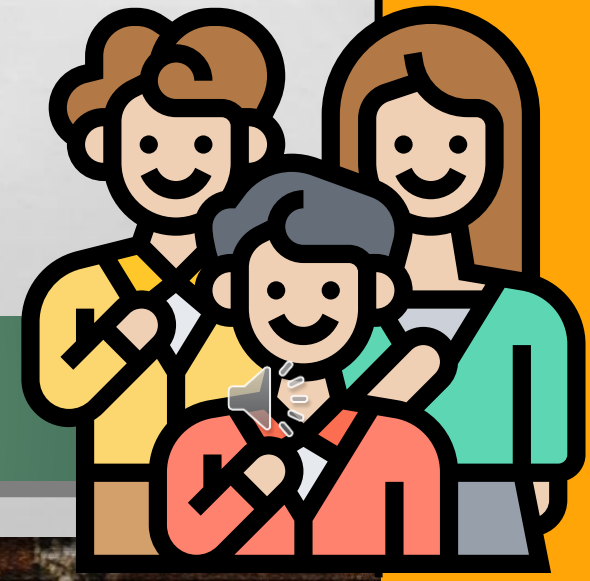
- **A Part of Daily Life** - Recognising that research isn't confined to labs and libraries, but happens in homes, workplaces, and public spaces.
- **Lifelong Learning** - Emphasising that research skills are a fundamental part of continuous learning and adaptation in a rapidly changing world.



# 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.



- Before you begin your **first draft**, review your notes and consider the methods of development and the **organisation** of your paper.



- **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.