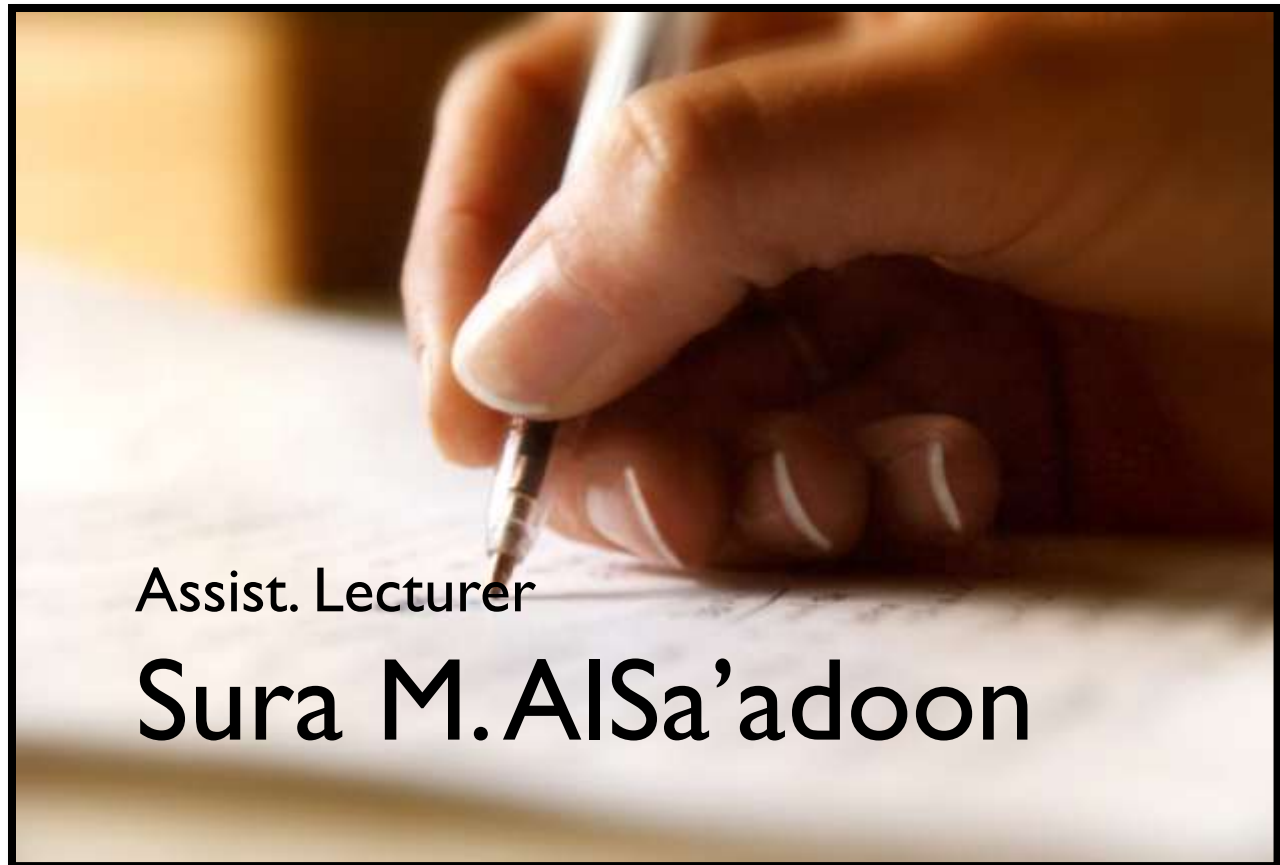


# Introduction to the Research Paper Process



Assist. Lecturer

**Sura M. AlSa'adoon**

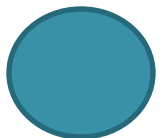
# Contents

- Why learn about research papers?
- Step 1: Think
- Step 2: Find
- Step 3: Read
- Step 4: Brainstorm
- Step 5: Thesis
- Step 6: Introduction
- Step 7: Body
- Step 8: Conclusion
- Step 9: Works Cited
- Step 10: Spelling and Grammar
- Stay Consistent
- Plagiarism and Quotations
- Continuation of Plagiarism and Quotations
- Title
- Header and Footer
- Frustrated?
- You're done!

# Why would I want to know how to write a research paper?

Learning to write a research paper can be helpful later in life

- For a future class
- College
- Career
- To learn more on a subject
- A research paper can be used for exploring and identifying scientific, technical and social issues

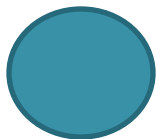


# Step 1: Select a topic



Asking yourself key questions will help you write a good paper and enjoy doing it!

- What interests me?
- Where will I find the information?
- Who else cares about this?



# Step 2: Narrow your topic

Finding as much information as possible is the key to write a research paper...So start looking!

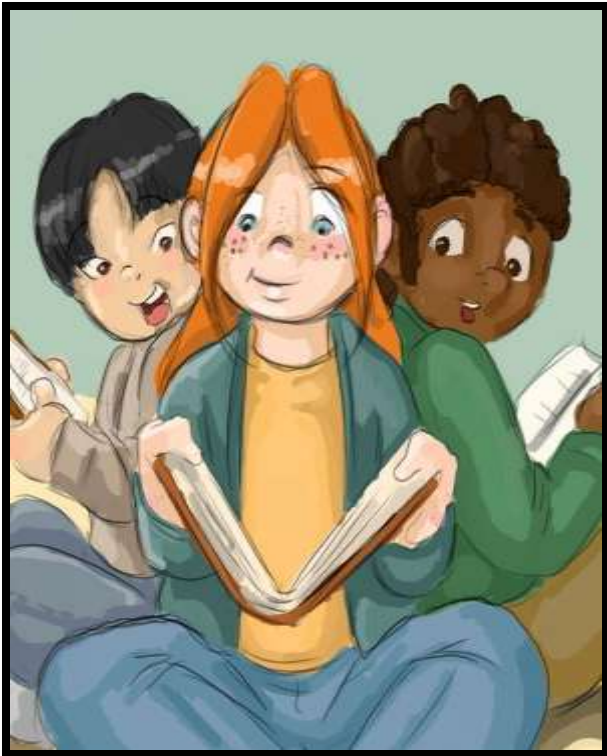
- Newspaper articles
- Journals
- Internet
- Books
- Does your topic address who, what, why, where, when?

Example:

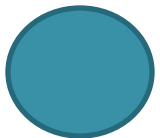
- “Stylistics” is too broad.
- “Stylistic analysis” is still too broad.
- “Stylistic analysis in poetic Language”



# Step 3: Search for sources



- Check with your instructor
- Google might be too time consuming!
- Topic-specific search engines
- Online libraries
- Encyclopedias
- **ALWAYS** cross check your information!

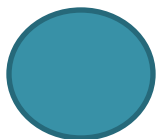


# Step 4: Brainstorming

- Organize your information into sections
- Make a chart
- Write down notes
- See what is important and what can be taken out

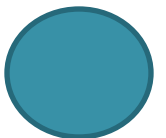
Brainstorming will help you see:

- what you already know
- what you think, what you think you know
- what else you need to find out about your topic



# Step 5: Thesis

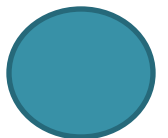
- A thesis is the main thing that you want to prove in your paper.
- It should go near the end of your introduction paragraph.
- It let's the reader know what the rest of the paper is about.
- Without it, you do **NOT** have a research paper.





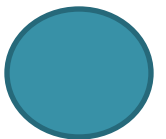
# Step 6: Outline

- An outline makes your paper much easier to write
- An outline contains
  - Introduction
    - Tell what paper is about
    - Get the reader's interest
  - Body
    - 3 - 5 Main Points with Sub Points
  - Support ideas with quotes
- Conclusion
  - Very briefly review your main points
  - State your final message
  - Do NOT include new or detailed information



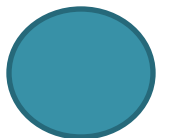
# Step 7: Body

- You should have at least one paragraph for each article researched
- Each paragraph should have at least five sentences
- If you repeat something that the author said, you **MUST** cite it.



# Step 8: Conclusion

- A concluding sentence that ties the evidence or details back to the main point and brings the paragraph to a close
- You should NOT introduce anything new
- Try to connect the last sentence with your very first sentence. BUT the introduction and conclusion of your paper should not be the same.



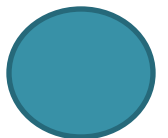
# Step 9: Works Cited

Academic writing requires that you read and cite the work of others. Any material that is not your own must be sourced to the original author.

**First**, you should identify the required or preferred referencing style.

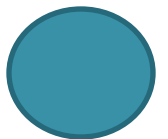
**Second**, check whether you have included quotation marks and page numbers if appropriate.

**Third**, check whether you have included all the items you have cited in your text.



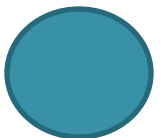
# Step 10: Grammar and Spelling

- 1. Read your paper aloud
  - This will help you see if the paper flows
- 2. Proofread your paper for grammar mistakes
- 3. Let a friend edit your paper
- 4. Read it one more time
- Remember! The more times you read it, the better the paper will be!



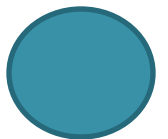
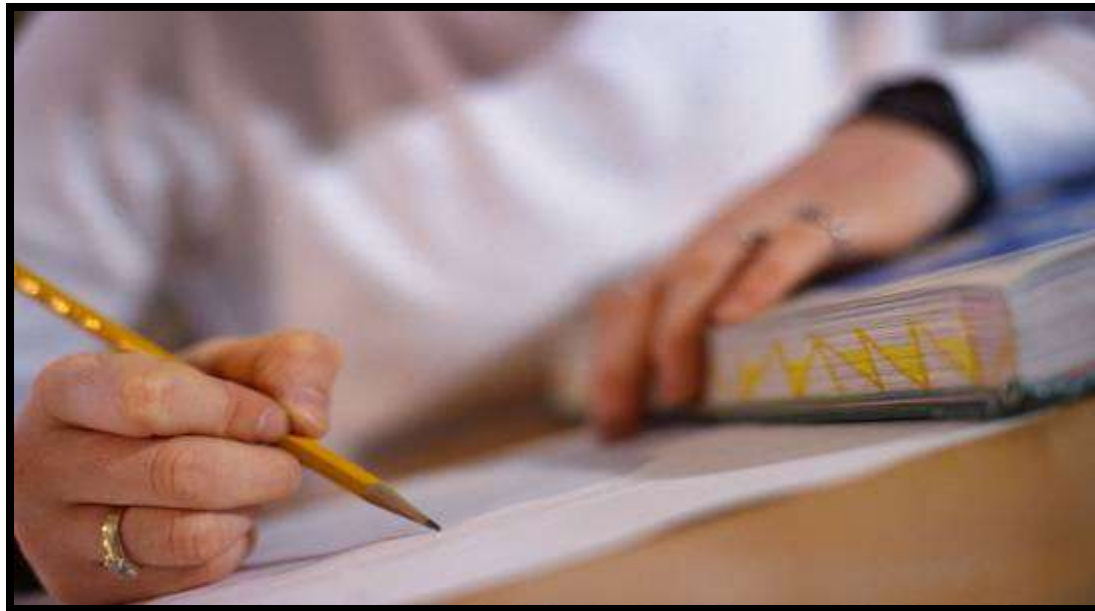
# Stay Consistent!

- Make sure you speak through the same tense throughout the paper
  - Past
  - Present
  - Future
- If you're doing your paper for a history class, **ALWAYS** use past tense



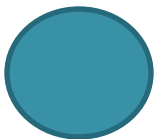
# Plagiarism and Quotations

- **Plagiarism** is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work
- To avoid plagiarism, cite the author's work

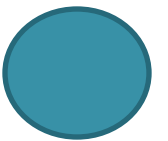
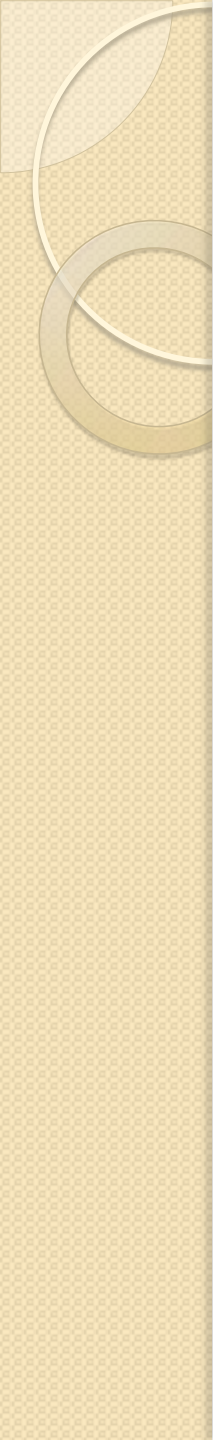


# Plagiarism and Quotations

- When citing work, not only do you need a Works Cited page, but you need to quote within your paper
- To use MLA quotations:
  - “quote” (Author, page number).
- Quoting is easy and only takes minutes, use it to avoid **PLAGIRISM**







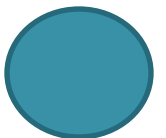
# Header and Footer

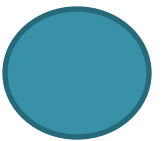
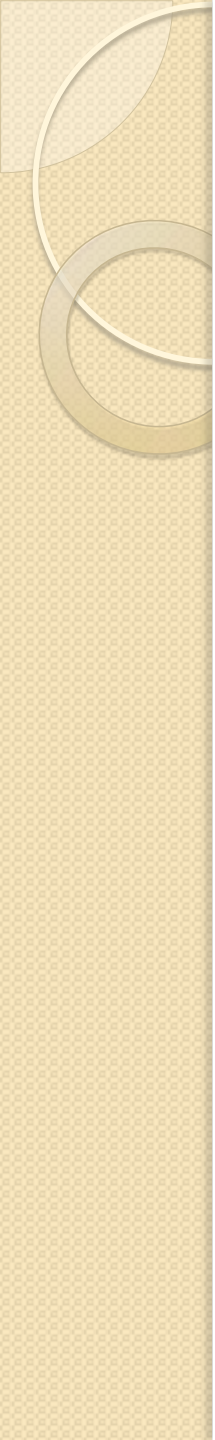
A Header usually includes:

- Your name
- The Teacher
- The Class
- The Date

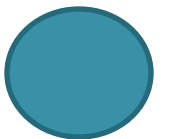
A Footer usually includes:

- The page number





# YOU'RE DONE!



# Resources

- Purdue Owl:
  - <http://www.owl.english.purdue.edu/>
- Time for Kids:
  - <http://www.timeforkids.com/TFK/english/>

**Thanks For  
Your  
Listening**

