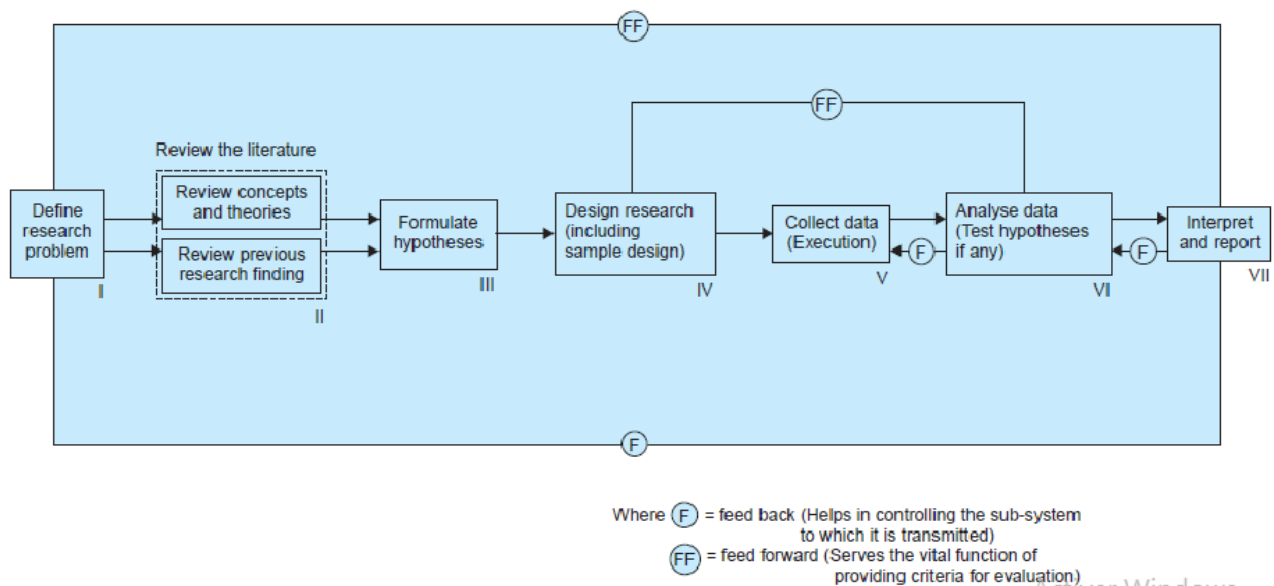


## ***Lecture I: Methodology: A General Introduction***

The Research Process is a process of multiple scientific steps in conducting the research work. Each step is interlinked with other steps. The process starts with the research problem at first. Then it advances in the next steps sequentially. Generally, a researcher conducts research work within seven steps. In research work, primarily, you require a Research Proposal. It is because the proposal approves the research project whether you achieve the ability to conduct research or not. So when you write a research proposal, present the detailed plans and specific objectives of your research correctly.

Research process consists of series of actions or steps necessary to effectively carry out research and the desired sequencing of these steps:



**Step 1: Identify and defining the Research Problem** The first step in the process is to identify a problem or develop a research question. The research problem may be something the agency identifies as a problem, some knowledge or information that is needed by the agency or the desire to identify a recreation trend nationally. However, the research problem comes up with the ongoing phenomenon or issues.

**Step 2: Review the Literature** Once the research problem is identified and defined, the next step is to review the existing research. The researcher must learn more about

the topic under investigation.

*Step 3: Formulating a Hypothesis*

*Step 4: Research Design* The researcher then must find out a research design. Research design decides how the research materials will be collected. One or more research methods, for example, experiment, survey, interview, etc are chosen depending on the research objectives.

*Step 5: Carry out the Research Process* while the research design is decided, then the researcher collects data, records information. The researcher proceeds with the research

*Step 6: Preparing Research Results:* interpret your research results in order to report the findings.

*Step 7: Reporting Research Findings* the final step of the research process outline is to report the research findings.

### **Academic Writing**

Academic writing is writing which communicates ideas, information and research to the wider academic community. It can be divided into two types:

- Student academic writing, which is used as a form of assessment at university, as well as at schools as preparation for university study
- Expert academic writing, which is writing that, is intended for publication in an academic journal or book. Both types of academic writing (student and expert) are expected to adhere to the same standards, which can be difficult for students to master.

Academic writing should have a *clear structure*. The structure will often derive from the genre of writing. For example, a report will have an introduction, a method section, a results section, and a discussion section, while an essay will have an introduction (including a thesis statement), clear body paragraphs with topic sentences, and a conclusion. The writing should be coherent, with logical progression throughout, and cohesive, with the different parts of the writing clearly connected. Careful planning before writing is essential to ensure that the final product will be well structured, with a clear focus and logical progression of ideas.

Academic writing should be *evidenced*, in other words the opinions and arguments should be supported by facts, reasons, statistics, and cited information from experts in the field.

Academic writing should be *critical*, rather than simply descriptive. As an academic writer, you should not simply accept everything you read as fact. You need to analyze and evaluate the information you are writing about, in other words make judgments about it, before you decide whether and how to integrate it into your own writing

Academic writing should be *balanced*. This means giving consideration to all sides of the issue and avoiding bias, as well as showing the strength of your arguments by using hedges or boosters.

Academic writing is *objective*. In other words, the emphasis is placed on the arguments and information, rather than on the writer. As a result, academic writing tends to use more passive structures, rather than active voice.

Finally, academic writing is more *formal* than everyday writing. It tends to use longer words and more complex sentences, while avoiding contractions and colloquial or informal words or expressions that might be common in spoken English.