Organization and Planning of Scientific Research

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Lecture 10. Abstract. Types of abstract

- Types of abstracts
- Discussion of examples

Structure of a research article

Abstract

Introduction

Literature review / Theoretical background

Methodology

Results / research findings

Discussion

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

References

▶ **IMRAD**

▶ Abstract

▶ Introduction

▶ Materials and methods

▶ Results and

▶ Discussion / Conclusion

▶ Acknowledgements

▶ References

Examples →→→

Doing research

Writing about research

Doing research:
1. Scope
2. Topic
3. Literature review (draft)
4. Research gap
5. Research plan (draft for future Methodology)
6. Research processes
7. Collecting data/information / Getting results
8. Analysis / interpretation / systemizing
9. Preparation for writing

Drafts and data

Writing about research:
1. Tables and figures
2. Results
3. Methods
4. Discussion
5. Introduction / Literature review
6. Conclusion
7. Abstract
8. Other parts: title, keywords, references, acknowledgments, information about authors, contributions, etc.

Article

Abstract

Ab = out, trahere = pull

Abstract = pull out

It gives the overview of your story

Gives highlights from each section of the paper

Limited length (150-300 words)

Stands on its own

Most often, the only part people read

Writing the Abstract (Jalongo & Saracho, 2016)

The abstract is the last step in writing the manuscript.

It summarizes the complete study in one paragraph. Although the length of the abstract usually ranges between 200 and 300 words, its content should briefly include the following elements:

• A well-defined statement of the purpose of the study, research questions, and significance of the study.

• A description of the sample and sampling techniques that were used.

• Data collection methods including what data were collected, from where, from whom, and by whom

• Data analysis strategies including analytic techniques, definitions of concepts, categories, and themes

• Findings based on the research questions and interpretations.

Abstracts are well organized and well written to provide complete information about the study.

Writing an abstract **before/during** the drafting a final paper

🚫

Writing an abstract **after** finishing a paper

✓

Two general types of an abstract

Structured

Free form

Structured abstract – with sub-headings

Abstract

Purpose – This paper aims to examine the challenges experienced by Russian research and development (R&D) organisations in international technology collaboration in the global innovation arena.

Design/methodology/approach – A total of 33 Russian R&D organisations were selected from a sample of 138 potential participating organisations from the Central, Nord-Western and Volga Federal Districts of Russia to take part in a qualitative interview study. Organisations were selected based on their responses to a questionnaire which measured the extent and nature of their experience in international technology collaborations. Participants were interviewed about their experiences of engaging in international technology collaboration under two different modes of collaboration: short term customer-supplier relationships vs longer-term strategic alliances. The semi-structured interviews focused on 15 different issues which had been derived from the previously published literature on international technology collaboration and a thematic analysis was conducted on the resultant data.

Findings – The analysis indicates which of the issues reported as problematic in the literature were pertinent to the Russian organisations in the sample under each mode of collaboration. The findings also provide some evidence that Russian R&D organisations have made progress in the transition from the command to the market economy and are adjusting to the new environment, albeit gradually in some cases.

Research limitations/implications – The paper presents interpretive, qualitative findings, which were analysed from a Russian perspective in three out of seven Federal Districts of Russia. The research sample does not include non-Russian counterparts and the analysis is restricted to those variables which have previously been identified as exerting an influence over international technology collaborations.

Practical implications – The study reveals a broad range of insights into the types of issues which warrant close managerial attention from both Russian managers and their international partners in engaging in international technology collaborations with contemporary Russian R&D organisations.

Originality/value – The research suggests that different sets of challenges emerge for organisations engaged in different modes of international collaboration and provides insight into the unique context of Russia, challenging some of the previously published analyses of the influence of Russian business and managerial practices on the innovativeness of contemporary Russian organisations.

Keywords International technology collaboration, Russia, R&D organizations, Research and development, Russia, International business

Paper type Research paper

Free-form – depends on journal requirements, but usually follows the following rules

A B S T R A C T

Academia and industry increasingly work together, but this is not always an easy endeavor. In this article we investigate how relational mechanisms facilitate trust formation in university–industry research collaborations (UICs) in three countries and contribute to the understanding of international similarities and differences in UICs by considering institutional factors, specifically, the strength and maturity of UICs in each country. Analyzing survey data of 618 recent UICs in the US, Japan, and South Korea, we identify the activities of innovation champions as a critical trust building mechanism between firms and universities that complements initial trust formation through tie strength, partner reputation, and contractual safeguards. We find that partner reputation and champion behavior are more important for trust formation in South Korea than in the US and Japan, indicating that in 'emerging UIC countries' where most firms and universities have little collaboration experience, reputation and the leadership by innovation champions are more important for trust formation in UICs than in 'advanced UIC countries' with strong and mature UIC networks. From a public policy perspective, our findings suggest that networks between firms and universities should be generally strengthened and collaboration partners should be provided with effective contractual safeguards to enhance trust formation in UICs.

Sample requirements for the abstract

Abstract
The abstract must fully reflect the paper's content.

It is advisable to use Passive Voice or sentences such as "The paper deals with…" or "The study analyzes…" This should be done according to the following algorithm: first two or three sentences indicate the relevance of the topic; the aim and object of the study; the methodology (methods) of the study (for theoretical studies – its theoretical basis) are described; the results obtained are characterized, conclusions are drawn from them and the practical value (if any) is indicated. The main body of the abstract should demonstrate the result. (1), (2)
Every statement must follow logically from the previous one. In the abstract for a research paper, it is recommended to use the numerical results. The abstract of the review article should indicate the issues under study, and as a result, present the author's summary of the analysis.
The text should be concise and original. It is not appropriate to use the sentences in the Abstract from the text of the paper. At the same time, the material which is absent in the paper cannot be presented in the Abstract. It is advisable not to refer to any sources in the abstract, tables and figures cannot be also used.
The number of words must be in average 150-250. Non-standard or unusual abbreviations should be avoided, but if important, they should be identified when first mentioned in the abstract.

Sample requirements for the abstract

Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required.

The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.

An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Graphical abstract

Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site. Authors can make use of Elsevier's Illustration Services to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.

Sample requirements for the abstract

Abstract

Enter an abstract of up to 150 words for all articles. An abstract is a concise summary of the whole paper, not just the conclusions, and is understandable without reference to the rest of the paper. It should contain no citation to other published work

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/page/journal/14679299/homepage/forauthors.html

Literature:

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Thank you for your attention!