

Organization and Planning of Scientific Research

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Lecture 6. Drafting an article. Writing an introduction.

- Drafting an article
- Writing an introduction
- Writing a literature review

Writing a manuscript

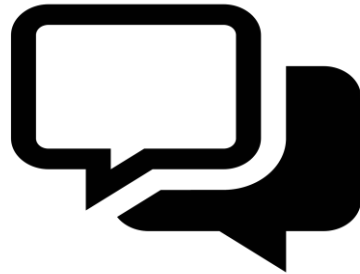
Why do need to publish an article?

Career goals (academia, research, state sector, consulting, etc.)

Teaching quality / modern requirements in HES

Advancing knowledge in a certain field

Your answer?



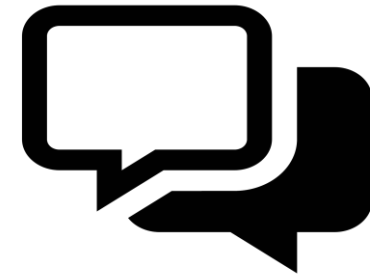
“Publish or perish” (“publish or die”)



Encourages to do research, stimulates publishing processes



Decreases the quality, high pressure



The main types of articles

Research
article

Review
article

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Краткое описание

Using bank level data this paper examines how bank's specific characteristics and the overall banking environment affect the profitability of commercial domestic and foreign banks operating in the 15 EU countries over the period 1995-2001. The results indicate that profitability of both domestic and foreign banks is affected not only by bank's specific characteristics but also by financial market structure and macroeconomic conditions. All the variables, with the exception of concentration in the case of domestic banks profits, are significant although their impact and relation with profits is not always the same for domestic and foreign banks. © 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Актуальность темы SciVal

Тема: [Interest Margin](#) | [Bank Profitability](#) | [Non-Interest Income](#)

Процентиль актуальности: 93.143

Ключевые слова автора

[Banks](#) [European Union](#) [Profitability](#)

Ключевые слова автора

[Central bank](#) [Institutional change](#) [Ministry of finance](#) [Policy entrepreneurship](#) [Reform](#) [Treasury](#)

Сведения о финансировании

Финансирующий спонсор	Номер финансирования	Акроним
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National Council for Scientific Research		
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Текст о финансировании

Caner Bakir is an associate professor of Political Science, with a special focus on International and Comparative Political Economy, and Public Policy and Administration at Koc University, Istanbul. He is the co-director of Center for Globalisation, Peace and Democratic Governance (GLODEM) and visiting professor at University of Strathclyde. His work relates to political economy and public policy with special emphasis on comparative institutional analysis and policy change. He has published articles in leading journals such as Policy Sciences, Governance, Public Administration, Development and Change, and New Political Economy. He has authored and co-edited eight books, most recently, with Darryl Jarvis, Policy Entrepreneurship and Instructional Change (Palgrave, forthcoming). He is the recipient of The 2010 Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) Incentive Award, and TUBITAK Early Career Award in 2008. He is the associate editor of Policy Sciences, editorial ... [Смотреть все](#)

Structure of a research article

Abstract

Introduction

Literature review / Theoretical background

Methodology

Results / research findings

Discussion

Conclusion

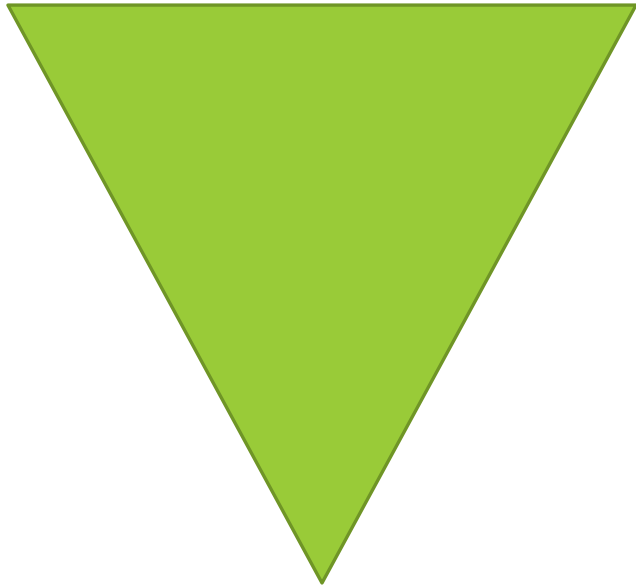
Acknowledgements

References

- ▶ **IMRAD**
- ▶ Abstract
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ **M**aterials and methods
- ▶ **R**esults and
- ▶ **D**iscussion / Conclusion
- ▶ Acknowledgements
- ▶ References

How to write an “Introduction”?

Examples →→→



What we know / background information

What we do not know / knowledge gap / unknown information

Research aim / hypothesis / research statement / research questions

Paper structure / plan of research

Introduction part roughly consists of 3-5 paragraphs

What is known?



First paragraph

What is unknown? (limitations and gaps in previous studies)



Second paragraph

Your research aim, research questions

Problem statement

Hypothesis

Paper structure



Third paragraph

It may vary slightly depending on journal requirements, research topic, etc.
However, the general logic will be the same.

Tips for writing an Introduction

Keep paragraphs short

Write for a general audience (clear, concise, non-technical)

Take reader step by step from what is known to what is unknown. End with your specific questions

Emphasize how your study fills in the gaps

Explicitly state your research questions/aim/hypothesis (We asked whether, Our hypothesis was, The research aims at)

Do not answer the research question (no results or implications)

Summarize at a high level. Leave detailed descriptions, speculations, and criticism of particular studies for other sections

Writing a Literature review

A literature review is a systematic examination of the scholarly literature about one's topic. It critically analyzes, evaluates, and synthesizes research findings, theories, and practices by scholars and researchers that are related to an area of focus. In reviewing the literature, the writer should present a comprehensive, critical, and accurate understanding of the current state of knowledge; compare different research studies and theories; reveal gaps in current literature; and indicate what needs to be done to advance what is already known about the topic of choice.

Source: Efron, S.E., & Ravid, R. (2019). *Writing the Literature Review: A Practical Guide*. New York, NY: The Guilford Press. ISBN: 9781462536894. 298 pp.

Types of the literature review

Standalone
review

Embedded
review

A standalone review is a self-contained document that comprises an extensive review of the literature and provides a broad overview of the current knowledge about a particular topic. While a stand-alone review may serve as a basis for future research, the review itself is not followed by a research study.

Embedded review that is an integral part of a study and serves as the context for the issue being explored. This type of review provides a direct connection between the sources and the problem to be studied and it has implications for the design of the future studies. The writer demonstrates how the proposed study expands the existing knowledge and contributes to a fuller understanding of the topic. This kind of literature review serves as a foundation for studies such as theses, dissertations, research projects, or grant proposals. In addition, an embedded literature review provides an introduction to scholarly journal articles, or policy and position papers.

Examples →→→

What a literature review *is not*:

A literature review **is not an annotated bibliography** where you summarize and describe individual sources on your topic. Rather, a literature review synthesizes sources that relate to particular themes and guiding concepts. The difference between an annotated bibliography and a literature review is, according to Axelrod and Cooper (2012), similar to the difference between still pictures and a movie. A movie contains still pictures, but it connects them into a meaningful story line.

A literature review **is not a presentation of your own ideas, arguments, and assumptions**. Rather, your claims should be based on studies conducted by researchers or theories put forth by authoritative scholars.

A literature review **is not a position paper**. As you review the current literature, you should not cherry-pick sources that support your point of view and overlook references that represent opposing perspectives. You may share your position and provide the rationale for embracing it, but at the same time you should be open to acknowledging the value of different approaches and perspectives, compare and contrast different positions, and present the pros and cons of each.

A literature review **should not simply mirror the current literature** in the field (Boote & Beile, 2005). Instead, it should aim to present the current knowledge through a fresh and creative perspective that contributes to new thinking and understanding of the topic being investigated.

Purposes That Set the Context for the Study

Clarify and define terms and key concepts used in the context of your study.

Situate the topic within the historical background of your research area.

Set up a theoretical framework for your study and contrast perspectives, ideas, and approaches.

Recognize influential researchers and scholars and seminal studies that have shaped your field of study.

Place the topic within a contemporary context and demonstrate knowledge of state-of-the-art developments.

Discuss current debates, controversies, and questions.

Identify relationships between ideas and theories and their practical implications.

Purposes That Inform the Research Design and Methodology

Narrow the research problem to make it feasible and doable within your context and constraints.

Refine the focus of your study or even modify the topic of your research.

Identify and critique methodological assumptions and research techniques employed in previous studies.

Uncover methodologies and instrumentation that may help you design your own study and develop your data collection and analysis strategies.

Highlight deficiencies in previous research that may help you avoid similar flaws and errors.

Prevent unintentional duplication of previously conducted studies or, alternatively, extend existing research to new methodology, settings, and participants.

Confirm the “researchability” (Hart, 1998) of the research question.

Ensure avoidance of insignificant or trivial research.

Purposes That Identify Areas for Advancing the Scholarship in the Field

Summarize existing research in ways that allow new perspectives or interpretations to emerge.

Justify the significance of your investigation by establishing the importance of the issue your research is addressing.

Point out gaps in existing research and illustrate areas of concern or omissions that still need to be explored.

Demonstrate how your research is linked to the studies reviewed and the existing body of knowledge.

Indicate how your research revises, extends, or refines the understanding and knowledge of the topic

AN OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

1. Choosing a literature review topic.
2. Locating literature review sources.
3. Analyzing and evaluating literature review sources.
4. Organizing and synthesizing the literature and building an argument.
5. Developing a writer voice and following writing conventions.
6. Writing, editing, and refining the literature review.

Source: Efron, S.E., & Ravid, R. (2019). *Writing the Literature Review: A Practical Guide*. New York, NY: The Guilford Press. ISBN: 9781462536894. 298 pp.

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Thank you for your attention!

