

Organization and planning of scientific research

Lecture 15TH WEEK



Proofreading

Why Is proofreading important?

- It helps you find errors in your papers.
- Helps the final copy show that the writer is thorough and organized.

General tips for proofing

- Read it out loud and also silently.
- Read it backwards to focus on the spelling of words.
- Use a spell checker and grammar checker as a first screening, but don't depend on them.
- Have others read it.


When proofreading...

- Make sure you check:
 1. Paragraph structure
 2. Sentence structure
 - ◀ 3. Sentence error
 4. Spelling
 5. Typographical errors
 6. Word choice and usage

FIND MISTAKES



- Title: "The Impotance of Accurate Data in Scientific Researches"
- Abstrakt: This study explores the imoptance of accurate data in scientific research. Acurate data is crucial for drawing reliable conclusions and advancin knowledge in various fields. However, many researchers often overlook the importance of data accuracy and may intentionally introduce biases or errors into their analises.

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- Results: The results of the study reveal significant correlations between variables X and Y. However, the findings should be interpreted with caution due to the limitations mentioned earlier. Despite these limitations, the results provide valuable insights into the relationship between variables.



What is the purpose of proofreading in scientific writing?

- a) To add more content to the paper**
- b) To correct errors and ensure clarity, accuracy, and consistency**
- c) To make the paper longer**



Why is it important to proofread scientific papers before submission?

- a) To increase the word count**
- b) To improve the flow of ideas**
- c) To ensure accurate representation of research findings**

What can happen if a scientific paper is not thoroughly proofread before submission?

a) It may be rejected by the journal

b) It will automatically be accepted for publication

c) It will be assigned a higher impact factor



Which stage of the writing process typically comes after proofreading?

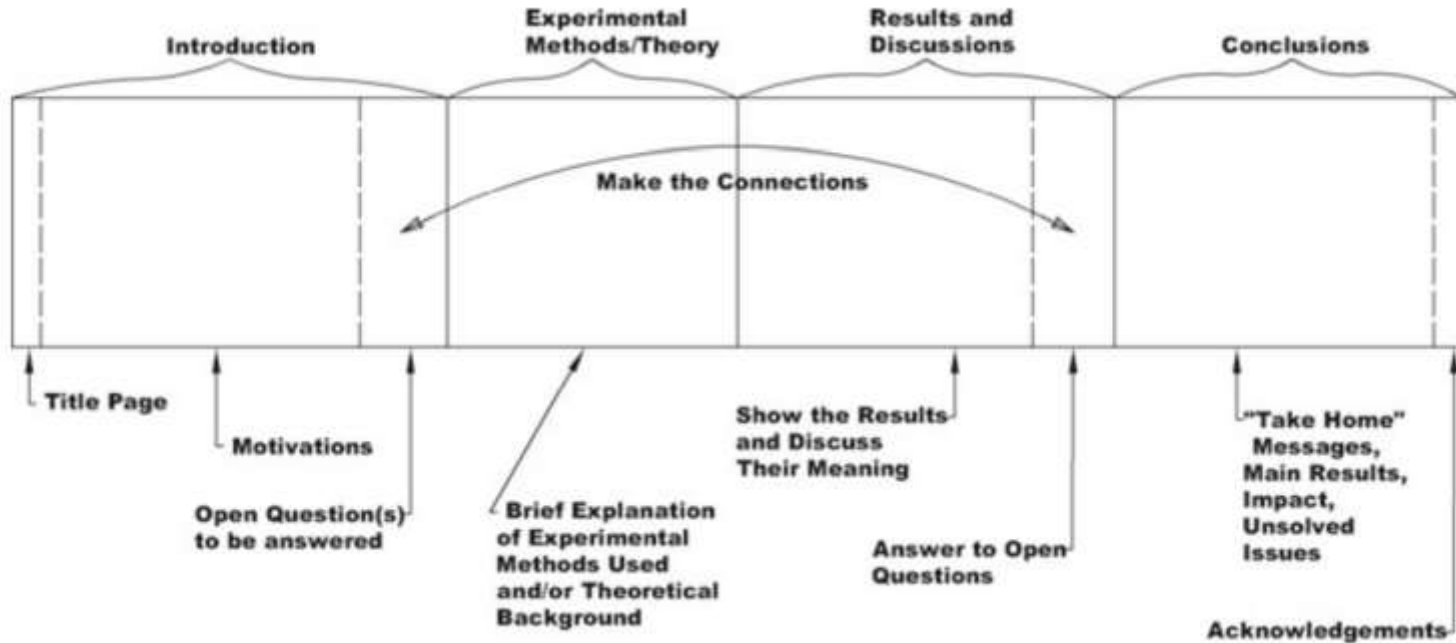
- a) Outlining**
- b) Editing**
- c) Researching**
- d) Brainstorming**



Communicating Research Work: Presentation Skills



Oral Presentations



A suggested flow of presentation (in timescale)

Strategies for writing a good thesis



“The best dissertation is a finished dissertation.”

Kate Drowne

Writing Successful Theses
and Dissertations, 2007

A good report or thesis has the following characteristics:

- It explains the full motivation for the work.
- It explains the process through which the knowledge and results were acquired.
- It provides sufficient details to make it interesting to the reader.
- It sets out the limitations of the work and provides recommendations for future research.
- It contributes to the literature.
- It is grammatically correct.

Strategies for writing a good thesis



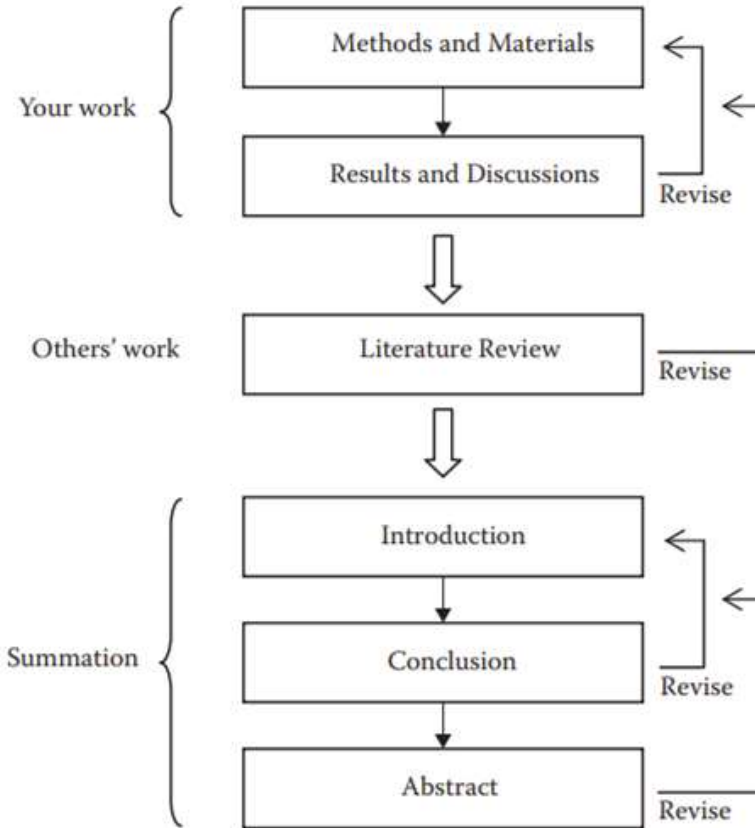
LEARN FROM OTHERS



START EARLY



WRITE THE FIRST DRAFT QUICKLY



REVISING AND CHECKING FOR

PLAGIARISM

Consider the following when revising your draft:

1. Are there any parts that can be omitted without loss of essential information? These could be text, figures or charts.
2. Are there any sentences and paragraphs that can be re-written more clearly and concisely?
3. Are there any spelling, grammatical and punctuation errors?
4. Is there any information that you have omitted in a citation?

Check for plagiarism using sites like <https://www.antiplagiat.ru/>
<https://www.etxt.ru/antiplagiat/> and etc.

CHECKLIST FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM



- ☐ Have you avoided copying word-for-word material from books, the Internet or from other sources?
- ☐ Have you substantially rewritten the material you incorporated into your report/thesis and cited the source?
- ☐ Is the meaning of your paraphrase or summary the same as in the original?
- ☐ Have you acknowledged other people's work through appropriate referencing?
- ☐ Is the source of each figure or table cited if this is not created by you?

CHECKLIST FOR MATERIALS AND METHODS

Does your section Materials and Methods include

- ☐ A justification of the methodological approach and research design if both of them are new or controversial?
- ☐ A description of the data collection procedures?
- ☐ An explanation of the data analysis procedure?

CHECKLIST FOR RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Does your section Results and Discussion include

- ☐ Presentation of results that are related to your research questions/ hypotheses?
- ☐ Technical or mathematical explanation of your findings ?
- ☐ References to methodological and background information?
- ☐ Explanation or comparison with prior findings, or evaluation of your findings in light of theories?

FUNCTIONS OF A CONCLUSION SECTION



1. To remind the reader of the aims of your study (e.g. research questions/hypotheses) and key methodological features of your study
2. To summarise the most important findings and conclusions of your study
3. To evaluate the importance and significance of your study with commentary on its contribution to the development of theory and research
4. To point out the practical applications of your findings
5. To point out any limitations (if any) of your study
6. To recommend areas for further research

DO'S AND DON'TS IN WRITING THE CONCLUSION SECTION

Do's

Include only findings presented previously in the document.

Base each conclusion soundly on material/evidence previously stated in the document.

Make specific statements.

Interpret results or observations.

Be modest in stating the significance of your study.

State the limitations of your research and recommend areas of future research.

Make sure the contents in the *Introduction* match those in the *Conclusion*

Don'ts

Do not include new findings in this section.

Do not neglect to ensure that each conclusion is related to specific material presented previously.

Avoid vague and generalised statements.

Do not merely repeat findings from the *Results and Discussion* section without interpretation.

Do not exaggerate the significance of your findings.

Do not treat your research findings as the final word on the topic.

Do not neglect to make sure that the *Introduction* and *Conclusion* are logically linked.