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Writing a research paper can be daunting if you've never done it before. We're here to help. We tell you how research works, and we outline the basic steps you need to write a strong research article. Research writing can be a challenge, but with a little practice and a little patience it can become an important part of your academic and professional arsenal. Orient's the audience to the topic. Informs the public about the issues that are most relevant to the topic. Argue strongly in favor of the thesis. Masters the subject and shows the mastery to the audience. Interest the audience by being engaging - and possibly even fun to read. The most important part of a research paper is the research. (Surprise! Surprise!) If we break the process into three broad stages, the research part should occupy most of your time. Getting a strong command of your course allows you to organize, write and proofread more efficiently. Step 1: Research - Get to know the topic by finding relevant sources, skimming them, registering their main arguments and important quotes, registering your unprocessed thoughts on the subject, and listing the primary evidence and objections. After this preliminary review, determine the sources that most guarantee your attention and explore them in depth. At this stage, select, examine, and scan your course. Step 2: Writing – Only after you have studied your course and supported your opinions with relevant and defensible data, and only after you have organized your thoughts into an overview, are you ready to write your paper. This stage can be divided into three basic steps: write your thesis, construct an outline and incorporate your research. Your thesis and outline can grow and change as you type, but these should still give the paper a sense of purpose and order. In the draft, flesh out your disposition, add evidence, explanation and argument that emphasizes your thesis. Step 3: Review – After completing the first draft, proofreading, revising and rewriting as needed. Correct errors in spelling, grammar and sourcing. Also look for holes in your argument, redundancy, difficult phrasing and other errors in flow or thought. Tie up unresolved ideas and smooth out the style of your paper to make it readable, concise, thorough, compelling and interesting. Don't be afraid to write more drafts. You should start by collecting, organizing, and understanding the body of knowledge on your subject. To do this, take three basic steps: Select, Survey, and Scan your course. First: Select a topic If your instructor assigns you a specific course, go to the second step. Otherwise, you need to pay attention to as you select the subject. Find a narrow focus. Do not bite off more than you can chew. Select a topic that lends itself to a central argument. The most effective research writing defends a specific position in a subject area. Choose a topic that's both relevant to your course and your interests. You will do your best work on an inspiring subject that matches your passions. Make sure your information is sufficiently accessible, accessible, and ample with your course. Review GoogleScholar or check a similar search engine. The search results will give a clue about the amount of useful support material. Choose a scientific subject, or at least one that can be explored from a scientific perspective. When writing about something close to your heart, make sure it can support an academic argument. Second, see the topic Before you start digging too deep, do a broad survey of the field. You don't want to get 300 pages into a book until you realize you're bored out of your mind by the subject. Start by gaining a general knowledge of your course. Find simple summaries and make sure there is enough depth to guarantee your continued research. Below are some good ways to get started. Read encyclopedias and dictionary entries (including Wikipedia and other popular outlets). Use a search engine to scan through headings, keywords, and summaries. Skimmed websites on the subject. Read relevant summaries – the opening paragraphs that often summarize scientific academic papers. Read the introduction, preface, or table of contents in relevant books. Read SparkNotes, CliffNotes, or similar summaries on your topic (although we strongly recommend using these as actual sources. Such Notes are for initial purposes only). Third, review the topic Once you've selected a topic and mapped it, take a deeper dive. Find the main view on your course. Identify important resources, read these with depth, record the main arguments, draw important quotes, and record your unprocessed thoughts on the subject. Using what you've learned in the survey, find key positions or allegations that deserve further investigation. Think of these key positions as giant targets on the ground shouting: Dig here! Favor scientific books and articles over non-academic/non-scientific sources. Favor evidence agreed by credible parties. Search first-hand accounts and primary documents instead of secondary reporting. Keep track of key positions, arguments, and evidence related to your course, including quotes and page numbers in your notes. (You'll need them for your reference page!) When we talk about this, the source information should include the author, title of the text, text edition, publishing city, and disclosure state, copyright date, and specific pages you cited. Pages are usually not for electronic sources, even if a URL (and sometimes a date of pickup) is called. The formatting style of quotes and bibliography will depend on professional specifications. Check out related style guides for specific tips on using remarkable formatting styles, including MLA, APA, and Chicago. Once you have done your due diligence on research, start writing your paper. You have three tasks in front of you: write a dissertation, dispose of the paper and write your first draft. First: Create a thesis Statement Your thesis statement is a single sentence that says the great idea you want to communicate. It should be relevant to your subject and cut to the heart of the research project. Use the thesis to provide your main argument and the primary points that support your conclusion. Your thesis should be ... Understandable, Debatable, Defensible, Researchable and Concise. Secondly: Make an outline Make a short skeleton of your paper. A typical outline includes your thesis and three to five lines of evidence that support your big idea. The overview should also clarify any major claims and provide some of the conflicting views you want to address. A good and thorough overview should make the rest of the paper easier for you to write because you already want your thoughts organized. Your first draft must develop these thoughts and present them in a readable context. Third: Write your first draft With a strong thesis and a well-organized outline, it should be much easier to compose your first draft. If the thesis is the backbone of your paper, and the outline is the rest of the skeleton, a first draft puts some meat on these bones. Your thesis and disposition can grow and change as you develop your draft, but should still give the paper a sense of purpose and order. In the draft scene, you elaborate on the thesis and fleshing out the skeleton you built in the outline. Here you will focus on the following elements: Explanatory sentences, including definitions and clarifications. Link and transfer sentences, direct readers to follow your thought train from one part to the next. Living Word Images, such as metaphors, illustrations, parables, and transition allotments and analogies, which can help the reader understand abstract or complex ideas, quotes and sourcing, add authority by quoting and interacting with comments from experts in the field , and argumentation and evidence, emphasizes your thesis with demonstrable evidence. Now that you have a first draft, it's time to refine your composition. Proofreading for preventable errors, conducting a full editorial review and revising where necessary. The review stage is extremely important and should not be glossed over. This is your possibility of quality control. First: Proofreading Read the paper for errors that can be Look for the following Poor formatting, Run-ons, fragments and tortuous sentences, Redundancy, Misspellings, Grammar and syntax issues, Bad word selection, Length and spacing issues, Holes in argument, Unnecessary tange, and Misleading title or headings. And of course you should make sure that you have met all the criteria set by your teacher. This is a good time to review the original assignment message to make sure you've complied with word count, style guidance, formatting, and current requirements. Second, edit After proofreading, review your work at a deeper level. Maybe the argument needs changes or your evidence should be ordered differently. Such changes can lead to a significant rewrite or to just a few, quick tweaks. Before submitting the completed work, make sure you have produced a well-organized, readable, focused, coherent and supportive essay. And double check that your thesis is well stated at the beginning of your paper and well supported by the end. Third, revise if your paper requires significant revision, you may need to do more than a quick edit. If your thesis isn't defensible, your evidence doesn't hold up to scrutiny, or your argument can be easily dismantled, you may need to take a step back and consider a full rewrite. This is a great point in the process of inviting a trusted third party (whether a classmate, supervisor, or parent) to read your draft and provide feedback. Another set of eyes can be a great way to identify and solve core flaws in your research or composition. And if you need to do a great revision, swell, rinse, and repeat the entire review stage. A great research paper requires it. Now that you know the basics, it's time to dive into your research and start gathering knowledge. Happy writing! Last updated: 05 March 2018

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