

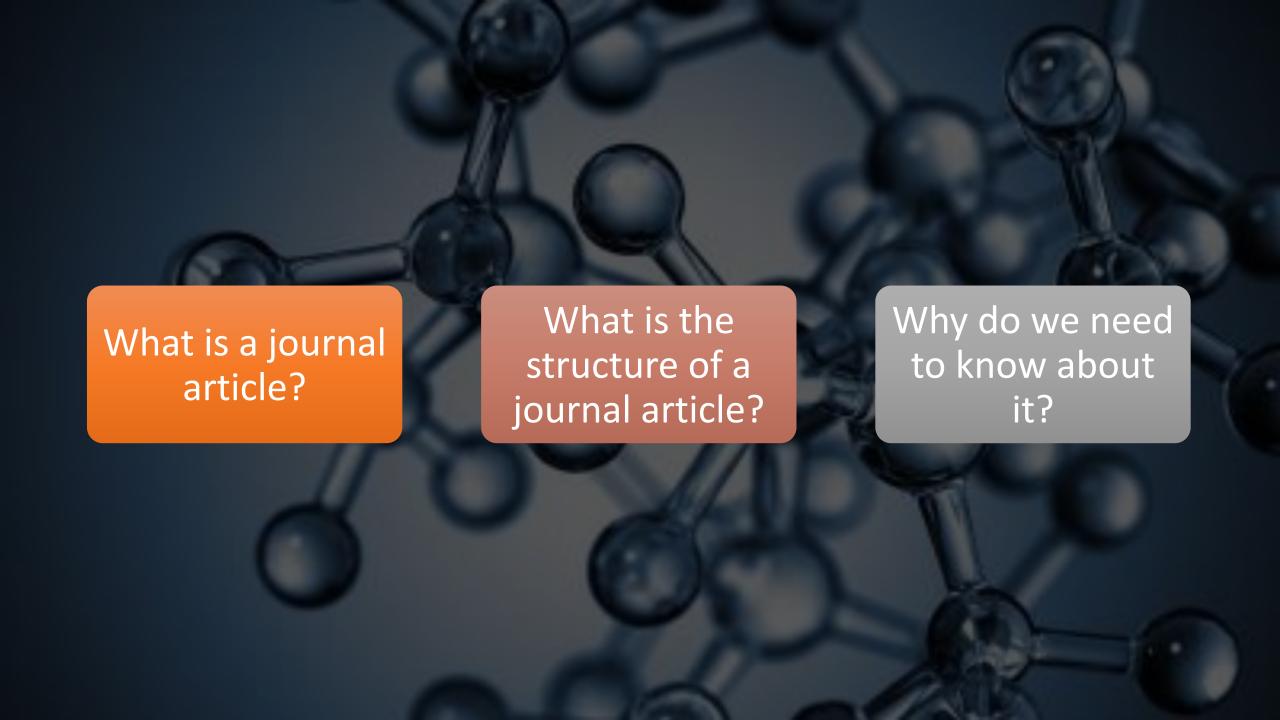
# Warm-up

What research sources do you know?

# There are different types of research sources

- Popular sources (News and Magazines)
- Professional/Trade sources
- Books / Book Chapters
- Conference proceedings (Theses, articles, reports)
- Government Documents
- Theses and Dissertations
- Scholarly publications (Journals)

This time you need to focus on journal articles **ONLY** 



### What makes research articles (journal articles) different?

They are peer-reviewed (reviewed by experts in the area, only after their confirmation an article gets published);

Purpose - make a **claim**, develop an **argument**, or share an **opinion**;

Research - either the author's **own** or the work of other scholars on the subject. The text is likely to include **many references** to other researchers (it is important to explain why the topic is actual and why more investigation is needed);

Specificity - a narrow, highly specific topic (writing an article requires huge time, knowledge and understanding of the area. It's easy to get lost when discussing a general topic, therefore, choosing a narrow topic is must when conducting a research);



Formatting is standardized: it has a particular structure

### Watch the video and answer the questions below

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WyzLYwYCrAE

Abstract, Lit.review, Method, Discussions (results), Conclusion and Future work, References

- What is the structure of a journal article?
- Why do we need to know about it?

  If we know it, we can save time when reading articles
- What is given in the abstract? A summary and an overview of the article
- What is written in the literature review part? A review of the previous work done in the field
- What is "Methods" part for?

  To explain about data and methodology used to explore the research question/s
- Where do we find research findings?

  In the Discussion part or Results

# Which parts of a journal article contain these elements from A to D?

- A) Research problems
- B) Research questions
- C) Methodology
- D) Findings

- 1. Abstract
- 2.Introduction
  - 3.Literature review
  - 4.Method
  - 5. Discussion (or Results)
  - 6.Conclusion
  - 7.References

## A research problem and research questions

A research problem focuses on:

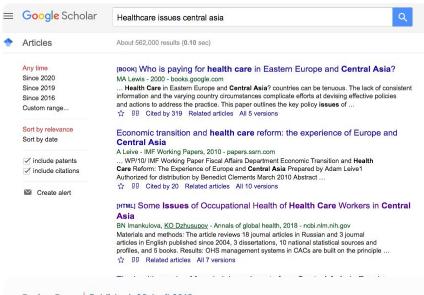
- why the area needs to be addressed
- why the area is of importance
- the reporting framework for the results
- what the overall benefit of researching the area will provide

Research questions are generated from problems that require further research.

For example, the research problem area is: climate change and sustainability, analyzing moral dilemmas or wage disparity amongst classes.

The research questions could be:

- -"How will climate change policies influence sustainability standards across specific geographies?"
- -"What measures can be taken to address wage disparity without increasing inflation?"



Review Paper | Published: 09 April 2019

#### The Health Needs of Female Labor Migrants from Central Asia in Russia

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health 21, 1406–1415(2019) | Cite this article

460 Accesses 4 Citations 11 Altmetric Metrics

#### Abstract

There has been an increasing number of women migrating for work from Central Asia to Russia in recent years, yet very little is known about their specific health needs. We conducted a scoping study to understand what is known about their health and to identify the gaps and research priorities among this population. We conducted a literature review and key informant interviews. Our findings were grouped around general health issues, access to and utilization of health care services, and sexual and reproductive health concerns. Through our review, we identified the following priority research areas: stress, acculturation and process of adaptation; cultural and gender norms influencing health; contraceptive use and sexual risk behaviors; prenatal care; patient-provider communication and trust; use of informal health services; and preventative health care.

# READING AND SEARCH STRATEGIES

Define your project title (i.e., choose an IT invention that changed the world to better, made people's lives easier and so on).
Look for relevant papers using <u>key words and phrases</u> ;
When choosing papers to read, decide what's relevant to your interests based on a combination of the <u>title and abstract</u> , sometimes the <b>conclusion</b> ;
Skim and scan articles quickly and leave only 3 (B1) or 5(B2) articles to use for the project part II
When you have papers assembled for <b>deep reading</b> feel free to read sections out of order or to <b>focus</b> only on a few sections

#### Source:

https://getasthmahelp.org/documents/FIELDS-GMOJA-Handout-02.pdf

# Where to find research articles?

- https://www.tandfonline.com
- Search.ebscohost.com
- Sciencedirect.com
- Apps.webofknowledge.com
- Scopus.com
- Hub.sciverse.com
- rmebrk.kz
- https://www.researchgate.net
- Doaj.org
- Arxiv.org
- Annualreviews.org



## In-class activity

- Choose an IT invention
- Use key words to find 3 (for B1) and 5 (for B2) articles
- Search for articles
- Analyze the articles you've found
- Highlight or take notes on the research problems, methodology and findings of each article (see Lit.review sample.ppt for examples)
- Use Project template.ppt on Moodle/Teams to work on your project presentation
- Get feedback from your teacher during the lessons



# Thank you for you active participation