

## **Best research paper writing service - Research paper writing tips from Buyessayscheap.com**

### **1. Structure and logic of research paper.**

Research paper, like all creativity, is possible and effective only on a voluntary basis. Academic research can unfold outside of lessons and regular academic paper as additional, extracurricular, extracurricular paper.

**The main stages of research paper are the following provisions:**

- Find a problem - what needs to be studied.
- The topic is what to call it.
- Relevance - why this problem needs to be studied.
- The purpose of the study is what result is expected to be obtained.
- Hypothesis - which is not obvious in the object.
- Novelty - what is new discovered during the study.
- Research objectives - what to do - theoretically and experimentally.
- Literature review - what is already known on this issue.
- Research methodology - how and what was researched.
- Research results - own data.
- Conclusions are short answers to the assigned tasks.
- Significance - how the results affect practice.
- Let's consider the listed stages in more detail.

The structure of the research paper is standard and standards cannot be deviated from. In the development with which the study begins, there are two main parts: methodological and procedural. First, it is necessary to highlight what needs to be studied - the problem.

The problem must be doable, the solution must bring real benefits to the research participants. Then it must be called - a theme.

The theme should be original, it needs an element of surprise, unusualness, it should be such that the work can be done relatively quickly.

It is necessary to decide why this particular problem needs to be studied at the present time - this is relevance.

In the research paper, a goal should be formulated - what result is supposed to be obtained, how, in general terms, this result is seen before it is obtained. Usually the goal is to study specific phenomena.

In research, it is important to highlight the hypothesis and the positions defended. A hypothesis is a prediction of events, it is probable knowledge that has not yet been proven. Initially, the hypothesis is not true or false - it simply has not been proven.

Protected clauses are what the researcher sees and others do not notice. The position in the process of work is either confirmed or rejected. The hypothesis must be substantiated, that is, it must be supported by literary data and logical considerations.

After determining the goal and hypothesis, the research objectives are formulated. Objectives and goals are not the same thing. The purpose of research paper is one, but there are several tasks. The tasks show what you are going to do. The formulation of objectives is closely related to the structure of the study. Moreover, separate tasks can be set for the theoretical part and for the experimental one.

The work should contain a literary review, that is, a brief description of what is known about the phenomenon under study, in which direction the research of other authors is taking place. In the review, you must show that you are familiar with the field of research from several sources, that you are setting a new task, and not doing what you have already done long ago.

Then the research methodology is described. Its detailed description should be present in the text of the work. This is a description of what and how the author of the study did to prove the validity of the hypothesis put forward.

The results of the study are presented below. Own data obtained as a result of research activities. The obtained data must be compared with the data of scientific sources from the literature review on the problem and establish the patterns found in the research process.

It is necessary to note the novelty of the results, which was done because others did not notice which results were obtained for the first time. What shortcomings in practice can be corrected using the results obtained during the study.

It is necessary to clearly understand the difference between the working data and the data presented in the text of the work. In the process of research, a large array of numbers is often obtained that do not need to be presented in the text. Therefore, only the most necessary data is processed and presented. However, it must be remembered that someone may want to familiarize themselves with the primary research material. In order not to overload the main part of the work, the primary material can be placed in the application.

The most advantageous form of data presentation is graphical, which makes it as easy as possible for the reader to perceive the text. Always put yourself in the reader's shoes.

And the work ends with conclusions. In which, in the abstract, in the order of performing tasks, the results of the study are presented. Conclusions are short answers to the question - how the set research tasks were solved.

The goal can be achieved even if the primary hypothesis is untenable.