

Introduction of Research

Importance of Research Introduction

- What can you see in a research introduction part or Chapter 1?
- A research article and a full-text research have introduction.
- An introduction tells us about rationale, facts, reasons, academic gaps, opportunities, and intention of a researcher → knowledge construction, knowledge extension, better proofs and evidence, innovation, solutions.

- A researcher has solid knowledge and expertise to convince readers + readers can logically predict necessary knowledge, possible methodology, potential innovation, and expected results.

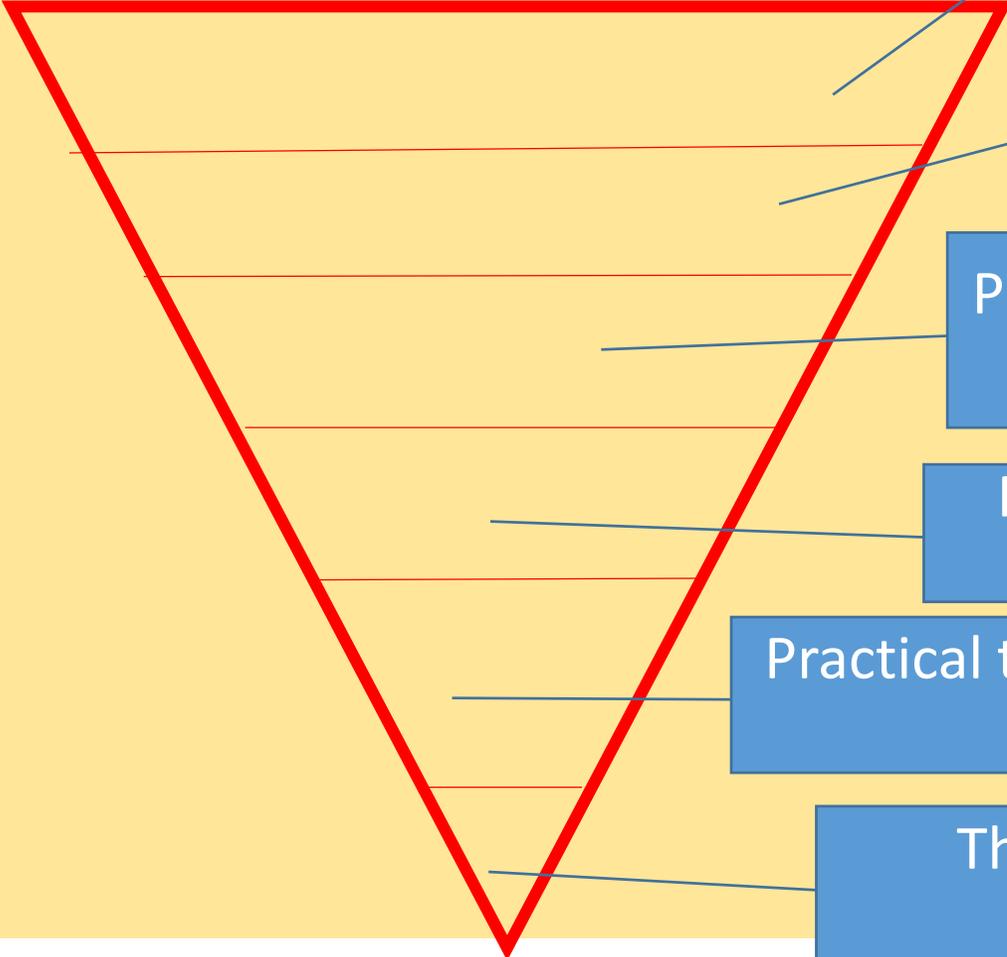


Background

- This is also called “rationale” or “introduction”.
- The ideas in this part always start from generalization and are narrowed down to a more specific point.

• Structure of rationale or background

Adaptable because : (1) amount of info (2) more info to convince (survey results, theories, some related studies (3) more reasons used to explain complexity



Importance of English in the world

Importance of English in our society

Problems of an English communication skill or learning + factors

Problem a researcher is facing+ causes

Practical teaching theory or principle + How the mentioned skill was solved

The researcher's intention + Innovation

To be clear on what a researcher will state in there, take the following questions for your consideration:

What is the importance of a skill or a quality to be developed?

What difficulties and relevant factors did the researcher present?

What did the researcher present as a research problem and its cause(s)?

How did the researcher find the cause(s)?

What solution did the researcher propose and did it meet the cause(s)?

What was considered as a research gap?

How did the researcher convince the solution's practicality?

What made it worth the researcher's effort to solve that problem or develop a selected aspect of quality?

To write the background or rationale effectively,

- Sufficient information and convincing sources

- Citations/ Updated information

- A good contribution to the academic fulfillment

Objective

After a clear understanding from reading the rationale:

- Your readers can understand the focus of your research.
- An objective directs further stages of knowledge investigation.
- Some unanswered aspect of research can be of an interesting objective.

In addition, there can be research questions.

- Specific points from research objectives

Objectives of the Study

The objects of this study are as follows:

1. To study the effects of COR teaching methodology on FL students' reading comprehension

Possibilities → (1) pre-test and post test? OR (2) Post-test compared to criteria?

2. To compare the effects of the COR teaching methodology on high proficiency students' reading comprehension to lower proficiency students

Possibilities → how to compare? (1) Low and high achievers? OR (2) Low, high, and intermediate achievers?

3. To study the students' opinions about the COR teaching methodology

Possibilities → (1) levels of opinions as a whole? OR (2) separated to levels of students?

In addition, there can be research hypotheses.

- Prediction of results or answers to research questions or objectives

Objectives

There were two main purposes of this study.

1. To investigate the effects of using communicative activities on the English speaking abilities of Matthayomsuksa 3 students
2. To study the students' opinions through communicative activities.

Hypotheses

1. The speaking ability of Matthayomsuksa 3 English students at Watsantikaramwitthaya School after learning through communicative activities would be higher than before the experiment.
2. The students would have a positive attitude through English after they studied through communicative activities.

What will happen if results are different from the hypotheses?

Significance

After goal setting:

- You can see how beneficial a research study is.
- Those who are benefited from this study can be more than an intended sampling group.
- The contribution needs to be realistic in accord with research nature.

Scope

How did a researcher set conditions of research?

- Population and a sampling group are identified here and a sampling method is concisely explained.
- A time frame shows the time period a methodological process consumes.
- The variables are identified.
- The content limited for research use is stated. → which lessons? Topics? Project? Training?

Definitions of Terms

Make sure readers understand the same things

- Terms are defined to ensure primary understanding of a study.
- They are made specifically by a researcher, not based on general meanings in a dictionary.
- Prevention of reading confusion can be made by having definition of terms and maintain the same word use.

Examples:

Reading Ability

~~reading ability refers to the competence to use decoding, comprehension skills, prior knowledge, and experience in order to understand the messages writers attempt to communicate in written language. In this study, reading ability include four reading skills;~~ reading for topic, reading for main idea, reading for details, and reading for guessing meaning from context.

Visual Thinking Strategies (VTS) refer to a student-centered teaching method in which the teacher employs the images to engage learners in the class activities. The teacher is the facilitator presenting images related to the reading passages and asking questions related to the images. Then, learners participate in group activities. After that, teacher conclude the lesson.

~~Attitudes refer to a person's viewpoints on an object, a person, a thing, or an event. They include three components: 1) affective component, 2) cognitive component, and 3) behavioral component. In this study, attitudes refer to~~
learners' viewpoints on learning reading through VTS.

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