

Topic 1. Different genres of research papers: conference paper and abstract, research and review article (journal articles), research proposal, monograph, book chapter patent review, dissertation (Master thesis). The structure (main components) of research proposal and report. Genre awareness and analysis of written documents.

Reading assignment

Analyze the structure of a scientific article and make your comments on Perusall. Look for and mark the key components of the article. In which section of the article is the goal set? Find the rationale for the relevance of the study in the introduction. How do the authors show the importance of their research? In what sections do authors write about the significance of their research and its further development? How many literary references were used? Which sections of the paper have the most references? Analyze the writing style. Are personal pronouns used? What tense and form of verbs are mainly used? Who are the target readers of this article? Mark sentences or individual words in the text that indicate the target audience

Genre (from [French](#) *genre* 'kind, sort') is any form or type of [communication](#) in any mode (written, spoken, digital, artistic, etc.) with socially-agreed-upon conventions developed over time.^[1]

In popular usage, it normally describes a [category](#) of [literature](#), [music](#), painting, films or other forms of art or entertainment, whether written or spoken, audio or visual, based on some **set of stylistic criteria**,

yet genres can be aesthetic, rhetorical, communicative, or functional. Genres form by conventions that change over time as cultures invent new genres and discontinue the use of old ones.^[2] Often, works fit into multiple genres by way of borrowing and recombining these conventions.

Stand-alone texts, works, or pieces of communication may have individual styles, but genres are amalgams of these texts based **on agreed-upon or socially inferred conventions**.

Some genres may have rigid, strictly adhered-to guidelines, while others may show great flexibility.

Visual arts

The Art of Painting by Jan Vermeer (ca. 1660s)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genre_painting



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genre>



[Caspar David Friedrich](#), [Wanderer above the Sea of Fog](#), 1818

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanticism>



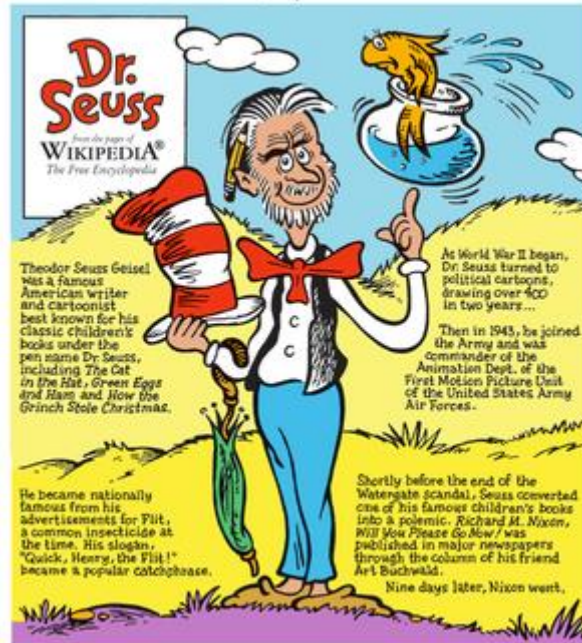
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romantic_comedy



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_film



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horror_film



Text excerpted from the Wikipedia article *Dr. Seuss*. 18 Dec 2006

Example of a modern cartoon. The text was excerpted by cartoonist Greg Williams from the Wikipedia article on [Dr. Seuss](#).

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartoon>



[String quartet](#) performing for the [Mozart](#) Year 2006 in Vienna

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_music



the Rolling Stones

<https://www.britannica.com/art/rock-music>



Madonna

Madonna, 1987.

Image: Frank Rumpenhorst—AP/REX/Shutterstock.com



Led Zeppelin.

Image: © Neal Preston/Retna Ltd.

What are the genres of academic writing?

The four main types of academic writing are **descriptive, analytical, persuasive and critical**. Each of these types of writing has specific language features and purposes.²⁹

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In many academic texts you will need to use more than one type. For example, in an empirical thesis:

- you will use critical writing in the literature review to show where there is a gap or opportunity in the existing research
- the methods section will be mostly descriptive to summarise the methods used to collect and analyse information
- the results section will be mostly descriptive and analytical as you report on the data you collected
- the discussion section is more analytical, as you relate your findings back to your research questions, and also persuasive, as you propose your interpretations of the findings.

<https://www.sydney.edu.au/students/writing/types-of-academic-writing.html>

Genres in academic writing

Introduction

Students are asked to write many different kinds of texts. Depending on your subject, these could be essays, laboratory reports, case-studies, book reviews, reflective diaries, posters, research proposals, and so on and are normally referred to as genres. These different genres, though, can be constructed from a small range of different text types.

<http://www.uefap.com/writing/genre/genrefram.htm>

So in order to answer the question you need to be able to write texts to do the following:

- Define
- Give an example
- Explain why
- Support your explanation with evidence
- Describe a solution
- Describe advantages and disadvantages
- Choose
- Explain why

But, first you need to decide which genre you are expected to write. [Which genre am I expected to write?](#)

Essays

Reports

Case Studies

Research proposals

Book reviews

Brief research reports

Literature reviews

Reflective writing

Introductions

Research methods

Research results

Research discussions

Writing conclusions

Research abstracts

Research Dissertations & Theses

<https://proswrite.com/2013/04/01/the-genre-of-research-articles/>

The genre of research articles

By _DR_KIM_

April 1, 2013

This post is devoted to the genre of research articles. (If you need a brief introduction to what I mean by genre, read Pros have contextualized knowledge.) The ultimate proving ground for researchers outside the humanities, where books and essays may still be king, is publication of articles in peer-reviewed journals or conference collections. I'm teaching a course on scholarly communication to doctoral students this

semester. And we are spending the bulk of our time on writing research articles. So I thought I'd share what I've learned about this genre.

*You may find it odd that I would tackle this genre on Pros Write. But I intend no April Fools' Day joke. Let me briefly explain why research articles can count as "professional" writing. As I've said many times, I'm not a fan of academic writing because it normally involves asking students to write for teachers, with no real NEED to communicate a message. So it's really the lack of authentic rhetorical context I object to — not the fact that the writing is done in school. (I do teach writing myself after all.) That means I am interested in authentic writing. **Nearly all academics in higher ed have to demonstrate their ability to write about research to be recognized as a pro in their specific discipline and in higher ed, more generally. Thus, research articles are arguably the most important genre researchers must master.***

So what do we know about the genre of research articles (RAs from now on)? RA content and its arrangement are often described by the acronym, IMRAD, or less frequently, IMRD.

Introduction

Methods

Results and

Discussion

<https://proswrite.com/2012/09/10/pros-have-contextualized-genre-knowledge/>

Pros have contextualized (genre) knowledge by_DR_KIM_September 10, 2012

*I have used the term "genre" — even in the titles of a few blog posts — a number of times. **But I realized a couple of days ago that I have never explicitly defined the concept here. My bad!** Most people are familiar with the word's use in the context of music. If you use iTunes, you can browse genres of music like Blues or Classical or Rock. So what makes a specific musical performance Blues rather than Rock? Pandora lists the following as indicative of the blues genre:*

heavy melodic ornamentation

repetitive melodic phrasing

blues chord progressions

major key tonality

an electric guitar solo

an emotional male lead vocal

So a musical genre is defined by a set of features related to qualities of melody, chording, key, instruments, vocals, etc. (Help me. I'm far beyond what I learned 40 years ago from my piano teacher at this point.) Categorizing music into genres makes life more efficient whether shopping for or just talking about it. (I'm trying to imagine how confused you would be if I tried to describe Stevie Ray Vaughan (SRV)'s music without referring to either Blues or Rock.) Of course, the qualities of a genre are not rigid. When a song like "Texas Flood" includes some Blues qualities along with the qualities of Rock, we can call the music Blues Rock.

Some of you may remember hearing the term "genre" in the context of literature: narrative (novels and short stories), poetry, and drama are the major literary genres. But the concept is used to distinguish categories of non-artistic creations as well. Back in the 1990s, such genres were defined as:

socially recognized types of communicative actions — such as memos, meetings, expense forms, training seminars — that are habitually enacted by members of a community to realize particular social purposes (Yates & Orlinkowski)

The qualities of a memo are not identical to the qualities of a meeting or an expense form or a training seminar or a business plan or even a letter — let alone any other genre of written communication. Because their rhetorical context differs, so do their content, organization, style, and mechanics.

Most importantly, the qualities of these workplace genres are different from those of essays and literature. No one should be surprised when a workplace amateur, who is a pro at writing essays and reading literature, produces an amateur attempt at a memo or business plan. And yet most people are.

Here is the critical point. When we label musicians as great, it means they are great in their genre. SRV was a great Blues Rock musician. But if you had asked him to perform a classical guitar piece, fans of that genre who expected Andres Segovia would have seen him as an amateur. To be labeled as a pro at writing in the workplace requires contextualized knowledge like what I described a few days ago in Pros Read Thoughtfully Before They Write Successfully. That's because

writing is a practice based on expectations: the reader's chances of interpreting the writer's purpose are increased if the writer takes the trouble to anticipate what the reader might be expecting based on previous texts they have read of the same kind. (Hyland)

Like SRV playing classical guitar, amateur workplace writers just **don't know how to fulfill their audience's expectations.** Stop kidding yourself. No matter how skilled you are with the tools used to perform a genre, it requires some blood, sweat, and tears to master a new one.

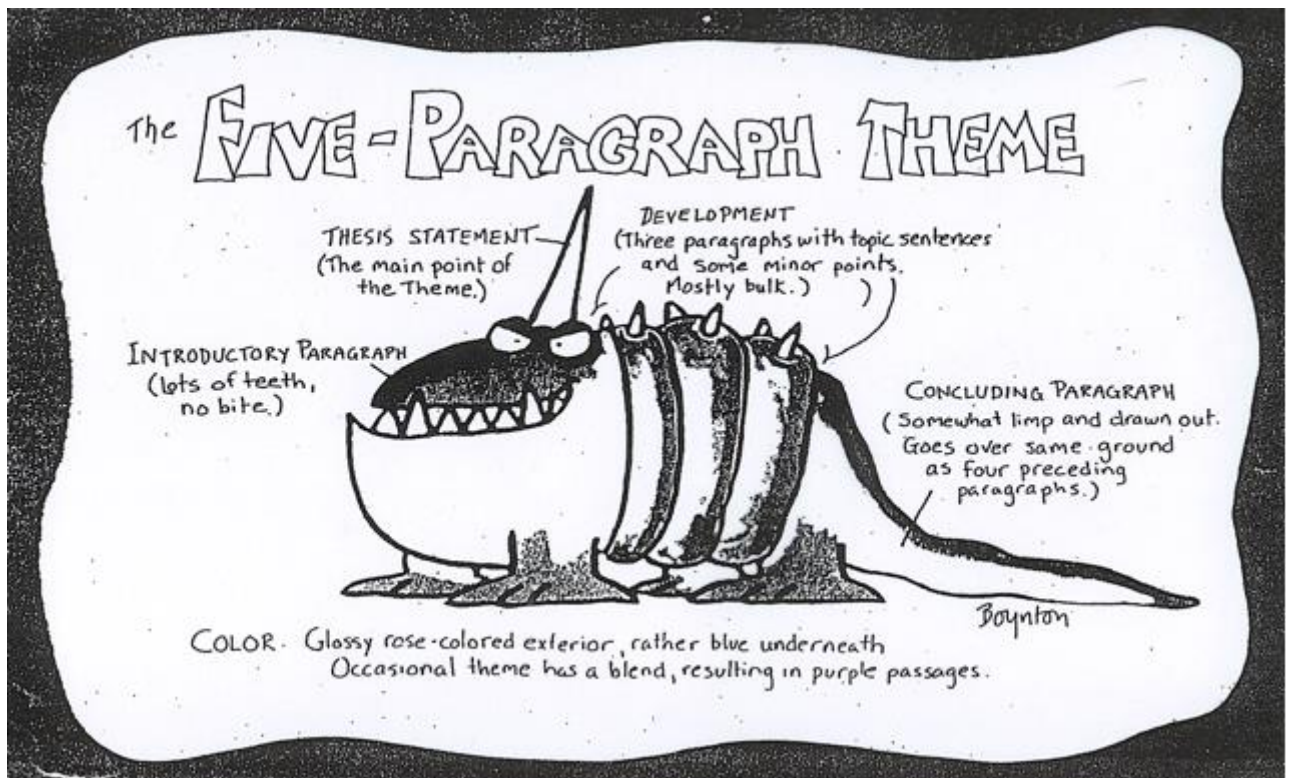
<https://proswrite.com/2012/06/13/amateurs-lack-genre-awareness/>

Amateurs lack genre awareness by DR_KIM June 13, 2012

Amateurs lack genre awareness



by DR_KIM June 13, 2012



<https://2prowriting.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/boynton5paragraph.png>

Amateurs write workplace documents as if they were some version of a five-paragraph essay. It's one consequence of using literature teachers to teach writing in the US. Our students do not learn that different rhetorical contexts

(different goals, audiences, messages) give rise to different ways of organizing and presenting information in a document. That's called genre awareness.

Let me share a story that makes my point. Through some odd luck, Pat was enrolled in a university writing course at the same time she was working as an intern at a food manufacturing company. As part of her internship experience, Pat shadowed her manager-mentor on a safety inspection of the company's Atlanta manufacturing facility. (I have to thank Ron Dulek for part of this story.) The day before her trip to the plant, Pat's writing teacher asked the class to write a narrative essay. At the end of the trip, Pat's mentor asked her to write up the results of the inspection in a compliance memo. Poor Pat!

Pat decided her plant visit could supply the content for her essay assignment. She wrote the essay first because she was more confident about her ability to please her teacher than her mentor. At this point in her life, Pat had written dozens of essays but not one compliance report or memo. In fact, she had never even SEEN such documents. She began her essay like this:

On June 3, 2012, I conducted an audit at the Atlanta branch of Allgood, Inc., in regards to safety handling and compliance rules. I was escorted on a tour of the facility by B. A. McCoy, who has served as the Assistant Plant Manager for 17 years.

Once Pat finished her essay, she used it as the first draft of her compliance report. While she revised some of the essay's content, she left the first few sentences the same.

Pat's writing teacher assigned her a "B" on her essay. However, Pat's mentor told her she would have to rewrite the report because it was not acceptable—especially the beginning, which should have stated clearly whether or not the plant was in compliance. Pat's head almost exploded! Imagine putting the conclusion FIRST. (If you recognize this story, it's because I've told it in many lectures and wrote about it in my co-authored workbook, *Revising Professional Writing*.)

Imagine how different Pat's experience would have been if she had been asked to read even one brief workplace report during her 14 years of formal schooling. And what if a teacher had not only assigned the report as reading but had guided Pat in analyzing the difference in rhetorical contexts among the report, a narrative essay, and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*? And what if a teacher pointed out that the differences in content, organization, style, and mechanics among those three documents were the result of differences in genre? If all of that happened, Pat would have developed genre awareness. She would have received a rhetorical EDUCATION that would lead to better workplace success!

Are you ready to drink the koolaid yet?

SHARE THIS:



<https://paperpile.com/g/types-of-research-papers/>

Types of research papers

There are multiple different types of [research papers](#). It is important to know which type of research paper is required for your assignment, as each type of research paper requires a different preparation. Below is a list of the most common types of research papers:

Analytical Research Paper

In an analytical research paper you pose a question and then collect relevant data from other researchers to analyze their different viewpoints. You focus on the findings and conclusions of other researchers and then make a personal conclusion about the topic. It is important to stay neutral and not show your own negative or positive position on the matter.

Argumentative (Persuasive) Research Paper

The argumentative paper presents two sides of a controversial issue in one paper. It is aimed at getting the reader on the side of your point of view. You should include and cite findings and arguments of different researchers on both sides of the issue, but then favor one side over the other and try to persuade the reader of your side. Your arguments should not be too emotional though, they still need to be supported with logical facts and statistical data.

Definition Paper

The definition paper solely describes facts or objective arguments without using any personal emotion or opinion of the author. Its only purpose is to provide information. You should include facts from a variety of sources, but leave those facts unanalyzed.

Compare and Contrast Paper

Compare and contrast papers are used to analyze the difference between two viewpoints, authors, subjects or stories. Make sure to sufficiently

describe both sides in the paper, and then move on to comparing and contrasting both thesis and supporting one.

Cause and Effect Paper

Cause and effect papers are usually the first types of research papers that high school and college students are confronted with. They trace probable or expected results from a specific action and answer the main questions "Why?" and "What?", which reflect effects and causes. In business and education fields, cause and effect papers will help trace a range of results that could arise from a particular action or situation.

Interpretative Paper

An interpretative paper requires you to use knowledge that you have gained from a particular case study, for example a legal situation in law studies. You need to write the paper based on an established theoretical framework and use valid supporting data to back up your statement and conclusion.

Experimental Research Paper

This type of research paper basically describes a particular experiment in detail. It is common in fields like biology, chemistry or physics. Experiments are aimed to explain a certain outcome or phenomenon with certain actions. You need to describe your experiment with supporting data and then analyze it sufficiently.

Survey Research Paper

This research paper demands the conduction of a survey that includes asking questions to respondents. The conductor of the survey then collects all the information from the survey and analyzes it to present it in the research paper.

Frequently Asked Questions about the different types of research papers

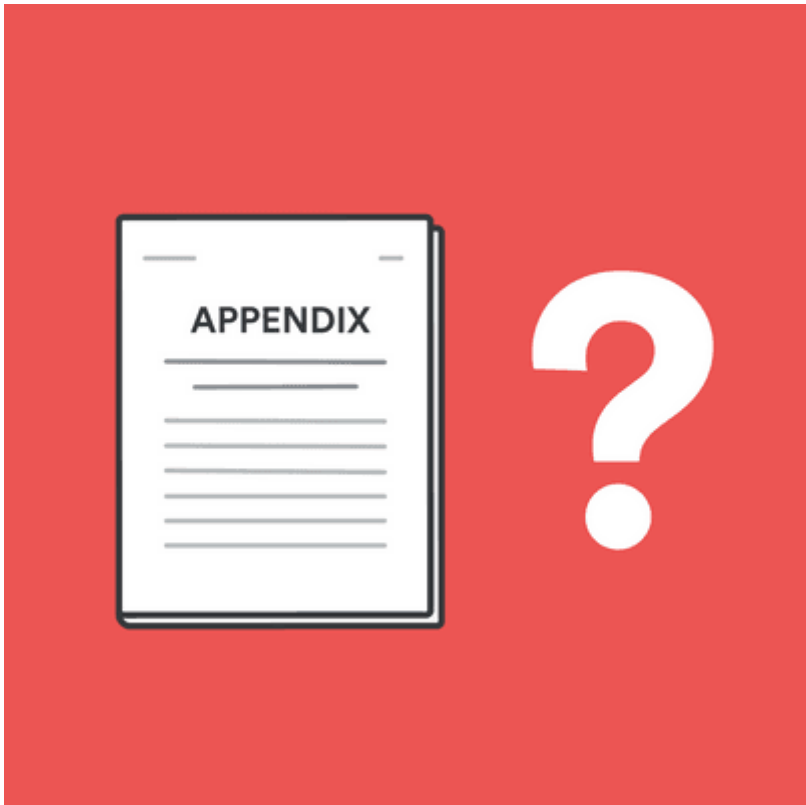
What is an analytical research paper? What is a definition paper? What is a compare and contrast paper? What is an interpretative paper? What is an experimental research paper?

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