

The Research Writer Chapter 1 and 2

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### **Synthesizing Phase in Research Processes**

Research process refers to the systematic activities that include gathering information to deliver on specific objectives or solving a particular problem. It is usually broken down into three parts, namely planning, conducting, and synthesizing. These parts are usually more involving and entail varied systems, opportunities, methods, and a certain level of opennesses. The process also entails chronological planning and designing of ideas to meet the set goals or standards (Blankenship, 2018).

The synthesizing phase is essential in research processes in such a way that it enables the writer to combine different elements before coming up with a final conclusion. The writer in chapter 1 and 2 found out that the synthesizing phase entails the combination of different research elements into a new whole (Rys, Mayer, & Sebranek, 2012). This is done through predicting, investing, and redesigning of research objectives till the optimum decision is made.

### **Brainstorming Phase in Research Processes**

Brainstorming is a phase where a group of individuals reason together as well as provide their creative techniques to reach a common conclusion with regard to a particular problem. In chapter 1 and 2, the writer considers brainstorming as a process of arriving at a strong conclusion about the topic which involves two or more seemingly opposite sides (Rys, Mayer, & Sebranek, 2012). It also means having many possibilities but committing oneself to a more appropriated and cost-effective one. The technique is used especially when the researcher wants to come up with effective strategies for implementing a certain topic or idea. In addition to this, brainstorming involves more critical thinking and decision-making.

### **Freewriting Phase in Research Processes**

Freewriting refers to a prewriting technique where one writes continuously for a specific amount of time without putting into consideration grammar, topic, or spelling of

what he or she is writing. This technique is used to provide raw or unusable materials and, on the other hand, help the researcher to overcome self-criticism and apathy blocks. Researchers commonly use this technique to collect initial information and thoughts on the subject before starting the official writing (Sharp, 2017). Unlike brainstorming where the topic is discussed and only important ideas are listed down, in freewriting, the researcher writes various theoretical ideas in long sentences and paragraphs. Freewriting is regarded as a non-stop writing technique for purposes of getting more points on the subject. In addition, the writers do not care about the typos or grammar mistakes they make during writing.

### **The Difference Between Academic Research and Practical Research**

Academic research refers to a systematic and investigative process that is geared towards offering solutions to a particular problem or gaining a new understanding of specific ideas (Nature Research, 2018). It entails uncovering new phenomenon as well as understanding the cause of action in the research. In addition to this, academic research also entails organized inquiries for purposes of getting detailed answers to a particular problem. It is usually about curiosity, dialogue, and making new discoveries. Furthermore, it is commonly used by scholars at the college, university, and other higher institution levels. On the other hand, practical research refers to a systematic process that incorporates experimental elements in its methodologies. Unlike academic version, practical research is not purely theoretical but mostly offers experimental outputs. In other words, it puts the identified theoretical ideas through the experimental structure and procedures to come up with first-hand results.

References

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