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اللغة الانكليزية	القسم
الثالثة	المرحلة
بحث اكايمي	اسم المادة باللغة العربية
<b>Academic writing</b>	اسم المادة باللغة الانكليزية
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<i>Types of Academic Research</i>	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الإنكليزية
<b>10</b>	رقم المحاضرة
Bailey, S. (2018). Academic Writing: A Handbook for International Students. Routledge. 2. Purdue OWL – <a href="https://owl.purdue.edu">https://owl.purdue.edu</a> 3. Cambridge Academic English Series 4. Swales, J., & Feak, C. (2012).	المصادر او المراجع

**Lecture Title:** *Types of Academic Research*

**Level:** Third-year Undergraduate Students – Department of English

**Lecturer:** Dr. [bayan ]

**Duration:** Approximately 45 minutes

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What is Academic Research?

**Definition:**

Academic research is a **systematic and objective investigation** aimed at discovering new knowledge, validating existing theories, solving problems, or providing insights into specific topics. It is characterized by critical thinking, evidence-based argumentation, and proper documentation.

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Major Types of Academic Research

We can categorize academic research into several types based on **purpose, approach, and methodology**. The main types include:

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*1. Basic (or Pure) Research*

**Definition:**

Research conducted to **expand knowledge and understanding** of fundamental principles without immediate practical application.

**Example:**

Studying the structure of a language or a literary theory without intending direct application.

**Purpose:**

To develop theories, models, or general explanations.

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*2. Applied Research*

**Definition:**

Research done to **solve specific, practical problems** using scientific methods.

**Example:**

Investigating methods to improve second language acquisition in Iraqi schools.

**Purpose:**

To apply findings directly to real-world issues.

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### 3. Descriptive Research

**Definition:**

Research aimed at **describing characteristics or functions** of a particular phenomenon. It answers the question: *What is happening?*

**Example:**

Describing students' attitudes towards English literature.

**Tools used:** Surveys, observations, and case studies.

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### 4. Analytical Research

**Definition:**

Research that **analyzes existing data or information** to interpret causes, patterns, or relationships.

**Example:**

Analyzing Shakespeare's plays using postcolonial theory.

**Purpose:**

To interpret and evaluate existing material.

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### 5. Exploratory Research

**Definition:**

Initial research conducted to **explore a new or unclear topic**, usually when there is little existing information.

**Example:**

Exploring how AI tools impact academic writing in Iraqi universities.

**Purpose:**

To identify future research questions.

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### 6. Explanatory (or Causal) Research

**Definition:**

Research that aims to **explain cause-and-effect relationships** between variables.

**Example:**

Studying how the amount of reading affects vocabulary acquisition.

**Method:** Often quantitative with experiments or statistical analysis.

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### 7. Qualitative Research

**Definition:**

Research that focuses on **understanding meanings, experiences, or concepts** through non-numerical data like interviews, texts, or observations.

**Example:**

Analyzing themes in post-war Iraqi poetry.

**Purpose:**

To gain deep insights into human behavior or cultural phenomena.

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### 8. Quantitative Research

**Definition:**

Research based on **numerical data and statistical analysis** to test hypotheses and measure outcomes.

**Example:**

Measuring students' test performance after using a new learning strategy.

**Tools used:** Questionnaires, statistical software, charts.

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#### Comparison Table

Type	Focus	Data Type	Example
Basic	Theory development	Conceptual	Language structure
Applied	Real-world problems	Practical	Teaching methods
Descriptive	“What is”	Both	Student opinions
Analytical	Evaluation and interpretation	Secondary	Textual analysis
Exploratory	Initial understanding	Open-ended	New learning platforms
Explanatory	Cause and effect	Quantitative	Reading vs. Vocabulary
Qualitative	Meaning and experience	Textual	Interview transcripts
Quantitative	Measurement and testing	Numerical	Exam scores

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## Conclusion

To become effective academic researchers, you must:

- **Identify your research purpose.**
- **Choose the appropriate type of research.**
- **Understand the strengths and limitations** of each approach.

I encourage you to start thinking about your **graduation research project** by choosing a topic and asking: *What kind of research does this topic require?*

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## Assignment

Before next week:

- Choose a topic in linguistics, literature, or teaching.
- Identify which type of research would suit it best.
- Write a short paragraph explaining your choice