Writing a research article of Doctoral students, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

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Abstract

This study aimed to study of writing a research article of Doctoral students, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. The samples of this study were 34 students from Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University obtained from a calculation by using the formula of Raosoft (2004). One out of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat Universities were selected by convenience sampling method. The research instrument was the questionnaires. The data from the questionnaires was analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as average. The results showed that the top three structures of the most spending time writing a research article was 1. Introduction (=4.97), 2. Discussion/Conclusion) (= 4.50), and 3. Research Methodology (= 4.79). Moreover, the top three structures of the moderate spending time writing a research article was 1. Recommendation (= 2.08), 2. References (= 3.18), and 3. Results (= 3.29).

Keywords: Writing a research article, Research article, Doctoral students

1. Introduction

At present, writing a research article is very important for students and academic personnel because it is a process that can disseminate research findings and new knowledge to society through national and international journals. This contributes significantly to driving social progress. This aligns with the policy of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, which focuses on teaching, research, and academic services to become internationally recognized and professional (Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, 2024).

A study of the graduation requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy program in Visual Arts and Design at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University revealed that writing research articles for publication in national and international journals, as well as writing research articles to participate in international academic conferences, are criteria specified in the curriculum (Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, 2024; Nathamphech & Muktabhant, 2021).

A study on the problems of writing research articles found that students spend a long time writing them, English language, and encounter issues in various structural aspects. For example, Some researchers claimed that the main key problems with writing research articles: 1) in-text citations and references do not adhere to universal citation standards, such as the American Psychological Association (APA) format, 2) the length of the article content exceeds the journal's specified limits, and 3) use of English language (Stephen,2022; Harris,

2022; Ajibola & Issa 2020; Beins & Beins, 2020; and Yadav, 2023). In addition, Lilia and Elena (2020) studied "Pressure to Publish Internationally: Scholarly Writing Coming to the Fore." They found that factors affecting the writing of research articles for publication included:

1. Spending more time writing the article, because if it is not desk-rejected, they encounter continuous revisions of their submissions to such journals.

2. A lack of research writing skills, difficulties with the use of English grammar in academic writing, and limited English vocabulary. The results of the studies by Kumar (2022), Derakhshan & Karimian (2020), and Bulqiyah, Mahbub, & Nugraheni (2021) shared similar findings. They revealed that factors such as grammar, spelling, punctuation, word choice, organization, familiarity with genres and rhetorical structures, transfer from other languages to English language, and difficulties with idiomatic expressions and collocations contribute to the challenges of writing. These challenges are considered difficulties in areas such as writing, language transfer, the writing process, and linguistic problems related to lexico-grammar, vocabulary, and essay structure. Based on these findings, both EFL students and teachers should pay serious attention to these aspects of academic writing in order to overcome these problems. This is why English can be a barrier to writing articles for publication in international journals, with translation issues influencing expression in the second language. Furthermore, AlMarwani (2020), Giltrow, Gooding, & Burgoyne (2021), and Schillings, Roebertsen, Savelberg, et al. (2023) claimed that writing a research article requires creating an interesting title that covers the topic of writing, and writing an article requires an outline that consists of structures.

The finding from a study about writing research article for academic journals by Tanathitikorn, et al. (2021) and Jermsittiparsert (2024) found that the structure of research articles included 7 structures, including: abstract, introduction, research methodology, analysis results, discussion and conclusion, recommendation, references, and appendix as follows:

1. Abstract: This section presents the essential content of the research in a concise manner, covering the research objectives, research methodology (including the population/sample size, type of research tools used, data collection methods, statistical analysis, and summary of the research findings), to provide an overview of the entire research paper.

2. Introduction: This section includes the following content:

2.1 Background and Rationale: Provides the context and significance of the research problem.

2.2 Research Objective: This is a crucial section of the research, where the research objectives must be clearly and comprehensively stated. The objectives should specify the goals the researcher aims to achieve in order to answer the research question.

2.3 Research Hypothesis (if applicable): The research hypothesis is a prediction or assumption made by the researcher regarding the expected outcome of the study.

2.4 Research Question: These are the specific questions the researcher aims to answer through the study. The questions should be clear and precise.

2.5 Scope of the Research: This defines the boundaries of the research, specifying which aspects are covered.

2.6 Conceptual Framework: This presents the framework of the study, showing the different issues to be explored.

3. Research Methodology: This section describes the characteristics of the population or sample, how the sample was selected, the definition of variables, the research tools used, and their validity and reliability. It also covers the methods for data collection, data analysis, statistical techniques, and any observations regarding the research methods used (if applicable).

4. Analysis Data: This section presents the results of the data analysis and the interpretation of the analyzed data.

5. Discussion/Conclusion: This section summarizes the findings, explains any contradictions or consistencies with the research hypothesis, and discusses the strengths, limitations, and advantages of the research. It leads to recommendations for further research or practical applications.

6. Recommendations: This section offers suggestions for how the research findings can be applied and provides insights for future research.

7. References/Appendices: This includes the bibliography (a list of references used in the research), which confirms that the research was based on credible sources. The appendices provide additional information that is relevant but not included in the main body of the research article. This is in line with the findings of Rikharom (2023), who observed that the structure of writing a research article includes the following components:

1. Title (in Thai and English): This is the first part of the article, which can generate interest for the readers.

2. Author(s)/Writer(s): This includes the author's name, along with brief biographical information such as academic position, affiliation, contact details, and email.

3. Abstract (in Thai and English): This summarizes the key content of the article clearly and concisely, covering all components of the research without omitting parts of the article.

4. Keywords (in Thai and English): These are short, precise terms that can be used to search for the content of the research article. Generally, between 3-5 keywords are used, often derived from the article's main concepts.

5. Introduction: This section includes the background and significance of the problem, providing the rationale for the study.

6. Research Objective: This outlines the approach or direction in which answers need to be sought, specifying the goals the researcher wants to achieve.

7. Research Methodology: This involves the design of the study, including the research methods, activities, processes, steps, and detailed components to be followed.

8. Research Findings: This section presents the results obtained from analyzing data, following a systematic and scholarly approach.

9. Discussion: This involves interpreting the research findings, summarizing them, and explaining their consistency or contradictions with the research hypothesis. It also includes a discussion of the strengths, limitations, and insights derived from the research.

10. Recommendations: This section offers suggestions based on the findings for future practice or research.

11. References (in Thai and English): This includes the various formats for writing references, with the APA (American Psychological Association) style being the most commonly used. Additionally, some journals may include additional sections, such as Research Benefits or Summary of Research Results.

Thus, the term writing a research article in this study refers to participation by writing a research article with content from students' complete dissertations or research for publication in journals. It consists of 7 structures:1. Abstract, 2. Introduction, 3. Research Methodology, 4. Results, 5. Discussion/Conclusion, 6. Recommendation, and 7. References

Nevertheless, only a few studies have been done in the field of a study of writing research article. Consequently, the researcher is interested in conducting the current study concerning a study of writing a research article of Doctoral students, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

1.1.Objective

To study of writing a research article of Doctoral students, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

2. Methodology

Participants

The participants in this study were 34 foreign students from the doctoral student of philosophy program in Visual Arts and Design, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

Research Instrument

This study consisted of an instrument, namely the writing a research article that aimed to explore two aspects of writing a research article: 1. structures of writing a research article (7 structures); 2. the average level of spending time for writing a research article.

Structures and average level of spending time for writing a research article are classified on a five-point Likert scale from 5 (most) to 1 (least).

Level 5 = Spending time for writing a research article (most, average 4.21–5.00)

Level 4 = Spending time for writing a research article (more, average 3.41-4.20)

Level 3 = Spending time for writing a research article (moderate, average 2.61-3.40)

Level 2 = Spending time for writing a research article (less, average 1.81-2.60)

Level 1= Spending time for writing a research article (least, average 1.00-1.80)

Data Analysis

The data from the questionnaires was analyzed by using descriptive statistics: average

3. Results

The results of this research were a part as follows:

Table 1: Structure and average level of spending time for writing a research article

(n=34)

Research article structure	Average level of spending time for writing a research article
1.Abstract	3.45
2.Introduction	4.94
3.Research Methodology	4.79
4.Results	3.29
5.Discussion/Conclusion	4.50
6.Recommendation	2.08
7.References	3.18

From table 1., the results showed that the top three structures of the most spending time writing a research article was 1. Introduction (= 4.97), 2. Discussion/Conclusion) (= 4.50), and 3. Research Methodology) (= 4.79).

Moreover, the top three structures of the moderate spending time writing a research article was Recommendation (= 2.08), 2. References (= 3.18), and 3. Results (= 3.29).

4. Conclusion and discussion

This study is "Writing a research article of Doctoral students, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University" that was discussed as follows:

The results showed that the top three structures of the most spending time writing a research article was 1. Introduction (= 4.97), 2. Discussion/Conclusion) (= 4.50), and 3. Research Methodology) (= 4.79). Moreover, the top three structures of the moderate spending time writing a research article was Recommendation (= 2.08), 2.References (= 3.18), and 3.Results (= 3.29). All results showed that students spend the most time and moderate to write a research article in other research article structures. Thus, all students are strongly advised to practice their writing skills and use applications like ChatGPT to assist with research article writing. They should also aim to earn rewards as positive factors that can promote learning and self-regulation in the writing process (Li, Zong, Wu, et al., 2024). This is confirmed in studies on earning rewards as initial motivation to write and submit research articles to national and international journals by Gaus, Jasruddin, Saleh, Resnawaty, Paramma, & Tanjung, (2022). Results from these studies consistently reported that the

monetary rewards implemented by the institute act as a trigger for the initial motivation and become a quantitative lever for journal publications, which corresponds to the findings of Guo and Ninaroon (2023), who found that money, income, skills, management, workplace relationships, and job satisfaction are important factors.

5. Recommendations

In this research study, the researcher has the following recommendations for the next research:

1.Students and researchers can use the information studied as a guideline for writing research articles to be published in journals.

2.The participants of the study were 3 4 Chinese students; thus, the next study should be studied in other different population groups.

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