

## PURE Abstract Writing Guideline

An **abstract** is a short summary of your (published or unpublished) research paper, usually about a paragraph (usually 250-350 words) long. A well-written abstract serves multiple purposes:

- An abstract lets readers get the gist or essence of your research quickly, in order to decide whether to read the full research paper;
- An abstract prepares readers to follow the detailed information, analyzes, and arguments in your full research paper;
- And, later, an abstract helps readers remember key points from your research paper.

And in an abstract, you usually do not cite references - most of your abstract will describe what you have studied in your research and what you have found and what you argue in your paper.

Here are the typical kinds of information found in most abstracts:

- The context or background information for your research; the general topic under study; the specific topic of your research
- The central questions or statement of the problem your research addresses
- What's already known about this question, what previous research has done or shown
- The main reason(s), the exigency, the rationale, the goals for your research - Why is it important to address these questions? Are you, for example, examining a new topic? Why is that topic worth examining? Are you filling a gap in previous research? Applying new methods to take a fresh look at existing ideas or data? Resolving a dispute within the literature in your field? . . .
- Your research and/or analytical methods
- Your main findings, results (if those are available), or arguments
- The significance or implications of your findings or arguments.

### Choosing Verb Tenses within Your Abstract

The abstract is usually written in the past tense because the investigation has transpired. However, statement of facts in, say, the results and discussion and the conclusion, must be in the present tense. In recent years, however, many authors write in the active tense. They use the first-person perspective in writing the paper.

**Keywords** are words or phrases that you feel capture the most important aspects of your research. In this regards, the Publication Manual does not place a limit on how many keywords you may use. However, to be most effective, keywords should be a concise summary of your paper's content. PBS recommends three to five keywords.

It's also worth remembering that search engines and bibliographic databases use abstracts, as well as the title, to identify keywords for indexing your published paper. So what you include in your abstract and in your title are crucial for helping other researchers find your research paper.

Lastly, kindly refer to next page for **PBS abstract template**.

**Bibliography:**

*<https://writing.wisc.edu/handbook/assignments/writing-an-abstract-for-your-research-paper/>*

*<https://writersking.com/components-of-an-abstract/>*

*<https://proofreadingmalaysia.com/five-elements-to-include-in-your-abstract/>*

*<https://simplyeducate.me/2021/11/09/a-good-abstract/>*

*<https://www.aises.org/sites/default/files/documents/National%20Conference/Abstract%20Guidelines%20and%20Samples.pdf>*

*<https://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2015/04/keywords-in-apa-style.html>*

## **Place Your Title Here in Times New Roman Font Size 14 Bold**

Presenting Author,<sup>1</sup> Supervisor as 1<sup>st</sup> Co-Author,<sup>2</sup> and Co-Supervisor as 2nd Co-Author

<sup>1</sup>*Department, University or Research Institute, State, Country*

<sup>2</sup>*Department, University or Research Institute, State, Country*

<sup>3</sup>*Department, University or Research Institute, State, Country*

**Background and Purpose:** Times New Roman Font 12. In about 2-3 sentences, you start with a brief description of the research topic, the purpose of your research, then describe the “so what?” and why your research matters. Pay special attention to the first two sentences. They must be persuasive regarding your research’s significance and impact so as to grab your audience and keep them reading. This usually answers the question: Why did you do this research?

**Methodology:** Times New Roman Font 12. Briefly describe how you will conduct the research, including the research methodology; the data you will collect; and how you will analyze the data. This usually answers the questions: What did you do? How did you do it?

**Findings:** Times New Roman Font 12. The findings should be written in textual generalizations, that is, a summary of the important data consisting of text and numbers. It states the significant results, most important ones, or highlights of the study in a sentence or a few sentences. This answers the question: What did you find out after doing the research?

**Conclusion and Implications:** Times New Roman Font 12. The conclusion, in particular, should be given special attention in writing the abstract. It is aimed at providing a brief overview of the solution to the proposed question in the research as well as how this solution ought to be conducted or concluded. An implication is a conclusion that can be inferred from the study findings. Hence, the implications should be well supported by the findings of the investigation; not a sweeping statement without any valid argument or evidence to back it up.

**Keywords: Purpose, Methodology, Findings, Conclusion, Implications**