Тема 10. Особливості складання анотацій наукового дослідження англійською мовою

📖 **Text 1.** Read the text and summarise the main points in 10-15 sentences.

HOW TO WRITE A SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACT

Scientific publications are an important source of information and knowledge in Academics, Research and development. When articles are submitted for publication, the first part that comes across and causes an impact on the minds of the readers is the abstract. It is a concise summary of the paper and must convey the right message. It is a quick overview of the entire paper and giving a gist of the paper, and gives us and insight into whether the paper fulfills the expectations of the reader.

Abstracts are significant parts of academic assignments and research papers. The abstract is written at the end and by this time, the author has a clear picture regarding the findings and conclusions and hence the right message can be put forward.

There are several types of scientific abstracts. They are as follows:

- Descriptive
- Informative
- Structured
- Semi-structured
- Non-structured

Descriptive Abstracts

This type of abstract is usually very short (50–100 words). Most descriptive abstracts have certain key parts in common. They are:

- Background
- Purpose
- Particular interest/focus of paper
- Overview of contents (not always included)

These abstracts are inconvenient in that, by not including a detailed presentation of the results, it is necessary to have access to the complete article; they may present the results via a phrase synthesizing them, without contributing numerical or statistical data. Ultimately, these guide readers on the nature of the contents of the article, but it is necessary to read the whole manuscript to know further details.

Informative Abstracts

From these abstracts, you must get the essence of what your report is about, usually in about 200 words. Most informative abstracts also have key parts in common. Each of these parts might consist of 1–2 sentences. The parts include:

- Background

- Aim or purpose of research
- Method used
- Findings/results
- Conclusion

The abstracts provide accurate data on the contents of the work, especially on the results section. Informative abstracts are short scientific productions and can in fact replace the whole text, because readers extract from these the most valuable information and in many instances, it is not necessary to read the complete text.

Structured Abstracts

A structured abstract has a paragraph for each section: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Conclusion (it may even include paragraphs for the objectives or other sections). This type of presentation is often required for informative abstracts. Structuring an abstract permits its informative development

Semi-structured Abstract

A semi-structured abstract is written in only one paragraph, where each sentence corresponds to a section. All the sections of the article are present as in the structured abstract.

Non-structured Abstract

When the abstract does not present divisions between each section, and it may not even present any of them, it is a non-structured abstract. The sentences are included in a sole paragraph. This type of presentation is ideal for descriptive abstracts.

There are the following key steps to plan writing an abstract.

1. Introduction – the topic description.
2. Statement of purpose.
3. Summarizing why other studies have not tackled similar research questions.
4. Explaining how the research question has been tackled.
5. Show the way the research was done.
6. State the key impact of the research.

The abstract of an article should contribute to readers the most relevant aspects of each part of the whole manuscript, maintaining a balance between excessive detail and a vague contribution of information.

The abstract should be written by adequately selecting the words and sentences to accomplish coherent, clear, and concise contents. A common defect in writing the abstract is including adequate information like abbreviations, excessive acronyms, bibliographic references, or figures.

The length of an abstract is determined by the instructions to authors by each journal; an excessively lengthy abstract is the most frequent error.

Sections should maintain coherence and order and that the conclusions must be substantiated by the results revealed and respond to the objectives proposed. Frequently, abstracts have poorly defined objectives, excessive numerical data and statistical results, and conclusions not based on results presented.

Thus, a good abstract is one that is coherent and concise, covers all the essential academic elements of the full-length paper, only contains the information included in the paper, is written in plain English and understandable to a wider

audience as well as to a discipline-specific audience, uses passive structures in order to report on findings, uses the language of the original paper in a more simplified form, and does not include any referencing. In publications such as journals, abstract is found at the beginning of the text, but in academic assignments, it is placed on a separate preliminary page.

A good abstract usually ensures a good article, but a bad abstract often points towards an undesirable article. Scientific abstracts are a challenge to write and for the success of publications, careful and planned writing of the abstract is essential. (Adapted from Nagda S. (2013). How to Write a Scientific Abstract. The Journal of the Indian Prosthodontic Society, 13(3), 382–383. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13191-013-0299-x)

✍**Assignment 1.** Analyse the Abstracts given below, define the type of abstracts, and prove your point:

Abstract 1

In the global economy, the international strategies of family firms, influenced by family ownership and management, remain underexplored. Bridging the family business and international business fields, we use the socioemotional wealth lens to examine 1,236 international expansions from 2007 to 2013. Categorizing firms into pure family, nearly pure family, borderline family, and non-family typologies, we assess the influence of internal (experience, knowledge) and external (country risk) factors on their entry modes. Results indicate that higher family involvement in ownership/management increases the preference for greenfield investments over acquisitions or equity alliances, a relationship further moderated by international experience and country risk. This study provides nuanced insights into the international behaviors of family firms.

(D'Allura, G. M., Calabrò, A., Bannò, M., & Pisano, V. (2024). Family firms' equity entry modes: Bridging family business and international business. Journal of Management & Organization, 1–21. doi:10.1017/jmo.2024.14)

Abstract 2

Purpose

This research aims to analyse the perceptions of practitioners in three regions regarding the challenges faced by their firms during the pandemic, considered a black-swan event. It examines the strategies implemented to mitigate and recover from risks, evaluates the effectiveness of these strategies and assesses the difficulties encountered in their implementation.

Design/methodology/approach

In the summer of 2022, an online survey was conducted among supply chain (SC) practitioners in France, Poland and the St. Louis, Missouri region of the USA. The survey aimed to understand the impact of COVID-19 on their firms and the SC strategies employed to sustain operations. These regions were selected due to their varying levels of SC development, including infrastructure, economic resources and expertise. Moreover, they exhibited different responses in safeguarding the well-being of their citizens during the pandemic.

Findings

The study reveals consistent perceptions among practitioners from the three regions regarding the impact of COVID-19 on SCs. Their actions to enhance SC resilience primarily relied on strengthening collaborative efforts within their firms and SCs, thus validating the tenets of the relational view.

Originality/value

COVID-19 is (hopefully) our black-swan pandemic occurrence during our lifetime. Nevertheless, the lessons learned from it can inform future SC risk management practices, particularly in dealing with rare crises. During times of crisis, leveraging existing SC structures may prove more effective and efficient than developing new ones. These findings underscore the significance of relationships in ensuring SC resilience.

Abstract 3

The transformation of transnational organizations coincides with the innovation ability and is based on the evolutionary changes in MNEs. The phenomenon of interest is investigated with a qualitative study through interviews with senior directors of a pharmaceutical MNE in both headquarters and subsidiaries supplemented with company data and information. A configurational analysis using fuzzy set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) transfers the antecedent and outcome conditions into equifinal paths. The ability to innovate effectively is a function of the complexity of organization, complexity of science in light of local responsiveness. The findings contribute to enlarging the transnational theory regarding the ability to innovate effectively and the reconfiguration to a neomultidomestic archetype. The transnational organization with its evolutionary developments and re-configurations is the driver for worldwide innovation in an uncertain environment and with the challenges of new drug development a vehicle for innovation in the pharmaceutical industry. The study is important because it provides access to one of the leading pharmaceutical companies investigating its evolution and reconfiguration to adapt to new challenges in an ever-changing international business and scientific environment.

✍**Assignment 2.** Read and translate the Introduction to a scientific article. Analyse the main elements of the introduction.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is now expanding into both the media and business ap-plications, including business tools and online search platforms such as Bing and google. Corporate enterprises cannot afford to ignore this development, since it is expected to shift the way business is conducted. AI has been around for some time

(Delipetrev et al., 2020); however, the race to keep ahead of this technological advancement became evident in 2023, particularly among big technological corporations such as Microsoft and google. On the one hand, the challenge to be first movers in this field has accelerated the propaganda for the use of AI. On the other hand, critics have been calling for caution and regulation, considering the possible threats to humanity and other potential risks of AI, such as, for example, job losses. This paper presents a literature review, highlighting business opportunities that ai offers to corporates, while exposing the potential dangers of its adoption and the need for urgent regulation to mitigate these threats. The paper adds to the existing literature on the debate regarding the emergent applications and development of ai, risks of impetuous embracement of the ai technology, and the urgency of regulating the ai development for business, as well as its wider applications in government and society.