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Quelities of Research and Researcher Specifications in Humanities : A Study of Success Factors.

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Abstract:

Research progress represents a measure of national progress since as the foundation for resolving social, humanitarian, and empirical issues. Scientific research focuses on applying standards, tools, and techniques correctly. This necessitates the research's mastery of these methodologies and instruments before branching out into new areas. All of this can only be accomplished by a skilled and experienced researcher.

Consider that a PhD student encounters the first accurate experiments in research, which necessitates an understanding of the research, including its principles and requirements. Then, as a researcher, go deeper into understanding its limitations and criticisms, before focusing on the most vital criteria that must be met.

Keywords: *scientific research, researcher, attributes, and specifications.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

The doctoral thesis investigates a highly specialised research subject that is differentiated by its novelty, depth, and authenticity in order to be considered a doctoral thesis problem. On the other hand, the thesis is essentially a detailed, precise, and honest report that embodies all of the researcher's mental, intellectual, and practical actions in order to arrive at an authentic answer to the posed problem (Hassan, 2017).

From this standpoint, it is critical for the student researcher to comprehend the features of exact scientific study and the standards that must be met in order to provide correct results. As a result, our intervention seeks to discover these key traits specifications by addressing the following:

-The concept of scientific research and its types.

-The importance of scientific research and its objectives.

- The elements and foundations of scientific research.

- Characteristics of effective scientific research.

- Specifications of a successful researcher.

1. The concept of scientific research and its types:

In science, research refers to a set of general rules that regulate the stream of reasoning and determine the techniques used to arrive at a recognized result. It built on reflection and emotion (Khefaja,2002, p.25). Scientific research is a key axis for obtaining scientific data and placing them inside the framework of rules, laws, or scientific hypotheses, which are the essence of sciences. This is especially significant because science is based on cognitive perceptions that have been confirmed and proven by absolute verification. Facts are discoverd through study that employs deliberate, precise, and systematic scientific techniques, as well as research tools and resources (Awad,2017).

Ther are various definitions of scientific research, which aime to define its notion and meaning, including :

It is method of study that lead to a solution to a specific problem by comprehensive analysis and contemplation of all verifiable date and proofs relating to that subject. Rummel defined scientific study as "a precise inquiry or examination to discover new information or relationships, as well as the growth and verification of current knowledge" (Khafaja, 2022). Scientific research is also : " An organised and meticulous method of inquiry and investigation carried out by researcher in order to discover new information or relaptionships, as well as developing, correcting or verifying existing information effectively, following the steps of the scientific method in this thorough examination and inquiry".

And it is also : "Systematic and controlled experimental research, in the hypothetical statements about the imagined relationships between natural events."

It is : "A purposeful art and process to describe the continuous interaction between theories and facts, in order to obtain meaningful facts, and predictive powerful theories."

Also know as : "An attempt to discover knowledge, search for it, develop it, examine it, achieve it with precise scrutiny and deep criticism, then present it comprehensively with intelligence and insight that flows smoothly within the global civilization stream, contributing a comprehensive human contribution"(Awad, 2017).

From these definitions, it is obvious that scientific research :

-Emphasizes fundamental concepts, methodologies, and approaches.

- The goal is to address issues in our environment.

- It could be for knowledge development or uncovering new facts.

Scientific research can classified into two types : fundamental and applied. Basic research focuses on theories and fundamental concepts that strive to further knowledge in a certain topic without regard for practical ramifications. Typically, these experiments are theoretical in character. Applied research, on the other hand, seeks to explain the structure of an issue in order to apply it in practice. In general, research can with a basic structure and progress to an applied structure, and vice versa ; therefore, these studies are typically integrated (Angers,2006).

And research can be divided into two sorts according on the type of data collected : quantitative, which relies on a measuring feature, and qualitative, which focuses on non-measurable aspects. In terms of time frame, there are synchronous studies, which study the topic during a single time period, and sequential studies, which explore the subject over time (Angers,2006).

Local, regional, national, international, and global research are classified based on their geographical scope. Depending on the region, research might be conducted in the field, in a laboratory, or using papers. Comprehensive study can be undertaken using selected elements from them by observation or monographs carried out on a specific unit of the research community.

Specialized research can be classified as multidisciplinary (separate), interdisciplinary (one study), or transdiciplinary, with the goal of developing a common scientific practice and discourse among multiple fields (Angers, 2006).

1.1 : The importance of scientific research and its objectives :

Every individual, regardless of knowledge or status, must conduct research since solving daily life problems requires a scientific strategy or method (Al-Azzawi, 2007). Scientific study is regarded as a methodical approach for determining the scientific and logical interpretation of events, trends, and issues. It begins with hypotheses or assumptions that can be validated by implementing methods to achieve goals and measured by natural or social laws to which people comply.

From the above, it is clear that scientific research has great importance in exploring the facts that will benefit humans in overcoming some of their problems, solving the problems that impede their progress and development, and interpreting and predicting natural phenomena (Ibrahim,2000).

In general, research seeks to represent or describe a phenomenon, which is represented in descripitive research by gathering and organizing multiple phenomena along one or more scals. This is expressed in classificatory research by establishing a relationship between phenomena through interpretive research, and experiencing or understanding the meaning that individuals assign to their acts through hermeneutic study (Angers, 2006).

Other purposes for scientific study include(Nachimas, 2004).

-Scientific interpretation.

- prediction.

- Understanding.

Some people agree with the first two goals but disagree with the third, which calls for regulation rather than understanding.

In terms of **interpretation**, science seeks to move beyond simple observation and description of various phenomena, because no matter how accurate the description, it does not lead to an explanation of the phenomenon or knowledge of the causes and variables that contribute to its occurrence.

Prediction : Science seeks not only generalizations or particular theoretical interpretations to explain events and phenomena, but also to anticipate what will happen if these generalizations are applied to new contexts other than those from which they originated.

Regulation : In addition to interpretation and prediction, science seeks to control or modify the causes or circumstances that cause a certain phenomenon to occur in a given manner or to prevent its occurrence. This target is related to previous scientific objectives in the sence that regulating a specific occurrence is dependent on the correctness of its interpretation and understanding of the true causes. Simultaneously, our ability to control and manage the phenomenon improves as does our ability to foresse it. **Regulation,** as a fundamental goal of science, improves human ability to govern their environment, resulting in greater approriateness and benefit (khefaja, 2002).

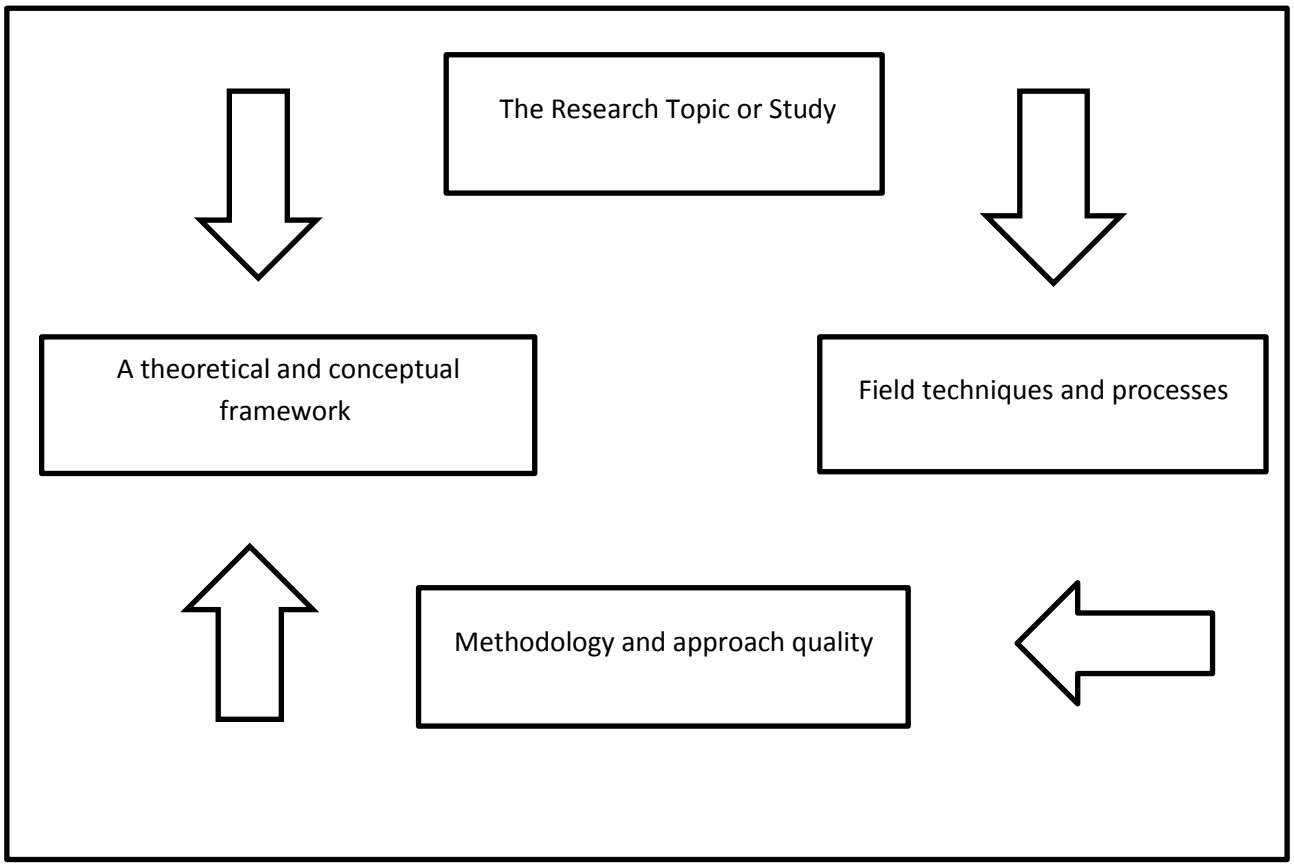
1.2. The elements and foundations of scientific research :

Humanities research relies on four pillars :

-The research topic or study.

- Field techniques and processes.
- A theoretical and conceptual framework.
- Methodology and approach quality.

Figure 1 illustrates the components of scientific research (Hamadache,2006).



According to (Hamadache,2006), the interaction or cognitive synthesis that combines theoretical, metheodogical, technological, and thematic aspects distinguishes scientific inquiry from other types of study and knowledge.

- Explore the topic from general to specific.
- Defining it using the researcher's knowledge base and theoretical viewpoints in their field of

study.

- Focus on a certain aspect or component.
- Clarfying the study's goals and objectives.
- Identifying the central topic and developing questions.
- Developing theories for research.
- Identifying and translating variables into topic-specific concepts.
- Determine research community specifications and propose a sample that aligns with study characteristics, issues, and goal.
- Identify flaws and methodological issues in similar studies.
- Survey studies.

As a result, these four parts form the foundation of sound scientific inquiry.

2. Characteristics of effective scientific research:

2.1: Subject Characteristics (Khafaja, 2022).

- Finding a fresh study topic can be challenging, but it's not impossible. The researcher should endeavor to select a fresh issue that has not before been covered by anyone. Sometimes the issue has been discussed before, but not from, but not from all viewpoints, and new features may surface throughout the study, casing changes in some conclusions, necessitating further research into the subject in light of the new variables.

- The study topic must be feasible: The researcher should ensure that they can undertake research on the chosen issue, as there may be obstacles such as limited availability or sufficient scientific material. Alternatively, due to the researcher's own circumstances.

- For a study topic to be fruitful, the researcher must ensure that the outcomes benefit them, the field, or the public.

- Research topics should be specific, Clearly defining the research topic is an undisputed issue. The researcher should establish a title for the research that covers all of its contents while preventing additional content from entering the titele's framework, i.e the title should be confined and precise.

- To be a research topic that fits the researcher's goal and responds to his personal inclinations. Desire is crucial when selecting a topic since it permits the researcher to be creative in his research.

2.2. Technological and field procedure characteristics:

The humanities offer numerous tangible mthodes for investigating reality, but the choise depends on the benefits and drawbacks of these methods, which entails an objective assessment of the potential and limitations of the technology itself, based on our identification of the research problem. Always consider characterizing the problem (Angers, 2006).

2.3 : Curriculum characteristics and the effectiveness of its cognitive approach :

According to (Nachimaz,2004), the curriculm is a set of norms, steps, and procedures that serve as the foundation for research. It is a strategy of thinking about and investigating problems to find solutions. It is well understood that scientific development is tied to the growth of methodologies ; Descartes states that we cannot consider exploring the truth without a methodology since research and studies without a methodology impede the mind from obtaining the truth (Ibrahim, 2000).

As a result, effective research selects the proper approach based on the study topic being investigated and the accessible information and research resources.

The cognitive approach represents the cognitive and theoretical framework on which the

problem is built; thus, selecting a cognitive approach should fit with problem, presented hypotheses, and general subject of research.

2.4: Theoretical and conceptual conceptual construction characteristics:

The intended meaning is the cognitive heritage associated with the research topic (prior and similar studies), which leads to a thorough identification and understanding of the issue based on what others have discovered, keeping in mind that knowledge is cumulative. The conceptual framework refers to the network of concepts upon which the study is built, and good research relies on studying the most important theoretical information from previous studies as well as clearly and precisely defining the study's concepts, which are classified based on the fundamental variables of research. Researches will be at a loss if these notions are not clearly defined.

In turn, successful research depends on developing a good theory for the research issue so that others can read and examine the data.

In the same context, other researchers consider that the specifications of good research include the following characteristics (Ibrahim, 2000).

-Knowledge : an organized body of information centered on mental, natural, and human subjects, or a study of these subjects from many angles. To achieve outcomes, good research requires methodical procedures.

- Stability : Stability is defined as consistency in outcomes, and a test is deemed reliable if it produces the same results when if it produces the same results when applied to individuals under the same conditions. The stability varies based on the type of sample to which the test is applied in research, as well as the circumstances surrounding its application. The statistical methods utilized and external circumstances, such as the duration of test performance and the conditions surrounding its execution, such as weather and location, all have an impact on the test's stability. As a result, good research is quite stable.

- Truthfulness : Truthfulness is a crucial trait to examine when conductiong research. A research tool is called truthful when it measures what it is desinged to measure, and truthfulness is a critical feature that researchers must consider when developing tests or questionnaires.

- Objectivity: One of the most significant characteristics of successful research is being objective in measuring the phenomenon that was supposed to be measured. In general, objectivity is being free of bias and prejudice and without injecting personal considerations into the researcher's opinions.

According to Hassan (2017), successful scientific research, particularly in academia, demonstrates adherence to rational reasoning and ethical standards. The term " rules of reason" refers to following scientific research technique in fully addressing the topic and applying methodologies, means, and tools accurately, sufficiently, and objectively. Rules of reason also refer to a thorough critical assessment of literature relating to the subject, as well as an awareness of the perspectives of philosophical schools that support this material. Furthermore, the term "rules of reason" refers to following language conventions when conveying concepts offered in research.

Dedication to ethical standards entails a thorough dedication to honesty, accuracy, and integrity throughout the problem- solving and writing process. Precision relates to the problem's formulation using clear, explicit, and understandable vocabulary, as well as its elements, determinats, term definitions, and approach specification.

Sincerity entails being sincere in completing work, gathering knowledge and data,

communicating and documenting it, taking action, and drawing conclusion. Integrity entails remaining neutral and avoiding defamation, falsification, claims, or evasion ; having courage in candor without resorting to obtaining illicit personal interests at the price of work ; and not being influenced by the informant's identity or position.

3. Specifications of a successful researcher :

Research wants accurate results, so the expert researcher must possess a set of skills and characteristics that enable him to perform scientific research successfully. The scientist is a specialist in one of the scientific disciplines, conducting theoretical or empirical study (Angers, 2006).

Scientists have disagreed in identifying the traits of this researcher, such as Maurice Angers, who combines these attributes into what is known as the scientific spirit, and other researchers who regard these qualities as gains…etc. However, typically speaking, scholar's thoughts converge on specific specifications, such as :

3.1 : Research and Methodological Skills :

It is the ability to systematically persuade in setting up, and constructing, whether it is related to the systematic organization of a research plan and its arrangement or the systematic organization of research, as well as controlling research information and its scientific elements (Anaya, 2008).

3.2 : The ability to observe minutely and scientific skepticim :

Observation is the process of looking at a phenomenon or concept and describing it, or employing sight, sensibility, and understanding to perceive or explain the reality of something. Observation is not satisfied with collecting scientific information with facts, superficial phenomena, and beginning meaning, but rather delving into the facts to reach remote and deep meaning (Al-Yamin,2010).

Positive doubt refers to the persistent questioning of occurrences and the refusal to accept things as they stand. A good researcher should be inclined to observe phenomena, as the tendency to pay attention to everything around us is the first step in identifying a scientific topic and developing early ideas about the phenomenon. This allows us to get a sense of the issue and the type of data we'll be collecting, as well as monitor interactions within various groups and organizations. It is stated that observations vary from simple to interactive (Mosbah,2010).

3.3 : Objectivity :

Objectivity means neutrality to some and detachment from self-interest to others, however if objectivity is typically associated with impartiality toward an idea or a certain perspective, it is specifically the attribute of accurately describing something or a phenomenon.

That is, everything that provides an accurate portrayal of reality. Objectivity then serves as the highest ideal, which can never be fully realized. Despite this, objectivity is often advantageous for people who approach reality with the utmost sincerity while attempting to detach themselves much as possible from self-interest (Angers,2006).

3.4 : Scientific Authenticity :

It is based on the researcher's capacity to judge scientific items and matters, as well as the researcher's ability to communicate ideas and information appropriately using good stylistic presentation, clear and exact expression, and adherence to research rules, writing, and style.

3.5 : The scientific and cultural background : In the area of specialty and beyond.

3 :6. Intelligence and Talent :

The intelligence in selecting and choosing ideas, thinking and remembering information is aided by ability in formulating and preparing, selecting words, connotations, formulations, and styles.

3.7. Inclinations and Desire : Before selecting a subject, the researcher must have a strong desire to investigate it by asking the following questions : Can I conduct scientific research on it ? Can I complete it within the time span given ? And how does my study topic relate to my specialization, among other issues.

3.8 : Patience :

It is dependent on rigorous scientific preparation of the research, because the research process is psychologically and physically tiring, and the researcher must be patient and open-minded in order to delve into the specifics of his research. To summarize, patience and thought help the researcher to generate new knowledge, sciences, and solutions.

3.9 : Trusfulness :

It must be achieved in writing without any plagiarism, and scientific integrity neccessitates signaling and credit to the owner or creator of each quotation. Integrity encompasses ideas, beliefs, sciences, moral and mental affaires, as well as material concerns. Plagiarism of scientific ideas undermines the researcher's ethics and integrity while also diminishing the his study and scientific endeavors (Anaya, 2008).

II. Conclusion:

The conclusion of this presentation is that scientific research is an area with methodological, intellectual, conceptual, and cognitive complexity. As a result, persons who pursue this sector must possess a wide range of qualities in order to conduct thorough and effective research. This is what our intervention aimed to accomplish, summarizing these traits and criteria in the hopes of offering relevant information to our students .

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