

Guide to Write a Compelling Research Paper Abstract

As part of a research paper, an abstract is essential. Without it, it's difficult to get your work published "[essay writer](#)". However, writing one can be tough. There are several things you'll need to include for the best results. Use this article to help with the process and make sure you have enough detail that makes your work sound exciting enough for others to want to read your full paper. Ensure that the first sentence in the abstract contains the keyword from your topic -- which is usually found in brackets [] directly after a headline title or sub-headline.



Keep each paragraph (or sentences) brief at two or three sentences each – which should still contain plenty of details about what has been discovered during your research process, and how this may relate to other studies

Keep the abstract to 250 words or less, which is a typical length for most of those published in journals

Include references at the end of your work so that readers will know where you got any supporting data – and be sure they are in alphabetical order

Avoid using personal pronouns (I, we) just write about an "investigator" instead. Personal pronouns often interrupt the flow of a paper without adding much to its content. It's fine as part of a sentence if you're citing someone else's statement: "Smith noted that ..." But it should not appear in the abstract unless directly attributing something someone said. So instead of writing, "We found ..." just write, "Findings were ...".

Do not use the words "significantly," "substantially" or any other words that give the impression of a scientific result when your research did not produce one. You're after facts, observations and data rather than conclusions.

Do not include physical properties of your study sample (size, weight) unless you are comparing it to something else "[write my essay](#)". It is also best to avoid giving units of measurement unless they are used as part of an equation; many journals do not accept equations in abstracts for this very reason. The exception would be things like cell counts or mortality rates, which may be rare enough that readers could not find them in another reference -- but if it's only a single value, it might be best to include the entire paper, and refer readers to that for details.

Don't use abbreviations – most journals require that abbreviations are not used in abstracts (not even SI units) unless they're absolutely necessary to save space. Abbreviations can be confusing, so spell them out for readers instead.