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A hidden Pattern in Scientific Research: « Props»

نمط خفي في البحث العلمي: «الدعائم»

Kouadri Rana [1, *], Abdeli Fateh [2]
[1] University of Souk-ahras, Algeria.
[2] University of Souk-ahras, Algeria.

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Abstract

The current study aims to adopt the term «props» in scientific research, and to find out how it is used by the PhD student. We used the descriptive method on a sample of 15 PhD students from the Institute of Physical and Sports Education of some universities in eastern Algeria. The results were processed, using the 26th edition of SPSS, through the necessary statistical methods (alpha-Cronbach, one sample T test , hypothetical average, arithmetic average, standard deviation), the results showed the PhD student's acceptance of the term «props» in scientific research, which confirmed the need to adopt this term as a hidden pattern in scientific research and to show how to use it.

الكلمات المفتاحية:
الدعائم.
البحث العلمي.

ملخص

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تبني مصطلح «الدعائم» في البحث العلمي، ومعرفة كيفية استخدامه من طرف طالب الدكتوراه، وقد استخدمنا المنهج الوصفي على عينة قدرها 15 طالب دكتوراه من معهد التربية البدنية والرياضية لبعض جامعات شرق الجزائر، استعملنا الاستبيان كأداة للدراسة. تمت معالجة النتائج باستخدام النسخة 26 من SPSS، من خلال الطرق الإحصائية اللازمة (معامل ألفا كرونباخ، اختبار عينة واحدة T، متوسط افتراضي، متوسط حسابي، انحراف معياري)، أظهرت النتائج تقبل طالب الدكتوراه لمصطلح الدعائم في البحث العلمي، وهو ما أكد الحاجة إلى اعتماد هذا المصطلح كنمط خفي في البحث العلمي وإظهار كيفية العمل به.

* Corresponding author at: University of soukahras, Mohamed Cherif Msaadia, Algeria.
Email : r.kouadri@univ-soukahras.dz

1. introduction

Societies and States seeking to advance must pursue the path of science and scientific research in order to achieve the required balance between its level of material progress and its level of social progress, through all sciences, especially the human sciences, particularly in the fields of education and learning, specifically in the process of building a comprehensive and balanced human being in all its mental, physical, psychological and social dimensions.

Here we may mention a one field of science, which is physical and sports education, being a stand-alone science that keeps pace with scientific research developments.

We also define it as a set of activities, movements and principles based on precise scientific foundations suited to all segments of society, what shows is that no field can advance without resorting to scientific research.

There is no doubt that scientific research is not done except when there is a problem that requires the researcher to find a solution, thereby awakening him with a vague feeling that call for research and investigation to reach a guess that can prove or deny.

As a second step after the problem is raised, we move to collect sources that have something to do with our research problem, Two do not disagree that books are of great use either to a staff member who prepares a report on his or her work or to a pupil who writes research in classes or otherwise, but more importantly, we do not deny that it benefits the most student who is in the process of writing a master's or a PhD thesis, as he needs a huge amount of sources, references and information related to the subject matter of his study in order to hire it to put a scientific theoretical framework in the study, it is used to discuss the applied aspect as it is known.

If we set that the sources are the origin of the topic considered books, manuscripts or documents..., irreplaceable, such as those of the largest scientists; (Sigmund Freud, Daniel Goleman...), where a student must who uses an original source to write his thesis should be authenticated as indicated in the source.

The references use the original sources to edit their books, that is, they sequence a set of ideas in which one or more sources are authenticated to serve their subject. The student researcher can also use in articles, periodicals, scientific journals, citations and summaries..., to write his paper.

As researchers in the field of physical and sports education, we have noted after consulting many sources and references absence of the term "props" in scientific research, although it is the largest fountain of information after sources and references.

It is very important to make it clear that the use of sources and references with their forms, whether by direct or indirect quotation, requires the authentication of the source taken from it quite faithfully, and this has been part of scientific research ethic.

The term "props" in scientific research does not require authentication of the source taken from it, being derived from an individual's experiences, acquisitions and perceptions about the subject to be studied.

The importance of this study is reflected in the adoption of the term "props" in scientific research for the purpose of encouraging the researcher to highlight his or her abilities and to articulate his or her views, interpretations and substantive analyses by means of props that reinforce his or her areas of research.

This study also allowed the term "props" in scientific research to be highlighted, On the one hand his concept and meaning, and on the other hand how he is used, because after in-depth surveys as researchers, we found no term that summarizes the researcher's employment of his knowledge and his acquisitions and his mental and cognitive possibilities that contribute to giving a special touch to his research, which prompted us to adopt this term "props" in scientific research as a hidden pattern not many researchers know.

From this point of view, we considered that we should raise the problem of our research on this term "props" in scientific research, on a group of PhD students, in order to know how much these students are accepting of this term? How extent they use it in scientific research?

2. Literature review

2.1 Source

The source has meaning head start and priority to mentioning the topic in question, as well as a difficulty in confronting its ideas and solving its mysteries and information, as they are in the form of raw materials, which should be collected and arranged in a form that would allow them to be used for scientific research. **(Said K. , 2022).**

2.2 References

are those whose author relies on information from core sources, the study is based on analysis, explanation and criticism of the information contained in the sources. **(Adid, 2022).**

2.3 Quotation

The quotation is defined as the addition of text belonging to a particular author, and its inclusion in the texts currently being created, in order to quote another text bearing the idea the writer is currently discussing, also for clarification, and the enrichment of books and texts, the quoted text shall be placed between the quotation marks " ", with reference to the original author. **(Awn, 2017).**

Kinds of Quotation

Direct Quotation

It is the take in which the length of the quotation does not exceed 6 lines and is placed between quotation marks. If the 6 exceeds two lines, delete the quotation marks, we also call it the verbatim quotation. **(Ahmed, 1968).**

Indirect Quotation

It means transportation in the sense rather than in the same words as the writer, and that's when the quotation exceeds more than one page. **(Said K. , 2020).**

2.4 Props in Scientific Research

are knowledge, ideas, abilities, acquisitions, principles, and foundations that are well established in the researcher's mind and that increase as he encounters new life situations adapted to its experience to be able to process and benefit from it, a talented researcher can also employ them in his scientific research that requires skills in analysis and understand what is hidden knowledge of how to coordinate and harmonize through these experiences to produce new findings and research that highlight the researcher's personality and competence, these experiences can be gained from stories lived by the researcher, or quotes that have remained entrenched in his mind, whether popular, literary or poetic..., his extensive knowledge of the books also gains him crystallized ideas that he deals with in his daily life and many props that can be used in the areas of life only the researcher has to improve their exploitation in his field.

2.5 Are props being authenticated in scientific research?

Here we move from authentication of sources and references to researcher's ability in the use of his experiences, information and ideas on the subject of his study, Because here there is no written authentication of these props, but rather an incarnation of the researcher's gains on his research paper, this makes research of scientific significance and value, we often hear that the researches which containing enormous amount of sources and references is the most credible and accurate , but given this scientifically absent term (props in scientific research), and relatively present in scientific studies, is assumed to be the first criterion for the credibility of scientific research, because it accurately illustrates the researcher's touch and skill in employing these props that develop his study and give them the perfect shape.

3. Method and Tools

3.1 Method

The two researchers used the descriptive method to suit the study's subject.

3.2 Study population and Sample

The study population included PhD students from the Institute of Physical and sports education of some universities in eastern of Algeria, who study in various university years. The study sample was also identified as 15 students selected in a random manner, studying in different institutes.

3.3 Study Tool

The two researchers prepared a codified questionnaire which was distributed to the study sample after confirming its psychometric properties.

The questionnaire was divided into two dimensions:

- dimension of acceptance of the term props (questions from 1 to 7).

- dimension of extent using props in scientific research (questions from 8 to 15).

3.4 Psychometric Properties of Tool

Validity: the questionnaire was presented to specialized professors in order to verify the language integrity of the phrases, the results were very positive.

Reliability: Calculate the reliability of the tool with the Alpha Cronbach method.

Table 1

Alpha Cronbach Coefficient

Alpha de Cronbach	Number of elements
,774	17

Source: SPSS

The above table shows that the value of the alpha-Cronbach coefficient is equal to 0.774, indicating that the study tool has a high reliability.

3.5 Statistical Methods used

Using the Social Science Statistical Package Program SPSS version 26 for more credible results, where the following statistical methods were used: T test for one sample, hypothetical average, arithmetic average, alpha Cronbach and standard deviation

4. Results and discussion

Results of the first question: How extent a PhD student accept the term props in scientific research?

To determine the PhD student's accepting of the term props in scientific research, the arithmetic average and standard deviation of the first dimension of the questionnaire were calculated, the results were as shown in the following tables:

Table 2

Arithmetic Average and Standard Deviation of First Dimension

	N	Average	Standard Deviation	Standard erreur average
Dimension 1	15	15,9333	2,63131	,67940

Source: SPSS

Table 2 shows that the average sample calculation in the first dimension of how extent the PhD student's accepting the term props in scientific research, was 15,9333, with a standard deviation of 2,63131.

Table 3

One sample T test in first dimension

	Value of test = 14					
	t	ddl	Sig. (bilateral)	Average difference	95% Difference Confidence Interval	
					lower	higher
Dimension 1	2,846	14	,013	1,93333	,4762	3,3905

Source: SPSS

We note from the table(3), that the calculated value of T, estimated at 2,846, is significant value at the degree of freedom 14, where these results are extracted on the basis of the hypothetical average and this is based on the estimate ladder and the number of phrases in each dimension, In the first dimension we have 7 phrases, and a triple estimate and so the hypothetical average as a comparison value is 14.

As can be seen from the table, Sig is equal to 0.013, which is less than 0.05, so there is a statistical significance in favor of the sample.

Which means the first hypothesis that is "the PhD student has great acceptance at the term props in scientific research "were realized.

Given that the props in scientific research are a modern and non-circulating term in various fields of research, despite their actual presence with every researcher, Perhaps what explains the PhD student's accepting of the term props in scientific research, is

that he regarded his ambiguity and scientific sense of this term as a research problem to be resolved, and here we intend to look for the meaning of this term and what is its purpose? How does the researcher benefit?

Questions of the first dimension of the questionnaire were intended to elicit a PhD student on the topic of props in scientific research, which makes him relatively receptive to the term to learn more about it. This is confirmed by the results of previous tables (2) & (3).

Results of the second question: How extent of PhD student using props in scientific research?

To determine the extent of PhD student using props in scientific research, the arithmetic average and standard deviation of the second dimension of the questionnaire were calculated, the results were as shown in the following tables:

Table 4

Arithmetic Average and Standard Deviation of second Dimension

	N	Average	standard deviation	Standard erreur average
Dimension2	15	20,0000	4,88438	1,26114

Source: SPSS

Table (04) shows that the average sample calculation in the second dimension of the questionnaire of the PhD student's use props in scientific research is 20,0000, with a standard deviation of 4,88,438.

We note from the table that the calculated value of T, estimated at,000, is insignificant value at the degree of freedom 14, where these results are extracted on the basis of the hypothetical average and this is based on the estimate ladder and the number of phrases in each dimension, in the second dimension we have 10 phrases, and a triple estimate and so the hypothetical average as a comparison value is 20.

As can be seen from the table, Sig is equal to1,000, which is bigger than 0.05, so there is no a statistical significance in favor of the sample. Which means that the second hypothesis that is "the extent of PhD student's using props in scientific research" were realized.

This may be due to the fact that props in scientific research are a vague term that has never been touched upon before, in the absence of sources and references on this subject, the PhD student cannot know how to hire him in his fields of research, While capable of doing so, because the origin source of these props is the imagination, skill and knowledge of the researcher, he is not aware of this, These props are likely to increase the credibility of scientific research and have no specific ratio in it.

A talented researcher can also employ them in his scientific research that requires skills in analysis and understand what is hidden knowledge of how to coordinate and harmonize through these experiences to produce new findings and research that highlight the researcher's personality and competence.

How can a researcher not realize the big importance of this term! since the problem of his study can be triggered by these props, and he can prove or deny a hypothesis by using them.

Table 5

One sample T test in second dimension

	Value of test = 14					
	t	ddl	Sig. (bilateral)	Average difference	95% Difference Confidence Interval	
					lower	higher
Dimension 2	,000	14	1,000	,00000	-2,7049	2,7049

Source: SPSS

The purpose of asking questions of second dimension of questionnaire was to determine the percentage of the doctoral students use of props in scientific research, as confirmed by the results of previous tables (4) & (5).

Table 6

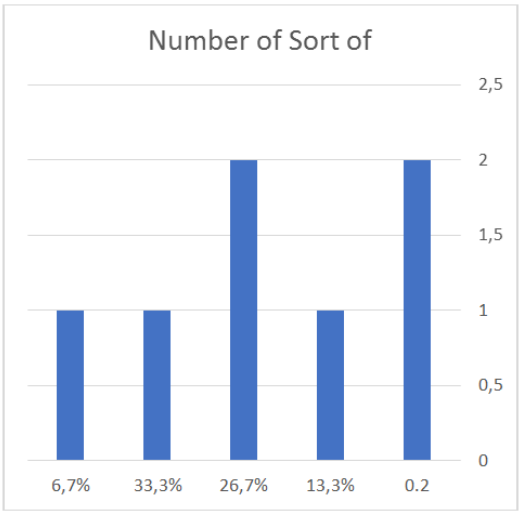
Questions of first dimension of the questionnaire

Questions	Yes	No	Sort of
1- You have knowledge about the term props in scientific research?	46,7%	26,7%	26,7%
2- Prefer research with an enormous amount of sources and references?	66,6%	20%	13,3%
3- National, international or university day events are held on props in scientific research	20%	46,7%	33,3%
4- lessons of professors include the subject of props in the scientific research methodology	20%	53,3%	26,7%
5- Indirect quotation is a touch of the researcher	66,6%	26,7%	6,7%
6- Props are a term traded by postgraduate students in scientific research methodology	53,3%	26,7%	20%
7- Always use on research writing only the sources and references	66,7%	13,3%	20%

Source: by ourselves

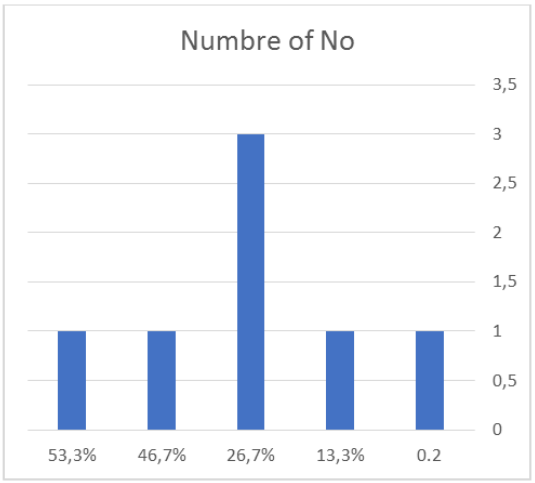
Table 6 represents the percentages of PhD students' responses to questionnaire questions for the first dimension based on the estimate ladder (yes- no- sort of), which states: The extent to which a PhD student accepts the term props in scientific research.

Figure 1



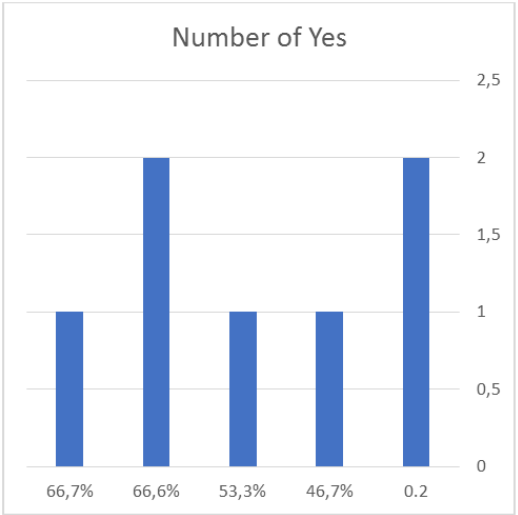
Graphic columns representing the percentages of the "Sort of" discretionary ladder

Figure 2



Graphic columns representing the percentages of the "No" discretionary ladder

Figure 3



Graphic columns representing the percentages of the "Yes" discretionary ladder

Table 7

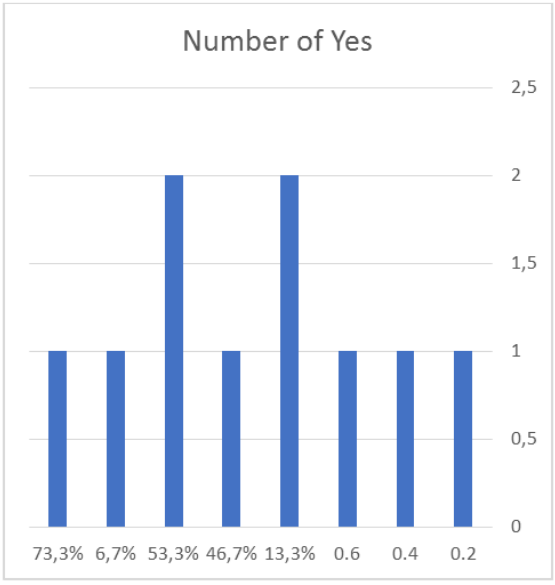
Questions of second dimension of the questionnaire

Questions	Yes	No	Sort of
1- Props are used in scientific studies	53,3%	0%	46,7%
2- You think props are subjected to the searcher's subjectivity	13,3%	33,3%	53,3%
3- You can prepare scientific research based on props without including sources and references significantly	6,7%	46,7%	46,7%
4- Props can be used to comment on previous studies	20%	53,3%	26,7%
5- You think that using props in scientific research has a specific percentage	53,3%	6,7%	40%
6- You think props increase the credibility of scientific research	46,7%	7;6%	46,7%
7- Props should be used to discuss and analyze hypothesis results only	40%	13,3%	46,7%
8- You think a hypothesis can be proven or denied by using props only	13,3%	40%	46,7%
9- When you make a plan to research, you are sure of your ability to use the necessary and appropriate props for your scientific research objectively	73,3%	6,7%	20%
10- Props are used in the formulation of problematic	60%	6;7%	33,3%

Source: by ourselves

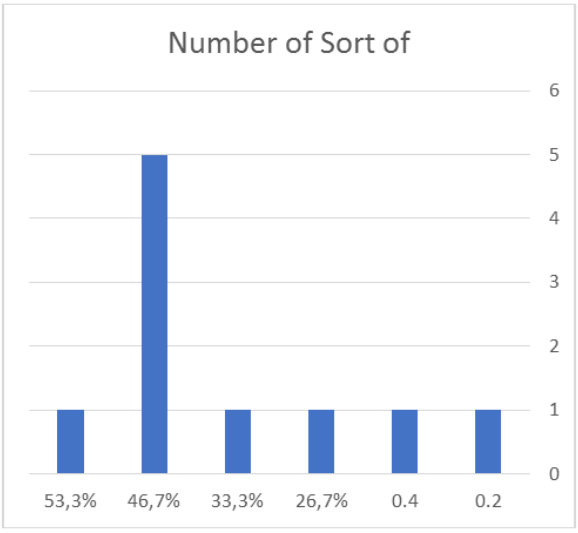
Table 7 represents the percentages of PhD students' responses to questionnaire questions for the second dimension based on the estimate ladder (yes- no- sort of), which states: The extent of PhD student using props in scientific research.

Figure 4



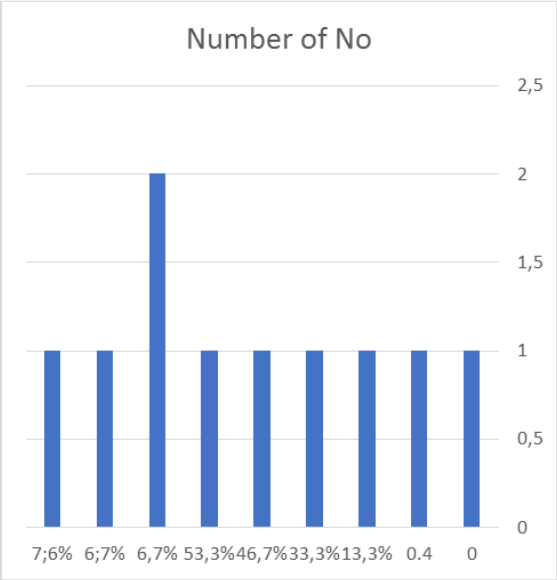
Graphic columns representing the percentages of the "Yes" discretionary ladder

Figure 5



Graphic columns representing the percentages of the «sort of» discretionary ladder

Figure 6



Graphic columns representing the percentages of the "No" discretionary ladder

5. Conclusion

What is striking about this study is the lack of references and sources, all that is written in it is considered to be one of the props of researchers, It should be noted that its use requires with objective scientific honesty of researcher, that's why we viewed it as a hidden pattern in scientific research that many researchers don't realize, We also do not lose sight of some important recommendations on this subject, including:

- Inclusion of props in the matter of scientific research methodology in Algerian universities.

- Organizing conferences, meetings or study days to encourage researchers to pay attention to the topic of props in scientific research.

- Conducting formative courses to teach the researcher how to use props in scientific research.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that he has no conflict of interest

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