

DOI: 10.15276/EJ.04.2025.8
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18139847
UDC: 001.8:378.016:81'42
JEL: A29, O30, D83, I23

IN THE RESEARCH AREA, HOW TO FIND A UNIQUE TITLE FOR A RESEARCH PAPER?

ЯК ЗНАЙТИ УНІКАЛЬНУ НАЗВУ ДЛЯ ДОСЛІДНИЦЬКОЇ РОБОТИ В ГАЛУЗІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ?

Aida Mehrad
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0000-0003-4364-5709
Email: aida@eimt.edu.eu

Gold C. Emenike
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0009-0009-8219-127X
Email: gold@eimt.net

Simon Takyi Hammond
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0009-0001-1976-1905
Email: simon@eimt.net

Mohamed Niroz Mohamed Thawoos
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0000-0003-4924-9942
Email: niroz@eimt.net

Isaac Duah Gyeabour
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0009-0002-2798-4719
Email: isaac@eimt.net

Victor Etu Tanyi
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0009-0008-8676-6686
Email: victoretutanyi@gracehealthltd.com

Hayatullah Hayat
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0009-0003-3705-4707
Email: hayatullah@eimt.net

Elijah U. Akwataghibe
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0009-0006-8261-834X
Email: elijah@eimt.net

Taiwo Fadiora
European Institute of Management and
Technology-EIMT, Zug, Switzerland
ORCID: 0009-0004-0528-154X
Email: taiwofadiora7@gmail.com

Received 17.10.2025

Мехрад А., Мохамед Тавус М.Н., Хаят Х., Еменіке Г.С., Г'єбур І.Д., Акватагіб Е.У., Хаммонд С.Т., Тані В.Е., Фадіора Т. Як знайти унікальну назву для дослідницької роботи в галузі дослідження? Оглядова стаття.
У статті досліджується проблема формування унікальної та релевантної назви наукової статті в умовах стрімкого розвитку науки та технологій. Обґрутовано, що назва дослідження є ключовим елементом академічної комунікації, який відображає зміст, мету та новизну наукової роботи та впливає на її видимість та сприйняття науковою спільнотою. Метою дослідження є аналіз практичних підходів до створення інформативних і змістовних назв у науковому письмі. Запропоновано гібридний підхід, що поєднує традиційні лінгвістичні методи з використанням сучасних цифрових інструментів, зокрема аналізу ключових слів, академічних баз даних та публікаційних трендів. Наголошено на важливості урахування контексту дослідження, вимог наукових спільнот і журналів, а також безперервного професійного розвитку дослідників. Зроблено висновок, що створення ефективної назви є поєднанням творчості, точності та академічної доцільноти.

Ключові слова: дослідження, тема, розробка досліджень, академічне письмо, наукова комунікація

Mehrad A., Mohamed Thawoos M.N., Hayat H., Emenike G.C., Gyeabour I.D., Akwataghibe E.U., Hammond S.T., Tanyi V.E., Fadiora T. In the Research Area, How to Find a Unique Title for a Research Paper? Review article.

The article examines the problem of forming a unique and relevant title for a scientific article in the context of rapid development of science and technology. It is argued that the title of a study is a key element of academic communication, reflecting the content, purpose, and novelty of scientific work and influencing its visibility and perception by the scientific community. The aim of the study is to analyze practical approaches to creating informative and meaningful titles in scientific writing. A hybrid approach is proposed, combining traditional linguistic methods with the use of modern digital tools, in particular keyword analysis, academic databases, and publication trends. The importance of taking into account the context of the research, the requirements of scientific communities and journals, as well as the continuous professional development of researchers is emphasized. It is concluded that creating an effective title is a combination of creativity, accuracy, and academic expediency.

Keywords: research, topic, research development, academic writing, scholarly communication

Having a broad understanding of the history of research and investigations is essential for scholars and researchers in their quest for novel and timely topics for their studies. Many encounter hurdles while searching for appropriate, original subjects, especially when embarking on research for their degree. By delving into a specific topic through a trusted academic database, researchers can evaluate the uniqueness of their selected subject. Scrutinizing abstracts from pertinent studies allows them to uncover critical themes, methodologies, and findings within existing literature. This analytical process sharpens their focus and hones their research questions, empowering them to fill gaps in the ongoing dialogue of knowledge. According to Creswell and Creswell (2018), executing a thorough literature review is a vital step in sculpting a well-defined and innovative research problem. This meticulous work ensures that the study adds meaningful contributions to the academic field.

Furthermore, differentiating between well-explored and under-researched topics enables scholars to sidestep redundancy and amplify the originality of their contributions. Crafting a unique research title demands a blend of creativity and a comprehensive grasp of the academic landscape. Such a title is not merely a label; it serves as an

invitation, capturing the interest of fellow researchers and readers, compelling them to engage with the study and weave it into future academic narratives.

By synthesizing prevailing trends, pinpointing conceptual intersections, and identifying domains that have yet to be thoroughly investigated, researchers can generate titles that vividly articulate the focus and importance of their inquiries (Hart & Turk, 2019). Thus, the art of developing a distinctive research title transcends mere wording; it is an intellectual pursuit that marries curiosity with scholarly rigor, guiding readers toward a clear and compelling understanding of the study's intent and originality.

Moreover, this study aims to present practical strategies and insights gathered from various researchers, who recognize that selecting a unique topic can be advantageous for both their own work and future investigations. As research and scientific inquiry continue to evolve, the generation of fresh ideas and theories becomes invaluable, supporting all individuals engaged in different research fields, whether directly or indirectly. In this spirit, diverse perspectives and methodologies will be articulated in clear and accessible language.

Analysis of recent researches and publications

The primary objective of this literature review is to examine the existing research on how scholars identify novel gaps and develop distinctive titles or themes for their academic papers and theses. By integrating fundamental approaches, emerging trends, and insightful recommendations from previous studies, this review aims to illuminate the path for future researchers, educators, and scholars. It seeks to provide clear insights and practical guidance that empowers them to create distinctive and impactful research titles that stand out in their respective fields (Baako, 2022; Xiao & Watson, 2019a).

In this review, we will consider various techniques and strategies that investigators use to expand the boundaries of scientific knowledge within their fields. It will explore the factors, reasoning, and creative methods involved in crafting concise research titles that accurately represent one's work. Additionally, we will discuss the contribution of multidisciplinary approaches and new technologies in generating innovative research questions and unique titles (Haloui & Moulay, 2024).

The review will examine how effective research titles can influence citation rates, readership, and overall scholarly impact (Tahamtan et al., 2016). It is noteworthy to investigate the effects of cultural and linguistic diversity on title generation across different academic disciplines and geographic regions. Furthermore, the review will address ethical considerations and effective strategies for developing research titles that accurately reflect content without being sensational or misleading (Dempster et al., 2022).

We will also track the changes in research title norms over time, particularly how digital publishing and online databases have affected the length, structure, and use of keywords in article titles (Pranckuté, 2021). Lastly, we will consider the trade-off between specificity and broad appeal in title development, examining how researchers can create titles that are both widely appealing and representative of their work. Moreover, the review will explore the influence of collaboration and peer feedback on refining research titles, highlighting how input from colleagues and supervisors can enhance title quality and impact (Wei & Liu, 2024). Guidelines for crafting effective research titles presented in Figure 1. Below, each step of the guidelines for crafting a unique topic has been explained comprehensively.

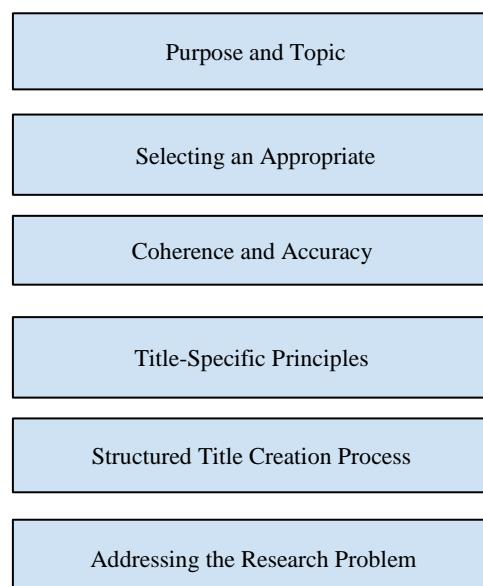


Figure 1. Research Topic Crafting Guideline
Source: authors' own elaboration

The main part

1. Defining the Purpose and Topic.

The foundation of scholarly research rests upon five essential principles that guide researchers through the intricate landscape of inquiry. These principles encompass a clear definition of the study's purpose and topic, a thoughtful selection of a research methodology (American Psychological Association, 2020), the practical application of the chosen method, and a steadfast commitment to ensuring data accuracy (Committee on Publication Ethics, 2017).

At the heart of the research process lies the act of defining purpose and topic, serving as a guiding beacon for researchers embarking on their academic journey. A well-articulated purpose not only sharpens focus but also illuminates the path toward investigating a significant issue within the research domain (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). An incisively defined purpose captivates and directs the research, fostering a sense of clarity and precision that is vital for producing meaningful and impactful findings.

2. Selecting an Appropriate Research Methodology.

Choosing the correct research methodology is a critical step for researchers, as it involves providing a compelling rationale for selecting a specific approach – be it qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods. This justification must clearly articulate how the chosen method aligns with the research questions and serves as a robust framework for deriving meaningful insights. Furthermore, it should demonstrate the method's capacity to uphold scientific validity, ensuring that the findings are credible and reliable (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 2010; Creswell & Creswell, 2018). By thoughtfully navigating this process, researchers can illuminate their path toward compelling and trustworthy conclusions.

3. Ensuring Coherence and Accuracy.

Achieving coherence in writing and argumentation is a cornerstone of scholarly articles that cannot be overlooked. Research papers must weave together elegantly structured sentences and seamlessly connected paragraphs, employing logical transitions that guide the reader's journey through the narrative. This coherence acts as a roadmap, illuminating the logical progression of ideas and ensuring that arguments unfold systematically, with each paragraph building upon the last, ultimately bolstering the study's conclusions.

Moreover, the accuracy of data verification is a crucial safeguard against pitfalls that could undermine the integrity of a study. This meticulous process encompasses three key pillars: (a) reliance on current data – drawing exclusively from information published within the past five years to reflect the most up-to-date knowledge, (b) ensuring data authenticity – sourcing information from reputable, credible outlets that stand the test of scrutiny, and (c) maintaining process transparency – openly detailing every step of data collection procedures to foster trust (Committee on Publication Ethics, 2017).

Furthermore, upholding reliability in academic writing demands an unwavering dedication to precision, evidence-based assertions, and ethical rigor. The careful choice of language, the support of claims with robust evidence, and a steadfast commitment to truth and objectivity together establish a strong foundation of credibility within the academic community. This meticulous approach ensures that research not only meets the highest standards of excellence but also contributes meaningfully to the ever-expanding realm of scholarly knowledge (Steneck, 2007; American Psychological Association, 2020).

4. Title-Specific Principles.

Effective research paper titles act as the vibrant gateway to scholarly discourse, requiring a precise alignment of clarity and conciseness to convey the essence of the research topic. They should carefully avoid unnecessary jargon unless that language is specific to the field and universally recognized (Hartley, 2008; American Psychological Association, 2020). A compelling title reflects a genuine sense of curiosity and enthusiasm for research, as this passion often infuses the work with an engaging quality that captures the reader's attention. To craft a successful title, researchers must skillfully pinpoint gaps within the existing body of literature, illuminating overlooked perspectives and contributing fresh insights to the academic dialogue (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Relevance and specificity play crucial roles in title creation. This involves weaving in distinctive variables, populations, or contextual frameworks that not only accurately encapsulate the study's scope but also offer innovative analytical viewpoints (Jamali & Nikzad, 2011). By ensuring contemporary relevance, research topics can connect deeply with current trends and practices, enhancing both their significance and applicability in the real world (Kumar, 2019). Furthermore, precision requires a focused specificity that addresses nuances within broader fields, thereby maintaining clarity and research ability. Ideally, impactful titles should be succinct, generally ranging from 10 to 15 words (Paiva et al., 2012; Subotic & Mukherjee, 2014).

The title's originality and creativity, as evidenced by captivating phrasing and strategic metaphorical language, particularly in qualitative or interdisciplinary studies, distinguish scholarly work from the vast sea of existing literature and leave a memorable impression on target audiences. Research by Aksa et al. (2025), Arkhypov et al. (2020), and Mehrad and Zangeneh (2023) showcases the introduction of innovative ideas and methodologies. These studies may employ unique structural approaches that offer valuable pathways for future research exploration.

5. Structured Title Creation Process.

A research paper title is more than just a label; it is a crucial gateway that encapsulates the essence of a research project and attracts the appropriate readership. The title serves as the initial point of interaction between the study

and its audience, establishing a connection that can either spark curiosity or be overlooked. As highlighted by Wordvice (2013), a compelling title not only reflects the central purpose of the study but also captivates the reader's attention with engaging elements. Effective academic communication relies on striking a careful balance between informative content and human interest, with clarity and precision being indispensable.

At the beginning of their journey, researchers should meticulously contemplate fundamental questions that define their study – its aims, objectives, methods of data collection, the subjects involved, and the anticipated discoveries or conclusions (Wordvice, 2024). This introspective process is vital for pinpointing the most salient aspects that should be included in the title, ensuring it authentically conveys the study's core content. The uniqueness of a topic can be significantly enhanced through its substantive value, conceptual framework, and careful consideration of methodology. When researchers choose topics that resonate with their personal passions, they amplify the potential for engagement and originality. While this task may seem straightforward, it often requires revisiting various areas that have intrigued them throughout their academic pursuits. For those still seeking a clear focal point, inspiration can be drawn from personal experiences, discussions with colleagues, literature reviews, or knowledge gained from seminars, all of which can aid in crafting a unique research identity. Merging personal insights with secondary data not only strengthens the originality of the work but also distinguishes it from the crowd; while imitation breeds sameness, true originality inspires novel perspectives.

Familiarity with diverse research methodologies also plays a crucial role in the creation of a distinctive topic. Undertaking systematic reviews or meta-analyses of related studies broadens the researcher's scope of knowledge, while delving into conceptual frameworks, primary sources, and foundational texts can inspire fresh ideas, paving the way for the development of an original research topic.

When seeking an innovative research topic, it is essential to consider its incremental contribution to the field. The relative significance of a topic usually indicates its potential interest, although what is considered "interesting" can vary significantly among audiences. Generally, engaging topics require a sense of novelty, unique perspectives, and the capacity to advance ideas beyond narrow contexts (Shugan, 2003).

Several key factors should guide the selection of both a research topic and its title. A well-crafted title must be precise, allowing readers to immediately grasp the focus of the paper before delving into its contents. Including relevant keywords enhances discoverability through academic databases and literature searches. The title should reflect key aspects of the research, such as objectives, methodology, and anticipated outcomes, while skillfully omitting irrelevant details. When necessary, subtitles can enhance understanding by providing additional context or clarification.

In conclusion, these guiding principles set the foundation for constructing a comprehensive research title. While achieving perfection is not imperative, an effective title should faithfully reflect the researcher's ideas, address the problems being investigated, and propose potential solutions.

The process of creating a robust research paper title involves a careful, step-by-step method to ensure it is accurate, engaging, and highly searchable. Researchers should start by addressing pivotal questions regarding the study's focus, methods, subjects, and findings, clearly defining the core elements they wish to present. From these insights, they can identify three to eight key terms likely to be used by fellow researchers during database searches.

The next step is to draft a preliminary title – a complete, descriptive sentence that incorporates the chosen keywords, even if it initially appears lengthy. This working title must then be refined by eliminating unnecessary words, simplifying phrases, and retaining only the most essential information (How to Craft a Compelling Proposal, 2015). Finally, the title should be polished by omitting minor details – such as exact sample sizes or less critical methods – while ensuring that the main subject, research action, and key findings remain distinctly clear. The goal is to craft a concise title of around 16 words or fewer, positioning impactful keywords at both the beginning and end to maximize clarity, accuracy, and discoverability, ultimately appealing to the target audience.

6. Addressing the Research Problem.

Another dimension in making a title unique is to make sure it addresses a problem statement of the research. A research problem in a thesis is an identified concern or need within existing knowledge that your study seeks to address; thus, it constitutes the premise on which the entire research project is based. Unlike a topic of general interest, it must be precisely defined to guide research. This statement of the question does several things: it tells us (and anybody who later reads this article) what we do not know, or that existing knowledge is in disarray, and why filling in this gap matters for advancing theory or solving problems (McCombes, 2022).

The construction of a research problem is not simply the identification of an area to be researched; it requires indicating the originality of the intended investigation by identifying new information or knowledge that is not yet available in print. Such lucidity goes towards shaping methodological options and guiding data collection strategies, as well as positing the significance of the study to academic readers and stakeholders. As such, a clearly defined research problem serves as both a compass for researchers and an argument for the significance of their inquiry. Perception of these dimensions is crucial to the successful detection of relevant problems in any proposed thesis topic or title.

An essential question in problem definition is to separate a general topic from its particulars. While topics may be general areas of interest, problems must be specific and manageable within the scope of a thesis project. Such specificity necessitates that investigators rely on the published literature to identify inconsistencies in previous research or gaps that their studies will help fill. Some possible starting points for defining the research question

include considering whether the last research has neglected specific populations, variables, or yielded mixed results. Without this focus, research is in danger of replicating. However, if replicating research outcomes is a concern due to the chosen title, a researcher can improve this by extending the scope of the research. This is likely to make a valuable contribution to the body of knowledge. This can be achieved by using a different population and location, as well as a distinct research methodology.

Replications are also challenging (Stewart, 2002), although well-conceived replication and extension studies can be excellent contributions.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY.

This study employs a dynamic and mixed qualitative research methodology, incorporating a range of strategies to elucidate the complexities of the problem at hand. At its core, the investigation merges theoretical exploration with practical analysis. The theoretical component examines the rich landscape of existing research and scholarly conventions, breaking down linguistic nuances and stylistic patterns to understand how titles have historically been crafted and evaluated. In contrast, the practical component immerses itself in real-world examples, analyzing published titles using digital tools that measure their impact, while engaging in discussions with experienced experts to uncover the secrets of effective title creation.

To navigate this multifaceted process, the research unfolds across four key phases. The first phase, Literature Review, involves a comprehensive exploration of previous studies, style guides, and editorial policies, summarizing key insights to reveal the established conventions and theories governing the art of title writing. Content Analysis: In this engaging component, the researcher conducts a detailed examination of a wide range of academic paper titles across various disciplines. Here, researchers identify prevailing patterns, stylistic trends, and successful strategies that contribute to effective title construction. Digital Tool Application: This innovative segment explores the use of contemporary digital tools – such as keyword analyzers, AI writing aids, and search engine data – to empower researchers in selecting impactful words and structures, thereby enhancing the discoverability and effectiveness of their titles. Expert Engagement: In this critical phase, researchers reach out to a network of accomplished academics, editors, and peers to gather insights through interviews and discussions. This collaborative effort aims to bridge theoretical knowledge with real-world experience, providing invaluable feedback on what elevates a title to its full potential and what pitfalls may diminish its effectiveness. Through this carefully structured approach, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of title creation, combining the wisdom of the past with the innovations of the present.

Results.

This study's results indicate that creating a relevant, satisfying, and unique research title is complex and requires systematic investigation, in-depth analysis, and creative reconstruction. Several strategies and patterns emerged from the effective manipulation of literature among those who successfully identified unique research areas.

The first significant finding shows that scholars who actively engage with existing academic databases and critically examine abstracts have more opportunities to identify common themes, recognize methodological trends, and detect gaps in their field. This practice enhances their understanding of the academic landscape and their ability to create titles that offer unique perspectives on ongoing discussions (José de Oliveira et al., 2019).

Secondly, the method of filtering saturated and underexplored topics plays a crucial role in title formulation. Researchers who have previously undergone scrutiny systematically demonstrate a greater ability to uncover under-researched topics. This skill supports the idea that originality is nurtured through titles that address emerging issues or neglected aspects within a specific area. Participants emphasized that creativity should be balanced with academic rigor; titles that are too general or overly complex may undermine the overall quality of the research (Weißen, T. et al., 2020).

Another important finding pertains to the functions of concept formation. Interdisciplinary connections can (1) stimulate creative title generation by enabling researchers to link ideas from different fields (Stremersch, 2024) and (2) provide them with a fresh set of ideas to explore. This interdisciplinary interaction allows researchers to delve deeper into their subject area and comprehend its broader context, leading to the development of new research questions. The results further suggest that researchers who employ reflective and iterative approaches – returning to their initial titles as new literature and theoretical advancements emerge – tend to refine their titles over time (Arnold & Bell, 2001; Ellsworth, 1977).

Finally, the investigation revealed that researchers who view title development as a strategic and reflective activity, rather than merely a linguistic exercise, are more successful in achieving coherence among their research questions, objectives, and reporting (Spalding & Wilson, 2002). Their titles succinctly convey the primary focus of the study and clearly indicate their academic significance and contribution to knowledge. Overall, the study suggests that creating an original title involves analysis and creativity, often requiring the exploration of overlooked areas as a means of developing a thoughtful and methodologically sound research approach (Pile & Thrift, 1995). This process should reflect a commitment to intellectual innovation.

Discussion.

This study suggests that crafting an innovative title for a research study is not merely a surface-level or semantic task, but one that requires intellectual effort, creative thinking, and a deep appreciation for the primary literature. As noted in the introduction, creating a unique title begins by defining the context and research history of one's field. This is the sensibility that allows scholars to spot mature lines of research and recognize new topics begging

for more in-depth analysis. Consistent with Creswell & Creswell (2018), the discourse emphasizes that a systematic literature review forms part of the originality, enabling researchers to find substantial lacunae and assemble research titles in which novelty is combined with scholarly relevance.

We found evidence to show that academics who search the literature systematically have a higher ability to make clear distinctions between repetitive topics and original lines of inquiry. This is consistent with the notion that converging current patterns and novel conceptual conjunctions facilitate intellectual creation (Hart & Turk, 2019). By critically engaging with abstracts and methodological summaries, researchers can identify the direction of studies in progress and write titles that add to rather than duplicate the existing academic conversation. This dialectic process not only focuses the research but also raises its contribution.

It also serves as a reminder that creativity cannot come at the expense of scholarly rigor – the title of a research and its shape as an interpretative medium for readers. The research title is the first key to greet the reader by introducing him/her to the reasons, dimensions, and relevance of a study. Therefore, striking a balance between originality and clarity is crucial for effectively conveying the study's content through its title. However, overly general or unclear titles may mask the focus of the study, whereas overly technical terms may reduce accessibility. Being able to strike this balance between these two scholarly requirements is the mark of a rigorous and accessible educational communication (Rudd, 2022).

Another significant point that the study raises is the importance of cross-sector reflection. By examining concepts, theories, and methods in similar disciplines to derive new structural models, game titles full of novelty and appeal are obtained. Interdisciplinary questions: Among the benefits of such a broad, interdisciplinary approach is that it facilitates intellectual diversity and prompts scholars to pose their own questions in ways that cut across conventionally drawn disciplinary lines. This approach has a positive impact on both academic discourse and the transfer of innovative theoretical and practical knowledge (Brent, 2011).

Finally, the conversation draws attention to the evolving and iterative nature of title development. As investigators move through data collection, analysis, and interpretation, their conceptualization of the research topic typically becomes more refined (Bergman, 2002). Revising and honing the title through these stages will help with coherence between the study's objectives and its eventual effects. The title is a precise reflective statement of what we have been through and not a mechanical label coined right from the beginning.

Ultimately, writing a creative research title is part art and part science, requiring intellectual creativity as well as discipline to rationalize one's choice of topic, existing literature, and the relationship with the dissertation chapters that will follow (Mauch & Park, 2003; Hart & Turk, 2018). It bridges the gap between curiosity and scholarly output, enabling authors to articulate their academic inquiry through a clear, innovative argument.

LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Considering the insights and recommendations from this literature review, which focused on identifying distinctive research titles, researchers would greatly benefit from sharing quantitative data gathered from diverse potential candidates embarking on their research journeys. This invaluable data could illuminate the challenges these aspiring researchers encounter in their quest for fitting titles, as well as the levels of support and guidance they receive from their supervisors.

While the established research paper guidelines offer a thorough framework for crafting robust and responsible articles, they are not without their shortcomings. These guidelines often present an idealized vision of the research process, neglecting practical realities such as temporal constraints, resource limitations, and budgetary pressures that can emerge at any stage of research. Additionally, the guidelines may not seamlessly apply across all academic disciplines, given the wide range of methodological requirements and evidentiary standards that differ significantly among fields. It is also assumed that researchers have unfettered access to extensive databases, cutting-edge research tools, and a wealth of resources. This assumption overlooks the stark reality faced by many in under-resourced institutions. This limited access can pose significant obstacles for emerging researchers and those operating in developing research environments.

To enhance the effective implementation of these research principles, several actionable suggestions should be considered. Academic institutions should establish comprehensive guidance systems to equip researchers with essential training, resources, and mentorship. This support is particularly crucial for early-career scholars who may find themselves navigating the complexities of research for the first time. Furthermore, these principles should be tailored into discipline-specific adaptations that acknowledge and cater to the unique needs of scholars in various fields. Institutions should prioritize investments in making research resources more accessible – such as creating digital libraries and offering methodological training programs – so that all researchers, regardless of their institutional affiliations, can aspire to meet and exceed these standards. Finally, a system of periodic assessment and revision of these standards must be put in place to ensure their continued relevance amidst the ever-evolving landscape of research methodologies and expectations.

Constraints are primarily about "what not to do" (pictured). So, what should one do to construct a great title? What are the hallmarks of an effective research title? One should aim for scientific accuracy, interpretability, and proper emphasis, applying these three qualities with the intended audience in mind. Empirical studies suggest that articles with more readable, succinct titles tend to receive more citations, presumably because they are easier to process and more engaging for a broad audience (Letchford et al., 2015). An accurate and accessible title for an expert immunologist may be information-dense and use consensus nomenclature for T cell phenotypes; however,

a physics student interested in biology may find the title difficult to interpret, regardless of how accurate it is. Using community-agreed nomenclature (e.g., IUIS/IMGT standards for CD markers and T-cell receptors) helps maximize both precision and cross-field interpretability (IUIS Nomenclature Sub-Committees, n.d.).

Researchers should consider the target audience's scientific knowledge and what the title needs to convey to determine whether to engage with the paper. For instance, in preclinical animal studies, transparency frameworks recommend explicit reporting of species, strain, or sex, and often justify including the model in the title (e.g., "in mice" or "in macaques") for clarity and reproducibility (Percie du Sert et al., 2020). In diagnostics or therapeutics, the title may need to specify the disease, sample type, or whether the biological material or species is "human" or "humanized." In the field of diagnostic accuracy research, reporting standards require the title (or abstract) to identify the study as a diagnostic accuracy study and name the index test and target condition (Cohen et al., 2016). Similarly, in clinical trials or systematic reviews, guidelines demand that the design (e.g., "randomized trial," "systematic review") be declared in the title to signal the main contribution (Schulz et al., 2010).

In economics, management, and related social sciences, comparable transparency principles apply. Titles are expected to identify the methodological approach or empirical basis - for instance, "a panel data analysis," "a cross-country comparison," or "a systematic literature review" - which immediately orients the reader regarding the evidential grounding of the study (Aguinis et al., 2018). Including such designators helps position the work within its research tradition and assists in indexing systems in retrieving the paper for the appropriate scholarly community (Fisch & Block, 2018).

Moreover, because managerial and economic phenomena are often context-dependent, specifying the sector, country, or temporal frame in the title improves interpretability and external validity. For example, indicating "in emerging markets," "in family-owned SMEs," or "during the COVID-19 pandemic" signals the boundaries of inference and enhances policy relevance (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, & Podsakoff, 2016). Titles that obscure context risk misinterpretation or overgeneralization, while context-rich titles facilitate cumulative theory building and meta-analytic integration (Cvetkoska & Eftimov, 2021).

Finally, in applied management research, a clear indication of the level of analysis – such as "firm-level determinants," "team-level dynamics," or "individual-level perceptions" – enables readers to align theoretical lenses with analytical scope (Davidsson & Wiklund, 2001). As in biomedical reporting, methodological and contextual transparency in titles functions as a signal of academic rigor, improving discoverability, replicability, and citation impact.

Proper emphasis is an often underappreciated yet crucial feature of a strong title. It should indicate whether the work primarily (a) demonstrates improved performance, (b) describes a new method, (c) validates a technology, (d) elucidates a mechanism, or (e) reports a new application. Reporting guidelines formalize this practice: titles are expected to flag the study type (e.g., "randomized trial", "diagnostic accuracy", "systematic review"), thereby orienting readers to the main thrust without resorting to the abstract (Schulz et al., 2010). A strong title thus implicitly conveys the proper emphasis of the work, ensuring that readers do not have to consult the abstract to discern the focus. Empirical bibliometric evidence supports that more concise, result-oriented titles generally attract greater attention (Letchford et al., 2015; Tips for constructing an effective title, 2022).

Conclusions

Crafting a distinctive and impactful title for a research paper is an essential part of academic writing and scholarly communication. A well-designed title must strike a delicate balance between clarity, specificity, and creativity, encapsulating the core of the research while simultaneously captivating the reader's imagination. Researchers need to thoughtfully consider their target audience and the conventions that govern their particular field, as different disciplines often have unique expectations regarding the structure and substance of titles.

The journey of creating a compelling title frequently involves numerous rounds of brainstorming and refinement, with invaluable insights gleaned from colleagues, co-authors, and mentors. Effective titles often embrace dynamic verbs, succinct phrasing, and thought-provoking ideas that pique readers' curiosity while accurately portraying the study's focus, objectives, methodology, and anticipated findings. Strategic selection of keywords enhances the visibility of research in digital databases and search engines, ensuring that significant terms not included in the main title are thoughtfully integrated to maximize exposure. This might include the clever use of synonyms for crucial terms – for instance, substituting "typeface" for "font", which not only bolsters searchability but also broadens audience engagement.

Achieving a balance between clarity and intrigue is paramount. A title must faithfully represent the essence of the research while being compelling enough to draw attention and prompt readers to explore the study further. Collaborative efforts in title creation, incorporating diverse perspectives, often yield more robust and effective outcomes. Researchers should remain attuned to the evolving trends and best practices in their disciplines, adjusting their strategies as needed to ensure ongoing relevance.

The importance of a research title can be likened to an "elevator pitch": just as professionals have a fleeting moment to leave a lasting impression, a title offers a brief yet crucial opportunity to convey the significance and value of a study. A carefully considered title can dramatically influence initial impressions, citation rates, reader engagement, and the overall impact of the research. Mastering the art and science of title creation not only ensures accurate representation of the research but also enhances its potential for academic visibility and contribution to the advancement of knowledge.

In conclusion, developing an effective research paper title demands a deliberate focus on conciseness, coherence, clarity, and relevance. A strong title should convey the study's scope and contributions, reflect scholarly rigor, and amplify discoverability. By weaving together creativity with meticulous methodological thought and audience awareness, researchers can craft titles that resonate, engage, and enhance their scholarly impact.

Acknowledgment

A sincere acknowledgment to the European Institute of Management and Technology (EIMT) for their support. Their assistance has had a significant impact and is truly appreciated.

Abstract

In the rapidly evolving landscape of research and technological innovation, crafting a distinctive and suitable title for a research paper has become an increasingly challenging task for scholars. A well-crafted title is more than just a label; it is the first point of engagement between a study and its potential readers, capturing the essence, purpose, and originality of the research. As academic competition intensifies and interdisciplinary studies expand, researchers must adopt innovative strategies to develop titles that not only capture attention but also convey precise meaning and relevance. This study aims to explore practical approaches for creating distinctive and informative titles in academic writing.

Drawing on previous research, practical experiences, and theoretical insights, the authors propose a hybrid approach that combines traditional methods of title development with modern analytical and digital tools. This includes examining academic databases, conducting keyword analysis, and studying publication trends across various disciplines. By synthesizing conventional linguistic patterns with emerging research trends, this paper demonstrates how scholars can craft titles that achieve a balance between creativity and academic rigor.

The researchers emphasize the importance of contextual awareness, understanding the expectations of specific research communities and publication platforms, to ensure that titles align with disciplinary norms and global academic communication standards. The study also highlights the significance of continuous learning and adaptation in the title selection process. Researchers are encouraged to engage with updated scientific resources, attend academic workshops and webinars, and seek constructive feedback from peers and supervisors. Such collaborative and reflective practices can enhance the quality of research titles and contribute to the broader development of scholarly communication skills. Moreover, by staying informed about evolving research trends and emerging terminologies, scholars can ensure that their titles remain relevant and accessible to international audiences.

Ultimately, this research underscores that crafting a unique research paper title is both an intellectual and creative endeavor. It requires a balance of originality, precision, and relevance – factors that collectively determine the impact and discoverability of academic work. The proposed framework offers practical insights and strategies for both novice and experienced researchers, allowing them to navigate the complexities of scholarly publishing in an era characterized by rapid information growth and technological advancements. Through this integrative approach, the study aims to make a meaningful contribution to the ongoing dialogue on improving academic writing practices and enhancing the visibility and impact of scholarly research.

Список літератури:

1. Aguinis, H., Ramani, R.S., & Alabduljader, N. (2018). What you see is what you get? Enhancing methodological transparency in management research. *Academy of Management Annals*, 12(1), 83-110. DOI: 10.5465/annals.2016.0011.
2. Aksas, Z., Admane, M., & Admane, M. (2025). The impact of lean management on operational performance in Algeria's agroalimentary sector. *European Journal of Management Issues*, 33(3), 146-158. DOI: 10.15421/192513.
3. American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed.). American Psychological Association.
4. Arkhypov, I.O., Krupskyi, O.P., Velykodnyi, D.O., & Filatov, S.V. (2020, November). Methodology of using mobile apps with augmented reality in students' vocational preparation process for transport industry. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*. Retrieved from: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/363145879.pdf>.
5. Arnold, E., & Bell, M. (2001). Some new ideas about research for development. In *Partnerships at the leading edge: A Danish vision for knowledge, research and development* (pp. 279-319). Retrieved from: <https://future-agricultures.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf-archive/Some%20New%20Ideas.pdf>.
6. Baako, I., Alhassan, H., & Gidisu, P. (2022). Understanding and spotting research gaps through a systematic literature review. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, 6(3), 549-554.

7. Bergman, M.M. (2002). Reliability and validity in interpretative research during the conceptualization of the research topic and data collection. *Sozialer Sinn*, 3(2), 317-332. DOI: 10.1515/sosi-2002-0208.
8. Brent, D. (2011). Transfer, transformation, and rhetorical knowledge: Insights from transfer theory. *Journal of Business and Technical Communication*, 25(4), 396–420. DOI: 10.1177/1050651911410951.
9. Cohen, J.F., Korevaar, D.A., Altman, D.G., Bruns, D.E., Gatsonis, C.A., Hoot, L., Irwig, L., Levine, D., Reitsma, J.B., de Vet, H. C. W., & Bossuyt, P. M.M. (2016). STARD 2015 guidelines for reporting diagnostic accuracy studies: Explanation and elaboration. *BMJ Open*, 6(11), e012799. DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012799.
10. Committee on Publication Ethics. (2017). Guidelines for publication ethics. <https://publicationethics.org>
11. Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
12. Cvetkoska, V., & Eftimov, L. (2021). Bibliometric analysis for performance measurement in business, management and accounting subject area. *Journal of Engineering Management and Competitiveness*, 11(1), 51-63. DOI: 10.5937/jemc2101051c.
13. Davidsson, P., & Wiklund, J. (2001). Levels of analysis in entrepreneurship research: Current research practice and suggestions for the future. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 25(4), 81-100. DOI: 10.1177/104225870102500406.
14. Dempster, G., Sutherland, G., & Keogh, L. (2022). Scientific research in news media: A case study of misrepresentation, sensationalism and harmful recommendations. *Journal of Science Communication*, 21(1), A06. DOI: 10.22323/2.21010206.
15. Ellsworth, P.C. (1977). From abstract ideas to concrete instances: Some guidelines for choosing natural research settings. *American Psychologist*, 32(8), 604. Retrieved from: <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0003-066X.32.8.604>.
16. Fisch, C., & Block, J.H. (2018). Six tips for your (systematic) literature review in business and management research. *Management Review Quarterly*, 68(2), 103-106. DOI: 10.1007/s11301-018-0142-x.
17. Grewal, D., & Levy, M. (2007). Retailing research: Past, present, and future. *Journal of Retailing*, 83(4), 447-464. DOI: 10.1016/j.jretai.2007.09.003.
18. Haloui, K., & Moulay, T. S. (2024). Identifying the research gap in academic studies: A methodological approach. *المجلة الأكاديمية للبحوث القانونية والسياسية*, 743. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52126/2238-008-002-037>.
19. Hart, C., & Turk, R. (2019). Doing a literature review: Releasing the research imagination (2nd ed.). The Cognitive Psychology Bulletin, 1(4), 57.1–57. DOI: 10.53841/bpscog.2019.1.4.57.
20. Hartley, J. (2008). Academic writing and publishing: A practical handbook. Routledge.
21. How to craft a compelling proposal. (2015). *The Major Gifts Report*, 17(8), 1–1. DOI: 10.1002/mgr.30179.
22. IUIS Nomenclature Sub-Committees. (n.d.). Resources for consensus immunological nomenclature (CD, T-cell receptor/immunoglobulin). Retrieved from: <https://iuis.org/committees/nom/nomenclature-sub-committees>.
23. Jamali, H. R., & Nikzad, M. (2011). Article title type and its relation with the number of downloads and citations. *Scientometrics*, 88(2), 653-661. DOI: 10.1007/s11192-011-0412-z.
24. José de Oliveira, O., Francisco da Silva, F., Juliani, F., César Ferreira Motta Barbosa, L., & Vieira Nunhes, T. (2019). Bibliometric method for mapping the state-of-the-art and identifying research gaps and trends in literature: An essential instrument to support the development of scientific projects. In *Scientometrics: Recent advances*. DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.85856.
25. Kumar, R. (2019). Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners (5th ed.). Sage Publications. Retrieved from: <https://www.torrossa.com/en/resources/an/5018508>.
26. Letchford, A., Moat, H. S., & Preis, T. (2015). The advantage of short paper titles. *Royal Society Open Science*, 2(8), 150266. DOI: 10.1098/rsos.150266.
27. Mauch, J., & Park, N. (2003). Guide to the successful thesis and dissertation: A handbook for students and faculty. CRC Press. DOI: 10.1201/9781482293081.
28. McCombes, S. (2022). How to write a research problem. Retrieved from: <https://www.scribbr.com>.
29. Mehrad, A., & Zangeneh, M.H.T. (2023). Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and global economic circumstance. *Journal of Social Science Research*, 19, 41-47. DOI: 10.24297/jssr.v19i.9384.
30. Paiva, C. E., Lima, J. P. da S. N., & Paiva, B. S. R. (2012). Articles with short titles describing the results are cited more often. *Clinics*, 67(5), 509–513. DOI: 10.6061/clinics/2012(05)17.
31. Percie du Sert, N., Hurst, V., Ahluwalia, A., Alam, S., Avey, M. T., Baker, M., ... Würbel, H. (2020). The ARRIVE guidelines 2.0: Updated guidelines for reporting animal research. *PLOS Biology*, 18(7), e3000410. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.3000410.
32. Pile, S., & Thrift, N. (1995). Mapping the subject. In *Mapping the subject: Geographies of cultural transformation* (pp. 13-51). Retrieved from: <https://api.taylorfrancis.com/content/books/mono/download?identifierName=doi&identifierValue=10.4324/9780203976012&type=googlepdf>.

33. Podsakoff, P.M., MacKenzie, S.B., & Podsakoff, N.P. (2016). Recommendations for creating better concept definitions in the organizational, behavioral, and social sciences. *Organizational Research Methods*, 19(2), 159-203. DOI: 10.1177/1094428115624965.
34. Pranckutė, R. (2021). Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus: The titans of bibliographic information in today's academic world. *Publications*, 9(1), 12. DOI: 10.3390/publications9010012.
35. Rudd, R. E. (2022). A call for more rigor in science and health communication. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(3), 1825. DOI: 10.3390/ijerph19031825.
36. Schulz, K.F., Altman, D.G., & Moher, D. (2010). CONSORT 2010 statement: Updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomized trials. *BMC Medicine*, 8(1), 18. DOI: 10.1186/1741-7015-8-18.
37. Shugan, S.M. (2003). Innovative research approaches in academia.
38. Spalding, E., & Wilson, A. (2002). Demystifying reflection: A study of pedagogical strategies that encourage reflective journal writing. *Teachers College Record*, 104(7), 1393-1421. DOI: 10.1111/1467-9620.00208.
39. Steneck, N. H. (2007). Introduction to the responsible conduct of research. *Office of Research Integrity*.
40. Stremersch, S. (2024). How can academics generate great research ideas? Inspiration from ideation practice. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 41(1), 1-17. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijresmar.2023.10.002.
41. Subotic, S., & Mukherjee, S. (2014). Research paper title characteristics and effectiveness. *Learned Publishing*, 27(2), 123-132. DOI: 10.1087/20140203.
42. Tahamtan, I., Safipour Afshar, A., & Ahamdzadeh, K. (2016). Factors affecting number of citations: A comprehensive review of the literature. *Scientometrics*, 107(3), 1195-1225. DOI: 10.1509/jmkg.71.3.171.
43. Tashakkori, A., & Teddlie, C. (2010). Sage handbook of mixed methods in social & behavioral research (2nd ed.). Sage Publications. Retrieved from: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Goekhan_Daghan/publication/290955711.
44. Tips for constructing an effective title. (2022). *Nature Biomedical Engineering*, 6(2), 105-105. DOI: 10.1038/s41551-022-00858-6.
45. Wei, Y., & Liu, D. (2024). Incorporating peer feedback in academic writing: A systematic review of benefits and challenges. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 15, 1506725. DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1506725.
46. Weißen, T., Saßmannshausen, T., Ohrndorf, D., Burggräf, P., & Wagner, J. (2020). A clustering approach for topic filtering within systematic literature reviews. *MethodsX*, 7, 100831. DOI: 10.1016/j.mex.2020.100831.
47. Wordvice. (2013). How to write an effective research title. Retrieved from: <https://www.wordvice.com>.
48. Wordvice. (2024). Research title formulation guide. Retrieved from: <https://www.wordvice.com>.
49. Xiao, Y., & Watson, M. (2019a). Guidance on conducting a systematic literature review. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 39(1), 93-112. DOI: 10.1177/0739456X17723971.

References:

1. Aguinis, H., Ramani, R.S., & Alabduljader, N. (2018). What you see is what you get? Enhancing methodological transparency in management research. *Academy of Management Annals*, 12(1), 83-110. DOI: 10.5465/annals.2016.0011 [in English].
2. Aksas, Z., Admane, M., & Admane, M. (2025). The impact of lean management on operational performance in Algeria's agroalimentary sector. *European Journal of Management Issues*, 33(3), 146-158. DOI: 10.15421/192513 [in English].
3. American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed.) [in English].
4. Arkhypov, I.O., Krupskyi, O.P., Velykodnyi, D.O., & Filatov, S.V. (2020, November). Methodology of using mobile apps with augmented reality in students' vocational preparation process for transport industry. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*. Retrieved from: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/363145879.pdf> [in English].
5. Arnold, E., & Bell, M. (2001). Some new ideas about research for development. In *Partnerships at the leading edge: A Danish vision for knowledge, research and development* (pp. 279-319). Retrieved from: <https://future-agricultures.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf-archive/Some%20New%20Ideas.pdf>.
6. Baako, I., Alhassan, H., & Gidisu, P. (2022). Understanding and spotting research gaps through a systematic literature review. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, 6(3), 549-554 [in English].
7. Bergman, M.M. (2002). Reliability and validity in interpretative research during the conceptualization of the research topic and data collection. *Sozialer Sinn*, 3(2), 317-332. DOI: 10.1515/sosi-2002-0208 [in English].

8. Brent, D. (2011). Transfer, transformation, and rhetorical knowledge: Insights from transfer theory. *Journal of Business and Technical Communication*, 25(4), 396-420. DOI: 10.1177/1050651911410951 [in English].
9. Cohen, J.F., Korevaar, D.A., Altman, D.G., Bruns, D.E., Gatsonis, C.A., Hooft, L., Irwig, L., Levine, D., Reitsma, J.B., de Vet, H. C. W., & Bossuyt, P.M.M. (2016). STARD 2015 guidelines for reporting diagnostic accuracy studies: Explanation and elaboration. *BMJ Open*, 6(11), Article e012799. DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012799 [in English].
10. Committee on Publication Ethics. (2017). Guidelines for publication ethics. Retrieved from: <https://publicationethics.org/guidance/Guidelines> [in English].
11. Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (5th ed.). Sage Publications [in English].
12. Cvetkoska, V., & Eftimov, L. (2021). Bibliometric analysis for performance measurement in business, management and accounting subject area. *Journal of Engineering Management and Competitiveness*, 11(1), 51-63. DOI: 10.5937/jemc2101051c [in English].
13. Davidsson, P., & Wiklund, J. (2001). Levels of analysis in entrepreneurship research: Current research practice and suggestions for the future. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 25(4), 81-100. DOI: 10.1177/104225870102500406 [in English].
14. Dempster, G., Sutherland, G., & Keogh, L. (2022). Scientific research in news media: A case study of misrepresentation, sensationalism and harmful recommendations. *Journal of Science Communication*, 21(1), Article A06. DOI: 10.22323/2.21010206 [in English].
15. Ellsworth, P.C. (1977). From abstract ideas to concrete instances: Some guidelines for choosing natural research settings. *American Psychologist*, 32(8), 604-615. DOI: 10.1037/0003-066X.32.8.604 [in English].
16. Fisch, C., & Block, J.H. (2018). Six tips for your (systematic) literature review in business and management research. *Management Review Quarterly*, 68(2), 103-106. DOI: 10.1007/s11301-018-0142-x [in English].
17. Grewal, D., & Levy, M. (2007). Retailing research: Past, present, and future. *Journal of Retailing*, 83(4), 447-464. DOI: 10.1016/j.jretai.2007.09.003 [in English].
18. Haloui, K., & Moulay, T.S. (2024). Identifying the research gap in academic studies: A methodological approach. *Academic Journal for Legal and Political Research*, 8(2), 743-760. DOI: 10.52126/2238-008-002-037 [in English].
19. Hart, C., & Turk, R. (2019). Doing a literature review: Releasing the research imagination (2nd ed.). *The Cognitive Psychology Bulletin*, 1(4), 57.1–57.2. DOI: 10.53841/bpscog.2019.1.4.57 [in English].
20. Hartley, J. (2008). Academic writing and publishing: A practical handbook. Routledge [in English].
21. How to craft a compelling proposal. (2015). *The Major Gifts Report*, 17(8), 1–1. DOI: 10.1002/mgr.30179 [in English].
22. IUIS Nomenclature Sub-Committees. (n.d.). Resources for consensus immunological nomenclature (CD, T-cell receptor/immunoglobulin). International Union of Immunological Societies. Retrieved from: <https://iuis.org/committees/nom/nomenclature-sub-committees> [in English].
23. Jamali, H.R., & Nikzad, M. (2011). Article title type and its relation with the number of downloads and citations. *Scientometrics*, 88(2), 653-661. DOI: 10.1007/s11192-011-0412-z [in English].
24. José de Oliveira, O., Francisco da Silva, F., Juliani, F., César Ferreira Motta Barbosa, L., & Vieira Nunhes, T. (2019). Bibliometric method for mapping the state-of-the-art and identifying research gaps and trends in literature: An essential instrument to support the development of scientific projects. In *Scientometrics: Recent advances*. IntechOpen. DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.85856 [in English].
25. Kumar, R. (2019). Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners (5th ed.). Sage Publications [in English].
26. Letchford, A., Moat, H. S., & Preis, T. (2015). The advantage of short paper titles. *Royal Society Open Science*, 2(8), Article 150266. DOI: 10.1098/rsos.150266 [in English].
27. Mauch, J., & Park, N. (2003). Guide to the successful thesis and dissertation: A handbook for students and faculty. CRC Press. DOI: 10.1201/9781482293081 [in English].
28. McCombes, S. (2022, September 19). How to write a research problem. Scribbr. Retrieved from: <https://www.scribbr.com/research-process/research-problem> [in English].
29. Mehrad, A., & Zangeneh, M. H. T. (2023). Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and global economic circumstance. *Journal of Social Science Research*, 19, 41-47. DOI: 10.24297/jssr.v19i.9384 [in English].
30. Paiva, C.E., Lima, J.P. da S.N., & Paiva, B.S.R. (2012). Articles with short titles describing the results are cited more often. *Clinics*, 67(5), 509-513. DOI: 10.6061/clinics/2012(05)17 [in English].
31. Percie du Sert, N., Hurst, V., Ahluwalia, A., Alam, S., Avey, M. T., Baker, M., ... Würbel, H. (2020). The ARRIVE guidelines 2.0: Updated guidelines for reporting animal research. *PLOS Biology*, 18(7), Article e3000410. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.3000410 [in English].

32. Pile, S., & Thrift, N. (1995). Mapping the subject. In *Mapping the subject: Geographies of cultural transformation* (pp. 13-51). Routledge. DOI: 10.4324/9780203976012 [in English].

33. Podsakoff, P.M., MacKenzie, S.B., & Podsakoff, N P. (2016). Recommendations for creating better concept definitions in the organizational, behavioral, and social sciences. *Organizational Research Methods*, 19(2), 159-203. DOI: 10.1177/1094428115624965 [in English].

34. Pranckutė, R. (2021). Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus: The titans of bibliographic information in today's academic world. *Publications*, 9(1), Article 12. DOI: 10.3390/publications9010012 [in English].

35. Rudd, R.E. (2022). A call for more rigor in science and health communication. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(3), Article 1825. DOI: 10.3390/ijerph19031825 [in English].

36. Schulz, K.F., Altman, D.G., & Moher, D. (2010). CONSORT 2010 statement: Updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomized trials. *BMC Medicine*, 8(1), Article 18. DOI: 10.1186/1741-7015-8-18 [in English].

37. Shugan, S.M. (2003). Innovative research approaches in academia. *Marketing Science*, 22(1), 1-4. DOI: 10.1287/mksc.22.1.12850 [in English].

38. Spalding, E., & Wilson, A. (2002). Demystifying reflection: A study of pedagogical strategies that encourage reflective journal writing. *Teachers College Record*, 104(7), 1393-1421. DOI: 10.1111/1467-9620.00208 [in English].

39. Steneck, N.H. (2007). Introduction to the responsible conduct of research. Office of Research Integrity, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [in English].

40. Stremersch, S. (2024). How can academics generate great research ideas? Inspiration from ideation practice. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 41(1), 1-17. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijresmar.2023.10.002 [in English].

41. Subotic, S., & Mukherjee, S. (2014). Research paper title characteristics and effectiveness. *Learned Publishing*, 27(2), 123-132. DOI: 10.1087/20140203 [in English].

42. Tahamtan, I., Safipour Afshar, A., & Ahamdzadeh, K. (2016). Factors affecting number of citations: A comprehensive review of the literature. *Scientometrics*, 107(3), 1195-1225. DOI: 10.1007/s11192-016-1889-2 [in English].

43. Tashakkori, A., & Teddlie, C. (Eds.). (2010). *Sage handbook of mixed methods in social & behavioral research* (2nd ed.). Sage Publications [in English].

44. Tips for constructing an effective title. (2022). *Nature Biomedical Engineering*, 6(2), 105–105. DOI: 10.1038/s41551-022-00858-6 [in English].

45. Wei, Y., & Liu, D. (2024). Incorporating peer feedback in academic writing: A systematic review of benefits and challenges. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 15, Article 1506725. DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1506725 [in English].

46. Weißer, T., Saßmannshausen, T., Ohrndorf, D., Burggräf, P., & Wagner, J. (2020). A clustering approach for topic filtering within systematic literature reviews. *MethodsX*, 7, Article 100831. DOI: 10.1016/j.mex.2020.100831 [in English].

47. Wordvice. (2013). How to write an effective research title. Retrieved from: <https://www.wordvice.com/blog/effective-research-title> [in English].

48. Wordvice. (2024). Research title formulation guide. Retrieved from: <https://www.wordvice.com/research-title-formulation-guide> [in English].

49. Xiao, Y., & Watson, M. (2019). Guidance on conducting a systematic literature review. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 39(1), 93-112. DOI: 10.1177/0739456X17723971 [in English].

Посилання на статтю:

Mehrad A. In the Research Area, How to Find a Unique Title for a Research Paper? / A. Mehrad, M.N. Mohamed Thawoos, H. Hayat, G.C. Emenike, I.D. Gyeabour, E.U. Akwataghibe, S.T. Hammond, V.E. Tanyi, T. Fadiora // Економічний журнал Одеського політехнічного університету. – 2025. – № 4(34). – С. 74-85. – Режим доступу до журн.: <https://economics.net.ua/ejoru/2025/No4/74.pdf>. DOI: 10.15276/EJ.04.2025.8. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18139847.

Reference a Journal Article:

Mehrad A. In the Research Area, How to Find a Unique Title for a Research Paper? / A. Mehrad, M.N. Mohamed Thawoos, H. Hayat, G.C. Emenike, I.D. Gyeabour, E.U. Akwataghibe, S.T. Hammond, V.E. Tanyi, T. Fadiora // Economic journal Odessa polytechnic university. – 2025. – № 4(34). – P. 74-85. – Retrieved from <https://economics.net.ua/ejoru/2025/No4/74.pdf>. DOI: 10.15276/EJ.04.2025.8. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18139847.



This is an open access journal and all published articles are licensed under a Creative Commons "Attribution" 4.0.