

## **THE WRITING A DISSERTATION**

### **1. Introduction:**

The writing a dissertation or thesis requires considerable research, study, and writing. In general, students need to write around 10,000 to 15,000 words.

Writing is a skill in itself, but with the right advice, you'll find it much easier to get started on writing of your dissertation or thesis.

In this work, we've put together a step-by-step guide to writing a dissertation or thesis with tips to consider at every stage of the process.

### **2. Understand your dissertation (or thesis) topic**

There are slight differences between theses and dissertations, although both require a high level of writing skill and subject knowledge. Their format is also very similar.

At first, writing a dissertation can feel like a 100-meter race - the course seem very fast and there's not much time for reflection! However, you'll usually have a summer semester dedicated to writing your dissertation, giving you enough time and space to write a quality academic paper.

Before writing your masters dissertation, get to know your research topic inside out. Not only will understanding your topic help you conduct better research, it will also help you write better dissertation content.

In comparison, writing a doctoral thesis (PhD Thesis) can be like a marathon. Working on the same subject for 3 or 4 years can be laborious. But in many ways, the approach to the two tasks is quite similar.

Before writing your Master's dissertation, get to know your research topic inside out. Not only will understanding your subject help you conduct better research, it will also enable you to write better dissertation content.

Also think about the main purpose of your dissertation. You're writing to present a unique research theory - so make your purpose clear in your writing.

Writing tip: when researching your topic, locate specific terms and writing patterns used by other academics. It's likely that there are a large number of important themes in research papers on your dissertation topic.

### 3. Structure of the dissertation (thesis)

In what follows, we attempt to answer the question of how to present a dissertation, from the title page to the appendices.

**- The title page (see example):** This is the first cover page. It contains the following information:

\* at the beginning: specific republic, the ministry, the university, the faculty or institute and finally the department.

\* The university logo

\* The nature of the dissertation

\* The field

\* Course of study

\* The title of the theme: It must be precise and concise (between 10 and 15 words) and must include the most important key words.

- \* Student's name (Presented by)
- \* Name of supervisor (Supervised by)
- \* Defended on.....before the jury composed of :
- \* President :
- \* Supervisor :
- \* Examiners :
- \* The class of 20../20..

Drawing up an outline (the skeleton of the dissertation) is an essential step, because it makes it easier to write the document. It ensures that the main points to be developed to be developed will not be forgotten, and that the sequence of ideas will follow a clear and structured logic.

- a) **The title**
- b) **Table of contents**
- c) **Acknowledgements**
- d) **Abstract (Engl.) + Keywords (no more than six)**
- e) **Abstract (Fr.)+ Keywords (no more than six)**
- f) **Abstract (Arb.) + Keywords (no more than six)**
- g) **List of figures**
- h) **List of tables**
- i) **Introduction**
- j) **Chapter 1.Review of the bibliography/Relevant works**
- k) **Chapter 2... Methods**
- l) **Chapter 3. Analysis+ Discussion**
- m) **Conclusion**
- n) **Recommendation**
- o) **References**

- a) Table of contents (not paginated)
- b) Acknowledgements: This section includes the names of people who helped the candidate write the dissertation
- c) Summary or abstract (1 page):
  - Brief description of the subject, objectives, hypotheses, experimental methods used and analysis of results obtained.
  - Presentation of the main findings of the research and its possible applications.
- d) **List of figures:** Details of all figures (numbering and title)
- e) **List of tables:** Details of all tables (numbering and title)
- f) **The introduction:** it must be able to answer the question WHY?

The introduction is essential because it represents the first contact with the reader. It must hook the reader and arouse his or her interest.

The introduction consists of a single part, and should gradually guide the reader towards the heart of the subject (starting in general terms, and gradually moving towards a more detailed understanding).

It generally includes the following points:

- A preamble that introduces the subject and places it in a general context (drawing on a few reference documents and indicating the main results and explanatory models already put forward in the field, taking stock of the progress of research in the field, etc.).
- Motivation for choosing the subject
- Interest in subject
- Objectives: Definition of the aim of the work
- Method for verifying and validating of objectives
- Clear description of the contribution your work
- Internship (or work) environment: Brief description of the place or workplace

## **i) Introduction:**

This chapter should be more than just a bibliography:

- \* Presentation of previous work
- \* Critique of previous work
- \* Description of the relationship between the subject and previous work
- \* Formulation of the theoretical problem
- \* Presentation of explanatory hypotheses

## **4. Important Observations**

a. The language

### **b. Size**

- Number of pages: between 40 and 80 pages (Beyond this limit, the framer must justify it in the sustainability report).

### **c. Page format**

A4 format.

### **d. Typeface**

Text must be in

- Times New Roman

- Size 12

### **e. Spacing**

- Body text: 1.5

- Double spacing between characters

- Table of contents: 1.0

- List of figures: 1.0
- List of tables: 1.0
- Appendices: 1.0.

#### **f. Text layout**

- Text should be justified (perfectly aligned left and right).
- Remember that a paragraph begins with an indentation (between 0.5 and 1

#### **g. Size of titles**

- Heading 1 (chapter heading): **18 , bold, times new roman**
- Heading 2 (paragraph heading): **16 , bold, times new roman**
- Heading 3 (paragraph level 1 subheading): **14, bold, times new roman**
- Heading 4 (paragraph level 2 subheading): **12, bold, times new roman**
- Heading 5 (subheading level 3 and higher): *12, italic, times new roman*

#### **h. Figures and tables**

- Figures and tables should be labelled respectively with the word Figure and the word followed by a number in Arabic numerals. When a figure or table is cited in the body of the text in the body of the text, they should be labelled Fig.1.1 or Tab.1.1 respectively.

- Figures are titled below 11, bold, times new roman: example, Figure .1 , Figure 2.1 ..... (the first digit always indicates the chapter number, the second the figure number.

The list of tables and figures will include the numbered labels and the relevant page.

#### **i. Chapters**

It is customary to start each major part or chapter on a new page (with an interleaved page which is not numbered but counted).

j. Document page format: You must also respect the size of the margins for the layout of the document.

- Left margin: 2.50

- Right margin: 2.50

- Top margin: 2.50

- Bottom margin: 2.50