Research Matters

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Main sections

- Preparation (Chapters 1–5)
- Information (Chapters 6–12)
- Organization (Chapters 13–14)
- Writing (Chapters 15–19)
- Documentation (Chapters 20–24)

Getting started

- Explore and decide how you'll keep track of your work:
 - Evernote
 - Onenote
 - a folder structure on Dropbox/Ydrive/other
- Learn available tools
 - the web
 - Google scholar
 - Your library



Picking a topic



- Start with what interests you
- Try a mindmap or other means of generating ideas
- When you bump into a roadblock—*That's great!*
- What are you curious about?

The research proposal

• Start with Why?

- What is already known going into the research (annotated bibliography)
- What question do you plan to answer or hypothesis to test? (thesis statement)
- How do you plan to proceed? (methods)
- Why is your work significant? (expected significance)
- How much will it cost? (budget—only for a real-world proposal)

Getting information: Your librarian



Kate Kitchens



"An annotated bibliography is a list of citations to books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief (usually about 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited."

https://guides.library.cornell.edu/annotatedbibliography

Standard science structure

- Introduction—background and thesis
- Methods—how you did it
- Results—what you found
- Discussion—why it's significant
- References

Note the similarity to the Proposal

"Almost all good writing begins with terrible first efforts. You need to start somewhere. Start by getting something—anything—down on paper. What I've learned to do when I sit down to work on a shitty first draft is to quiet the voices in my head."

from Bird by Bird by Anne Lamotte

Revising

The only kind of writing is rewriting.

-Ernest Hemingway

