

Mandatory: Huff, A. J. 1998. Writing for scholarly publication. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE. Chapter 4 (pp. 45-53)

Chapter 4: Identifying ~~Component~~ Conversants

Definition

Conversation is an inclusive term that ~~covers~~ covers many different forms of interaction among scholars

→ written word is still the primary mode of scholarly communication

Conversant: a specific article or book, a specific contribution to the canon of scholarly work in your field

Good conversation tends to follow a few rules

idea: good conversation promotes good scholarship

goals of good scholarship:

- more specific targets for research,
- more current methods
- more appropriate analysis
- more genuine referencing
- more interesting theoretic development

Rules:

- ① Listen before you speak

- ② Connect with points already made

- ③ Be interesting

- ④ Be polite

It is important to identify specific conversants

- Identify conversants that will help you focus on your main field of scholarship (take conversants that ~~are~~ have another opinion & some that don't have the same points as you)

Conversants focus both: Research & Writing

- Identify the three or four findings from your scholarly work that would interest the conversants you have identified

Identify target journals after choosing conversants

- Identify a primary and a secondary target journal
Copy the first page of several articles from each journal that interests you
- Discuss the logic of your choices with others, using the first pages as evidence

Conclusion

- Focus your attention on a small set of written works that most directly precede and influence your own