如何进行文科科研/大essay选题

TODO: 整理一下以下学习信息

【done】阅读书籍期刊文章看看它们的选题

* [done] 正在读《Pratical Research Methods》这本书到23页reviewing the literature了
* 一定要重视background knowledge的获取，至少也要快速学习过，知道自己哪里需要补充
* Gaps and limitations: think about new stuff, especially in a new era and under new circumstances
* 开题需要考虑的因素：
  + 课题大小scope（需要耗费的时间）
    - Can refer to project management skills
    - 其他scope因素还包括地理位置等，e.g.是研究global还是某个国家？还是继续缩小？是研究某作家一整个作品集还是某几本书？
    - 另外很重要的还有是否需要collect data，如果需要就要考虑人力因素和这个额外的时间成本
  + 教训：尽量避开emerging trend这种选题，因为需要太大量的积累了而且需要太多历史调研了而且到最后也不一定能有好的prediction
* 问题(research question)和假设(hypothesis)相辅相成
  + e.g. a preliminary research question can be:
    - to what extent do newspapers originating in England differ from those published in North Ireland in a) the amount and b) the emotional tone of their coverage of Northern Irish politicians?
  + A hypothesis for this can be:
    - It is predicted that the newspapers in England will be a) less likely to give lengthy coverage and b) more likely to give negative coverage of Northern Irish politicians
* 一个好的假设应该可以被证伪
* 研究对象的选择
  + 有代表性->external validity
    - 样本分布，no bias etc
* 最后，a good research proposal should answer these questions:
  + What is the topic you would like to study?
    - What do you want to know about it? -> research question
  + Why are you interested in it?
    - Does it matter? (impact)
  + Who?
    - Has done work before?
    - Would be interested?
    - Would be the subjects of study?
  + How are you going to study it?
    - Hypothesis & scope
    - Methods
    - Data, subjects…
  + (Limitations & uncertainties)
* 以爱伦坡/gothic canon为例，进行如何选题的学习（通过近期期刊文章）
  + 融入精神分析的新角度，从新角度解读原作
  + 对比contrast很重要，mind mapping，时间，空间，不同人物
  + 很多都是分语言和国家地区的 => 我也要专注于中文文学？
  + 一个简单便捷的思路：bring an old author and a contemporary author together, find their connections (e.g. Poe and Stephen King)
    - 缺点：需要对两人都很熟悉，需要有大量积累阅读
    - 如果当代作家有对老作家的直接评论，就可以直接选这个题目

【TODO】可以探索给出topic输出有价值的科研课题的工具，e.g. 暴搜，Ian公司的工具

1. 基本学习和基本的文本阅读
   1. 最有效的还是问大牛/老师
2. 然后收集一些论文/data(set)：

* 如果已经有一些积累和想法（可以提出问题/假设），就从积累和想法进行深度挖掘论文/文本细读
* 如果没有想法，就按照“如何找到好论文”进行广度挖掘
* 可以自己收集data

1. 粗粗阅读这些论文，然后进行mind mapping：

* 如果是深度，用深度图谱
* 如果是广度，用广度图谱

1. 选题：

* 提出问题/假设
* 最好debatable
* 注意扬长避短

1. 循环步骤234和深入阅读，thesis statement标准见学术写作doc