如何进行文科科研/大essay选题

【ongoing】阅读书籍期刊文章看看它们的选题

* 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
* 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)

【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