
Writing *for* Scholarly Publication

Writing \leftrightarrow Thinking

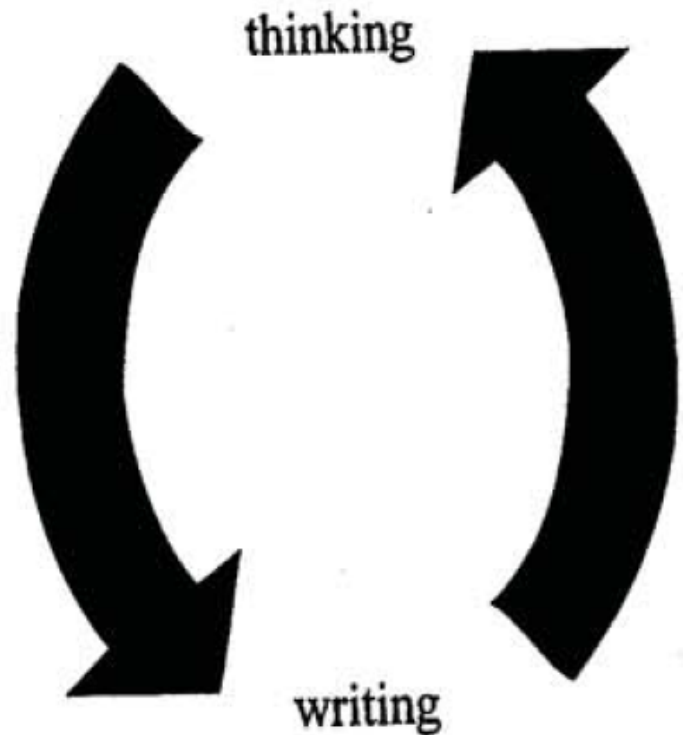
Advice

Conversation & Conversants

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How can I know
what I think until
I see what I write?

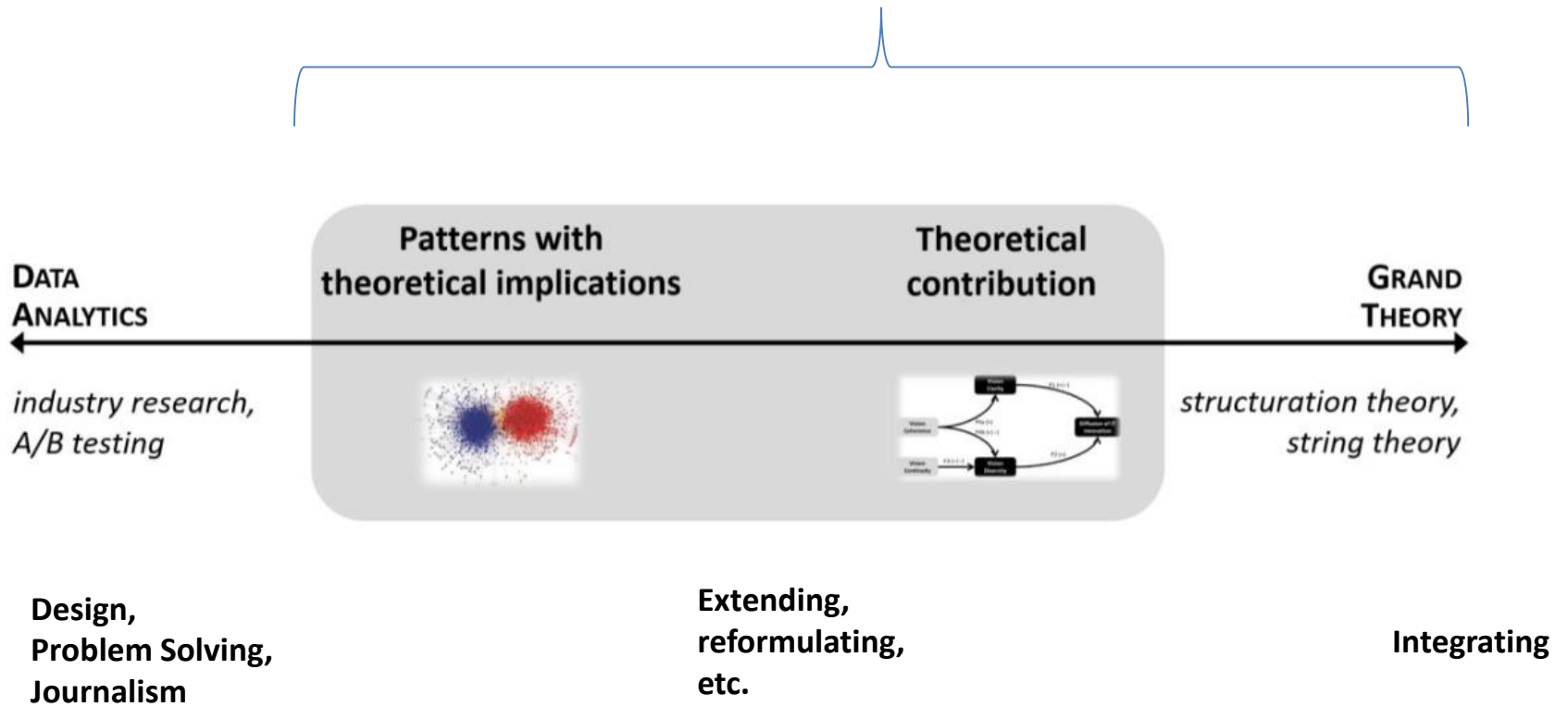


How can I improve
what I write until I
clarify what I think?

Advice:

Community & Generosity

Scientific Research / Scholarship: Contributions to the Cumulative Tradition



Conversant Rules

- Listen before you speak
- Connect to points already made
- Be interesting (about the reader)
- Be polite

Small group → focus on findings

A man with grey hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a blue lanyard, stands at a podium on a stage. He is looking slightly to his right. The background is a warm, orange-toned wall with horizontal lines. The podium has a microphone and a small logo on it.

Type III Error

Streetlight Effect

Important vs. Interesting (vs. Dull)

Solution vs. Problem focused

Gravity in the kitchen + Derivative answer

Overlooking the General Archetypical Problem

Goldilocks Principle

“The formulation of a problem is often more essential than its solution, which may be merely a matter of mathematical or experimental skill.” (Einstein)

Nine Sentence Introduction

Motivate & Problematize:

The Hook

The Gap

The Formula for a clear intro

Paragraph 1 – Hook	Motivation, need, ‘hook’ - importance
Paragraph 2 - Gap	Situate in research – identify opportunity
Paragraph 3 - Study	How investigate? Process, context & why?
Paragraph 4 – Conclusion	Findings, framework, contribution
Paragraph 5 – Outline	Outline the paper: first ..., second..., then... and , we conclude with...

[Note about process: first try to do it in 9 sentences to make the argument crystal clear, then extend as needed with definitions, extensions, and elaborations only for what is absolutely essential to elaborate/extend/define.]

The Formula in 9 sentences

Hook

1. Sentence stating what the domain is and why it is important.
2. What is the overall problem or situation in that domain

Gap

3. What are the conclusions of existing literature for that problem / situation in this domain?
4. What is the problem or issue with that existing literature?

Study

5. Indicate that this study addresses that problem or issue and state how.
6. Describe the study, sample, and method for addressing that problem or issue.

Conclusion

7. Describe what you found.
8. State explicitly how these findings extend and contribute to existing knowledge.

Outline

9. Describe the overall outline of the paper.

Good Gap / Bad Gap

- Bad Gap:
 - “nobody has studied...”
 - “the literature is silent on...”
- Good Gap:
 - Resolve a contradiction in the literature
 - Extending the literature to account for specific, important phenomena / understandings / contexts (and why)
 - Solve a puzzle for practice that is important but not addressed by the literature
 - Show how existing literature may mislead our thinking

The Formula in 9 sentences

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