



Thesis Proposal Writing

FRONT MATTER

- Title Page
- Approval Page
- Abstract (180-300 words; - optional for proposal)

How to write research proposal?

- ✓ A research proposal is intended to convince others that you have a worthwhile research project, a good grasp of the relevant literature and the major issues, and that your methodology is sound.
- Generally, a research proposal should contain all the key elements involved in the research process and include sufficient information for the readers to evaluate the proposed study.
- Regardless of your research area and the methodology you choose, all research proposals must address the following questions:
 - ✓ What you plan to accomplish
 - ✓ Why you want to do it and
 - ✓ How you are going to do it.

YOUR THESIS TITLE

CONDENSING OVER HALF A DECADE OF YOUR LIFE IN ONE SENTENCE.

www.johndcomics.com
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the colon
Can't decide what to title your thesis? Use a colon!

a preposition
A good preposition tells your readers "hey, this is not just a futile exercise"

"Witty catch-phrase"

Length-enhanced superlative verbiage with prolixity

in/of/for

Obscure topic few people care about.

witty catchphrase
Makes people think you're hip and culturally relevant. Only marginally related to the actual thesis? No problem.

the boring stuff
Nothing says "academic rigor" like a long string of dry scientific-sounding terminology and fancy buzzwords.

obscure topic
few people care about
Sad, but true.

Title

It should be concise and descriptive. Often titles are stated in terms of a functional relationship, because such titles clearly indicate the independent and dependent variables. However, if possible, think of an informative but catchy title. An effective title not only piques the reader's interest, but also predisposes him/her favorably towards the proposal.

Abstract

- A brief summary of approximately 180 - 300 words. It should include the research question, the rationale for the study, the hypothesis (if any), the method and the main findings.
- Write after you finish your proposal
- Written in future tense

Summarize important elements (Introduction, Statement of the Problem, Background of the Study, Research Questions or Hypotheses, and Methods and Procedures).

How to write research proposal?**Introduction**

Provide the necessary background or context for your research problem. How to frame the research problem is perhaps the biggest problem in proposal writing.

Try to place your research question in the context of either a current "hot" area, or an older area that remains viable.

Provide a brief but appropriate historical backdrop.

Provide the contemporary context in which your proposed research question occupies the central stage.

Identify "key players" and refer to the most relevant and representative publications.

In short, try to paint your research question in broad brushes and at the same time bring out its significance.

FRONT MATTER (cont.)

- Table of Contents
- List of Tables
- List of Figures

Guidelines on writing a research proposal**The (Longer) Standard Model**

A Basic Proposal Outline:

Introduction

- ✓ Topic area
- ✓ Research question
- ✓ Significance to knowledge

Literature review

- ✓ Previous research others & yours
- ✓ Interlocking findings and Unanswered questions
- ✓ Your preliminary work on the topic
- ✓ The remaining questions and inter-locking logic
- ✓ Reprise your research question(s) in this context

Verb Tense

- *Generally (except for introductions, summaries, and literature review), proposals are written in **future tense**, explaining what the researcher "will" do.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Statement of the Problem** (basic difficulty - area of concern, felt need and goal to be achieved)
- Make your case here that this is a relevant issue – one that begs to be addressed.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Introduction** (Introducing the topic of study)
- Here you set the stage for the reader to read further.
- detailed statement of intent of the researcher
- presents and justifies a plan of action and shows the investigation plan

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Purpose of the Study** (goal oriented-emphasizing practical outcomes that "may" occur).
- May not be "So I can graduate."
- What do you hope/anticipate being able to do with the results of your study?

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Research Questions** (to be answered or investigated)
- May be quantitative
- May be qualitative
- May have both types present

- Must be answerable through data collection and analysis

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Significance of the Study** (relevance, need—may overlap with the statement of problem)

- You respond to this as if somebody said about your study, "So, what?"

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Research Hypotheses**
- State null first, followed by the research hypothesis for each.
- Note that hypotheses are only relevant for quantitative research questions.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Assumptions** (postulates)

- What will you have to assume to conduct your study? If survey questions, that respondents will answer truthfully, etc.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Limitations and Delimitations of the Study**
- A limitation is a factor that may affect the study but is not under your control such as a lack of generalizability.
- A delimitation is a factor that is under your control. You might choose to look only at teachers in a particular state or county

CHAPTER 1 or II REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

- **Introduction** (organization of the chapter – overview).
- Tell the reader each subheading that will be discussed, followed by “A summary will conclude this section.”
 - (sections/subsections should match questions).

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

- **Definition of Terms** (largely conceptual here-with citations; operational definitions may follow in Methodology Chapter).
- Use a citation for each term you define. Define all jargon and unfamiliar terms. When in doubt, define.

Review of Literature: Rhetorical Functions

- Situates the current study within a wider disciplinary conversation.
- Illustrates the uniqueness, importance of and need for your particular project.
- Justifies methodological choices.
- Demonstrates familiarity with the topic and appropriate approaches to studying it.

An Effective Literature Review should

- Flesh out the background of your study.
- Critically assess important research trends or areas of interest.
- Identify potential gaps in knowledge.
- Establish a need for current and/or future research projects.

Writing Literature Reviews: Key Points

- You are entering a scholarly conversation already in progress. The literature review shows that you've been listening and that you have something valuable to say.
- After assessing the literature in your field, you should be able to answer the following questions:
 - Why should we study (further) this research topic/problem?
 - What contributions will my study make to the existing literature?



Tips on drafting a literature review

- Categorize the literature into recognizable topic clusters:
 - stake out the various positions that are relevant to your project,
 - build on conclusions that lead to your project, or
 - demonstrate the places where the literature is lacking.
- Avoid "Smith says X, Jones says Y" literature reviews.
- Avoid including all the studies on the subject.
- Avoid polemics, praise, and blame.

How to write a research proposal?

Literature Review

- ✓ most professors prefer a separate section, which allows a more thorough review of the literature
- ✓ Ensures that you are not "reinventing the wheel"
- ✓ Gives credits to those who have laid the groundwork for your research
- ✓ Demonstrates your knowledge of the research problem
- ✓ Demonstrates your understanding of the theoretical and research issues related to your research question
- ✓ Shows your ability to critically evaluate relevant literature information
- ✓ Indicates your ability to integrate and synthesize the existing literature
- ✓ Provides new theoretical insights or develops a new model as the conceptual framework for your research
- ✓ Convinces your reader that your proposed research will make a significant and substantial contribution to the literature (i.e., resolving an important theoretical issue or filling a major gap in the literature).

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

- Literature review is an intensive, extensive, and exhaustive search.
- Empirical research articles best.
- Primary sources critical.
- Historical context important.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

- **Null Hypotheses** (needed for quantitative research questions)
- **Research Hypotheses**

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

- Break down your methodology into subsections.
 - These sections may include selection of participants, materials, testing environment, procedure, interpretive and analytic framework, methods of analysis, etc.
- Remember that your methods section may also require supporting literature.
- Anticipate and pre-empt the audience's methodological concerns.
 - Acknowledge major problems.
 - Justify your approach by showing how benefits outweigh potential problems.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

- **Research Methodology** (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed)
- Reasons why methodology selected is appropriate to address research questions in study.

**CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY**

- **Research Design** (e.g., correlational, comparative, descriptive, etc.—Explain your variables of analysis here).

**CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY**

- **Materials** (tests, measures, observations, scales, and questionnaires, stimuli, recording instruments)

**CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY**

- **Population and Sample** (Define very specifically the population AND sample)

**CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY**

- **Procedures** (Field, classroom or laboratory e.g., instructions to subjects or distribution of materials; data collection and recording—everything BEFORE analysis)

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

- **Data Analysis** (statistical analysis or qualitative analysis explained in detail)

BACK MATTER

- **References** (must be in APA format)
- **<http://citationmachine.net/>**
- **Appendices** (each Appendix has own title page; IRB in one appendix, each scale or measure separate appendix)

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

- **Reliability and Validity** (here or as a subheading UNDER Instrumentation)

How to write research proposal?

Common Mistakes in Proposal Writing

- ✓ Failure to provide the proper context to frame the research question
- ✓ Failure to delimit the boundary conditions for your research
- ✓ Failure to cite landmark studies
- ✓ Failure to accurately present the theoretical and empirical contributions by other researchers
- ✓ Failure to stay focused on the research question
- ✓ Failure to develop a coherent and persuasive argument for the proposed research
- ✓ Too much detail on minor issues, but not enough detail on major issues
- ✓ Too much rambling -- going "all over the map" without a clear sense of direction. (The best proposals move forward with ease and grace like a seamless river.)
- ✓ Too many citation lapses and incorrect references
- ✓ Too long or too short.

DOs and DO NOTs

- DO
- ✓ Produce/prepare a professional looking proposal
- ✓ Make it interesting
- ✓ Make it informative, meaningful
- ✓ Make it easy to read
- ✓ Use clear headings/sub-headings
- ✓ Be concise, precise
- ✓ Check spelling, grammar
- ✓ Present in accurate/acceptable format
- DO NOTs
- ✓ Use words that you clearly do not understand and can not define
- ✓ Use difficult words or convoluted language - unimpressive to the readers/supervisor/authority

Style Considerations: Coherence

- Move from “**old**” information to “**new**” information.
- Put the most important information at the end of the sentence (stress position).
- Keep the subject and verb together.
- Start sentences with **short, easily understood phrases**.
- Use “**stock**” **transitional phrases**.
- Use **pronouns** and/or **recycling**.

Style Considerations: Tone



- When conveying your attitude in your writing:
 - Try to strike a consistently confident tone.
 - Avoid an apologetic or arrogant tone.

Voice

Voice

- Active: I will conduct the bulk of the research during the six-month fieldwork period.
- Passive: The bulk of the research will be conducted during fieldwork.

Reasons to use Passive Voice:

- Your field may prefer its use, especially in describing research design and experimental activities.
- You need to preserve coherence from sentence to sentence.

Visual Aids

- Incorporate charts, graphs, diagrams, illustrations, etc., wherever possible, permissible, or practical.

Timeline/Plan of Work



Some things to keep in mind:

- Consult your advisor.
- Be aware of important dates for submitting and defending dissertations.
- Do not be overly ambitious.
- Remember that your proposed timeline demonstrates your awareness of the various elements of the study (IRB approval, travel; design, testing, and length of experiments; negotiation of entry into the study site; purchase of necessary equipment; drafting; redrafting).

Proposal Writing and Anxiety: Proposal-specific Advice



- Understand that the proposal will be negotiated--be prepared to revise!
- Think of the proposal as an introduction to your thesis or dissertation.
- Remember that the proposal is not a binding contract.
- Remember that your proposal is not meant to limit ideas, but to help you think practically.
- Ask colleagues to form a writing group.
- **Talk to your advisor!**

Entering the Academic Conversation

Creating a Research Space

- Move 1: Establishing a Territory
 - Show centrality
 - Review previous research
- Move 2: Creating a Niche
 - Indicate a gap or extend previous knowledge
- Move 3: Occupying the Niche
 - Outline purposes
 - List Research Questions or Hypotheses
 - Announce principle findings
 - State value of research
 - Preview structure of paper