

基于本学期的阅读与思考，任
选一角度，试讨论当代全球化
语际中传统价值的传承与重建。

论文二

Step 1 你最感兴趣的是哪个话题

- ▶ 中国历史、哲学
- ▶ 流行文化、娱乐休闲
- ▶ 衣食住行
- ▶ 中国文学
- ▶ 商品经济、消费时代
- ▶ 国民性格、家庭观念、性别角色
- ▶ 城乡差距、中国梦
- ▶ 你自己喜欢的话题

Step 2 选择一个话题 (i.e.孙悟空) , 开始思考与搜集资料

问自己的问题:

1. 我为什么想要写有关孙悟空的文章? (喜欢: 展现; 厌恶: 批判; 不了解: 探讨、发掘)
2. 研究孙悟空的资料有哪些? 大致研究的角度/方向是什么 (i.e. 孙悟空的性格、孙悟空形象的文化意义、孙悟空代表的儒/释/道含义, 孙悟空形象在教学中的应用、孙悟空形象的商业价值等等), 你同不同意他们的观点?
3. 我研究的角度是什么 (提出新途径? 批判前人研究不足之处?) 有可能提出的论点是什么?

Step 3 提炼中心论点 (thesis)

Brainstorm the topic.

孙悟空

Step 3 提炼中心论点(thesis)

Narrow down the topic.

孙悟空形象的现实意义

Step 3 提炼中心论点(thesis)

Take a position on the topic.

孙悟空形象在现实的积极意义。

Step 3 提炼中心论点(thesis)

Specify your position.

孙悟空机智勇敢、诙谐好动的形象在现实中仍具有积极意义。

This statement is specific, but it isn't a thesis. It merely reports a statistic instead of making an assertion.

Step 3 提炼中心论点(thesis)

- ▶ Make an assertion based on clearly stated support.

You finally revise your thesis statement one more time to look like this:

- ▶ 悟空机智勇敢、诙谐好动的形象在现实中仍具有积极意义，因为他代表了中国人善良、正义，不阿的情怀与追求。

Step 3 提炼中心论点(thesis)

Notice how the thesis answers the question, “为什么孙悟空的形象在现实中仍具有积极意义” When you started thinking about the paper, you may not have had a specific question in mind, but as you became more involved in the topic, your ideas became more specific. Your thesis changed to reflect your new insights.

Step 3 提炼中心论点(thesis)

中心论点常常是对于一个问题的回答/回应

好的中心论点具备以下特征：

- ▶ Arguable有争论性
- ▶ The subject can be treated effectively研究对象可以被充分的讨论
- ▶ Express a main idea表达一个主要观点
- ▶ It is a conclusive statement of a certain study对于某一研究对象的结论

Step 4 中心论点的论证

argumentation

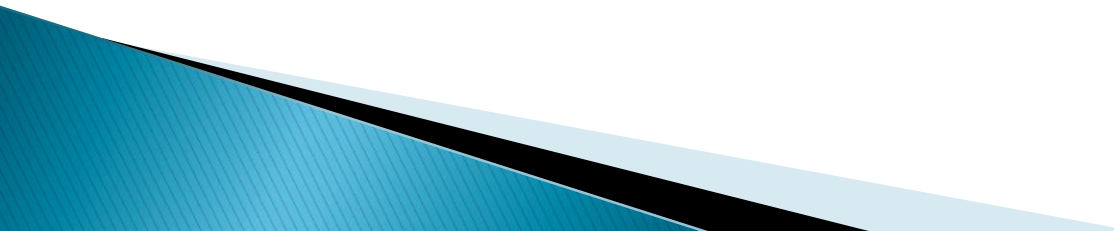
论文中需要有：

- ▶ Claim your thesis 清晰的中心论点
- ▶ Data 支持中心论点的证据（文本、电影、社会现象等等）
- ▶ Warrant/Bridging 过渡、辩论：解释为什么这些证据和中心论点有关，如何支持中心论点
- ▶ Backing 进一步烘托：增加相关的逻辑说明
- ▶ Counterclaim 反证：如果与中心论点情况相反，或者忽略论点，将会出现什么情况（通常是危害性）
- ▶ Conclusion 结论：再次强调中心论点及其意义

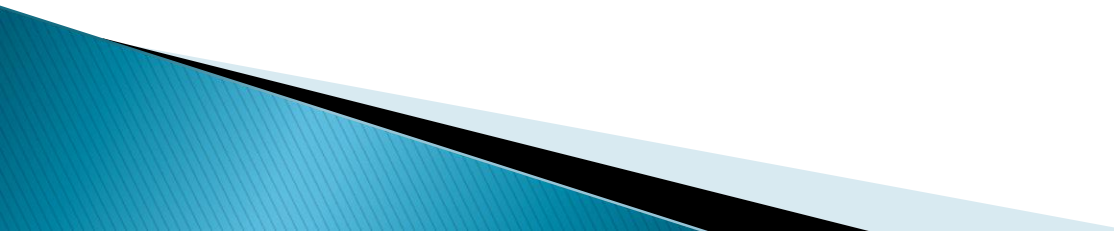
Step 4 中心论点的论证 argumentation

- ▶ Including a well-thought-out warrant or bridge is essential to writing a good argumentative essay or paper. If you present data to your audience without explaining how it supports your thesis your readers may not make a connection between the two or they may draw different conclusions.
- ▶ Don't avoid the opposing side of an argument. Instead, include the opposing side as a counterclaim. Find out what the other side is saying and respond to it within your own argument. This is important so that the audience is not swayed by weak arguments. Including counterclaims allows you to find common ground with more of your readers. It also makes you look more credible because you appear to be knowledgeable about the entirety of the debate rather than just being biased or unformed. You may want to include several counterclaims to show that you have thoroughly researched the topic.

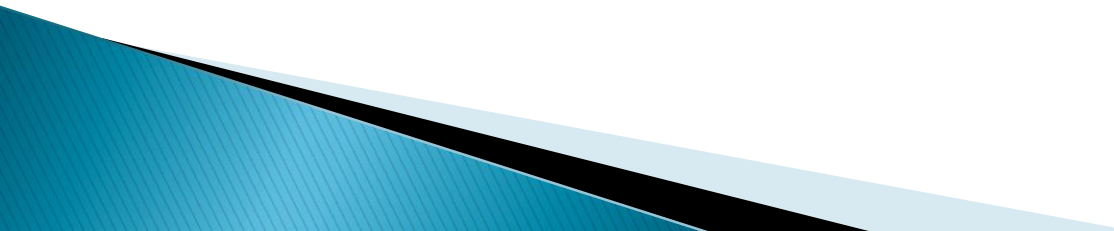
Possible Model 1

- ▶ Introduction
 - ▶ Strongest argument
 - ▶ Second strongest argument at the end, and a transition to the other side
 - ▶ The other side
 - ▶ Conclusion
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Possible Model 2

- ▶ Introduction/thesis
 - ▶ The other side, plus a transition back to your side
 - ▶ Your second strongest argument
 - ▶ Your weakest argument, in the middle
 - ▶ Your strongest argument at the end
 - ▶ Conclusion
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Possible Model 3

- ▶ Introduction
 - ▶ The other side, then your side, then transition back to
 - ▶ The other side, then your weakest point, and a transition back to
 - ▶ The other side, then your strongest point at the end
 - ▶ Conclusion
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Tips小贴士

- ▶ Use facts and statistics 使用事实、使用数据
- ▶ Balance examples and analysis 不要光举例子，也不要光分析
- ▶ Borrow power from experts – give their credentials, then cite their work 引用名人名言（引用前人研究成果）
- ▶ Think of the other side, explain their belief, and then find arguments that oppose this view 使用反证
- ▶ Pay attention to your audience 考虑读者层面（和指导教师多交流）

More Academic Paper Writing Resources

- ▶ <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>
- ▶ <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~wricntr/documents/Begin.html>
- ▶ <http://writing.wisc.edu/Handbook/PlanResearchPaper.html>
- ▶ 施能杰 《学术论文写作的通病》
- ▶ 陈德禹 《学术论文写作要领》
- ▶ 国立中央大学论文写作网站
<http://sex.ncu.edu.tw/papers/index.php>