

論文寫作技巧之我見

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壹、論文寫作

寫作動機

學位論文

投稿！稿投…

貳、養成寫作習慣



壹、論文寫作



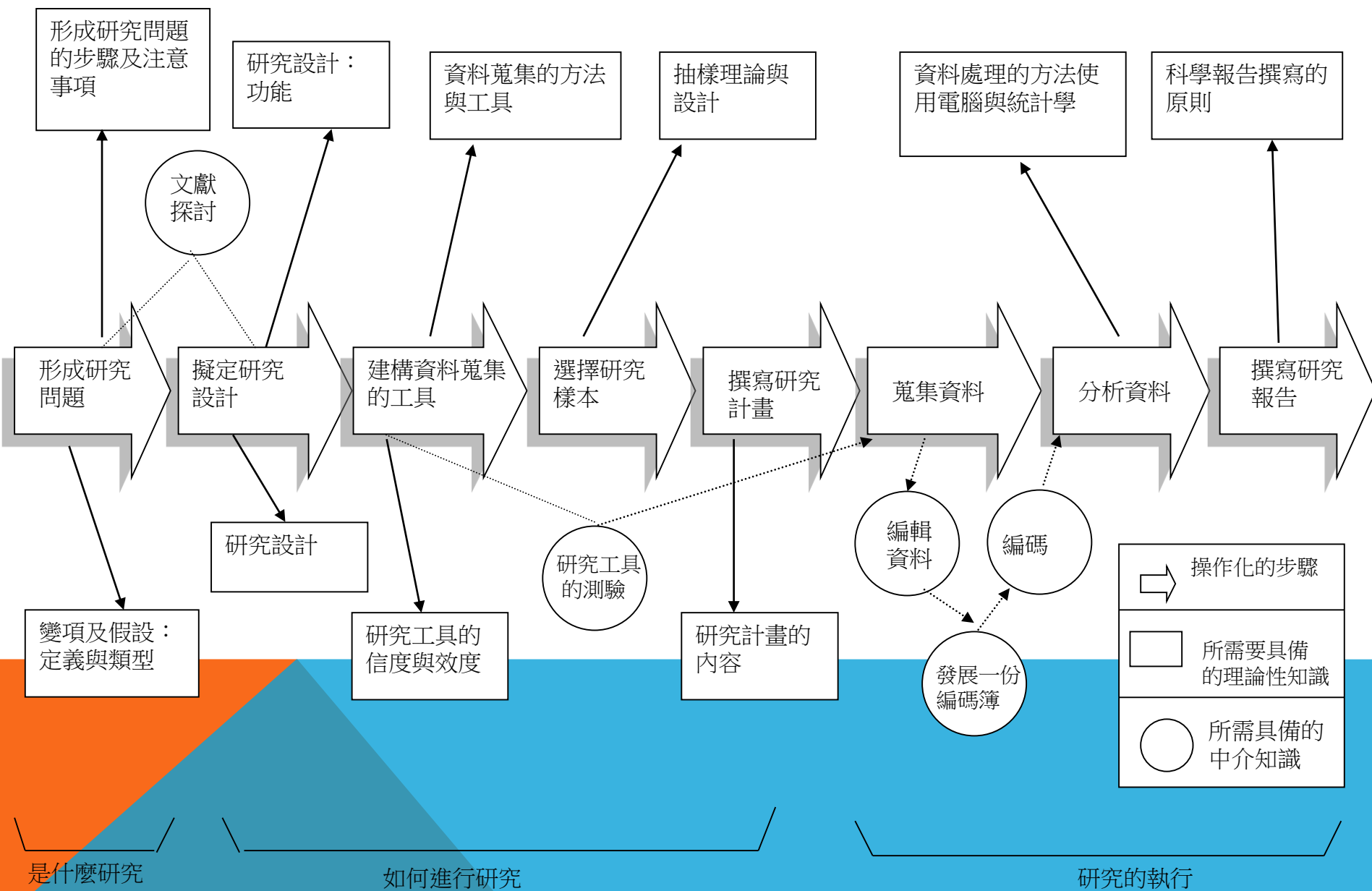
寫作動機

1. 尋找寫作動機

---有一些理由必須寫

2. 堅持與毅力

研究的過程



學位論文

IMRD-INTRODUCTION, METHOD, RESULTS, DISCUSSION

第一章緒論

研究背景與動機

研究目的

研究問題(待答問題)

名詞定義

研究範圍與研究限制

第二章文獻探討

概念

理論文獻評介

相關研究評析

學位論文

第三章研究方法

研究架構(或研究設計)

研究假設(視研究需要)

研究對象

研究工具

資料蒐集程序

資料分析

第四章研究結果與討論

研究結果

研究結果討論

詮釋研究結果

與其他研究比較

結果之意涵啟發與應用

第五章結論與建議

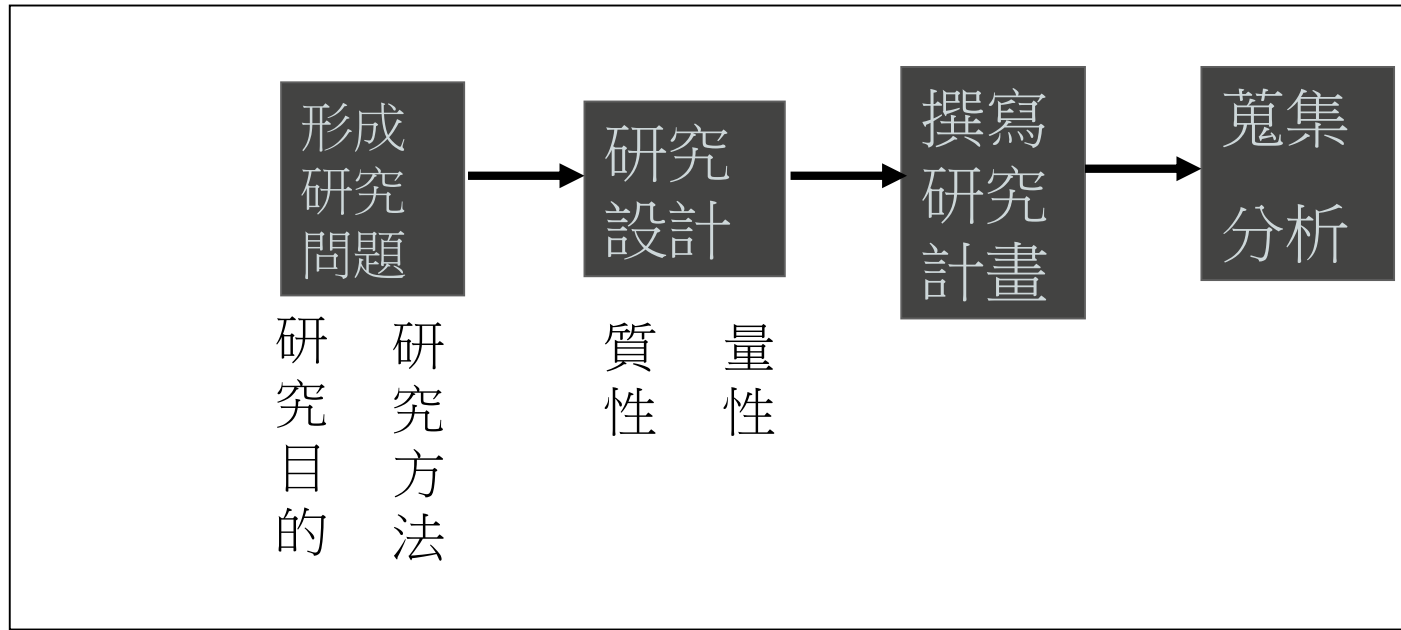
研究結論

研究建議

實務上的建議

未來研究建議

論文寫作與發表



論文寫作

發表(研討會 & 期刊)

一、研究問題確立

執行研究工作前，首先需確立研究主題；寫作時須訂好題目，考量之範圍包含：

- 確立研究目的
- 決定研究題目
- 評估研究特性
- 考量研究成果的實用性、重要性
- 研究工作的可行性

二、文獻探討

1. 尋找欲探討之主題，已有那些研究成果。

--回顧過去前瞻未來



2. 文獻探討之步驟：

(1) 歸類：

(2) 摘要：

(3) 批判：

(4) 建議：

3. 相關理論之探討與說明

(1) 說明與研究題目有關且與欲探索之研究問題頗具相關之理論為何種理論。


(2) 針對所欲探討之題目與欲研究問題最具相關性，且作者最感興趣的某一個理論詳加討論。

4. 最後段落，針對前人之研究成果所採用之研究途徑、方法作檢討，說明其優缺點；進而針對所欲探討之主題與相關問題，作者自認宜採用的研究途徑、研究方法，以利突顯自己的研究方法，有別於他人。

文獻查證之撰寫

- 整合文獻時，需注意：
- ① 不可照抄文獻，需用自己的字眼去詮釋文獻作者所提的概念；
- ② 注意撰寫文獻的大綱與內容需與自己的研究設計概念結合，不要脫節。

前言

1. 簡述文獻查證的目的、說明將包含哪些層面，及哪些概念或學理在文獻查證中較缺乏尚待澄清。
 2. 進一步簡述綜合文獻查證後所歸納的方向與大綱，並說明查證這些大綱的理由，以引導他人對你文獻查證之觀點與內容有概略的認識。
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■ 相關知識理論

- 1. 相關知識理論之呈現，包含有關研究主題的概念分析、理論模式及研究架構（或研究哲觀）的查證內容。
- 2. 要針對各個概念進行相關文獻的解釋與分析，並對涉及的理論模式進行文獻說明。
- 3. 研究母群體特性、概念與研究主題發生的關係應一併呈現查證內容。
- 4. 若運用某個理論模式，需周詳、扼要敘述該理論的模式與精神、概念定義及運用等層面。

■ 相關研究

- 文獻查證包含與研究主題相關的研究報告，查證來源(書籍、期刊、研究報告)。
- 展現自己對研究主題的領域發展脈絡了解程度。

■ 技巧

- 1. 在寫法上，可先呈現與研究主題最相關的研究報告，再依研究先後或相關程度一一呈現其「作者」、「年代」、「研究主題」、「樣本」、「研究方法」及「研究結果」。

- 2. 可運用圖表羅列國內外相關研究呈現。
- 若找不到與研究主題一樣的相關研究，則退而求其次以「次相關研究文獻」代替。

- 3. 查證相關研究時，要從相關研究文獻的分析與歸納中，看出與研究主題相關的研究潮流、方向與研究架構，並於最後提出對相關研究的優、缺點評論。
- 4. 分析時要避免主觀的臆測或批評，多運用客觀的研究結果及學理加以比較分析。

總結

- 1.最後應針對各文獻查證大綱內容，呈現一簡短扼要的摘要。
- 2.除相關理論、概念的文獻整理與相關研究目前情形外，應提出結論，說明文獻中對研究主題目前所缺乏、或存疑的部分。
- 3.亦須指出該研究在這知識體系中所延續的部分與角色為何。

文獻評論：

針對自己所欲研究探討之主題與相關問題，在既存的研究文獻，先瞭解和蒐集既有的研究成果為何？經過一定之處理步驟：概觀（歸類）、摘要、批判、建議，然後找出其優缺點，同時針對其所採研究途徑和研究方法予以批判，進而提出作者個人針對自己探討此一主題和相關問題時，應採取何種研究途徑與方法較為適當。

三、關於「研究途徑、研究架構及研究方法」

1. 研究途徑與研究方法

(1)研究途徑（approach），是指選擇問題與相關資料的標準，主要是指作者擬從何種角度切入去探討該主題與相關問題。

(2)研究方法（method，是指蒐集與處理資料的程序與手段，主要是指作者針對自己所欲探討之主題與相關問題，擬如何進行蒐集和分析資料。

(3) 常見的研究方法：

A. 觀察法：由研究者在一旁進行研究對象的紀錄，如田野調查。

B. 調查法：透過問卷調查，或非結構性調查。

C. 實驗法。

D. 二手文獻的分析法，歷史文獻的檢閱等。

2. 研究架構

(1) 針對研究主題進行整個思考、研究、分析的架構。

(2) 包括：

--研究架構圖

--研究架構圖之文字說明

四、學術論文….

(一) 「本論」約可分為三至五章，一章約15,000字，若三至五章，則約45,000~75,000字。

(1)各章節的安排--「章」、「節」。

(2)各章的佈局與研究架構密切相關。

(3)各章節的結構：在撰寫各章時，應有「前言」、「本文」及「結語」結構。

--節，此相當於該章的「本文」，到了該章最後一節結束後，應有結語，以利將前面的若干節的結論與該章的主題扣在一起，進而說出其整章的結論。

五、如何寫好學術論文之「結論」部分

論文的最後一章為「結論」，通常包括：研究發現（創見）、研究貢獻、研究限制、建議。

(一)研究結果或研究發現

論文結構的第一部分「緒論」中的「研究目的」，必須與「結論」中的「研究發現」前後相互呼應。

(二)研究貢獻

有了研究結論與發現後，它所可能產生的效果。

--在學術方面，例如在該專門的研究領域中，作者可能有何研究貢獻？

--在研究途徑、研究方法、概念、理論等方面，是否有所精進？有何突破？

--在實務方面，作者所得出的研究結論與發現，是否可解決問題？

(三)研究限制

1. 在研究過程中遭遇到什麼困難、阻礙和瓶頸，以致論文具有一定的侷限性。
2. 常見的研究限制如：樣本不足、受訪者的回答態度、研究途徑、研究方法等。作者可依自己論文的實際狀況予以增減。

(四)建議

就學術或實務方面提出建議。

1. 在學術方面：在後續研究方向有何建議？未來可嘗試再用何種研究途徑、研究方法來探討該研究題目？又有那些理論可用來解析該研究題目？是否還有那些具有關聯性的研究題目有待大家來共同探討？

2. 在實務方面

投稿！ 稿投…

CONSOLIDATED CRITERIA FOR REPORTING QUALITATIVE STUDIES (COREQ): 32-ITEM CHECKLIST

Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity

Personal Characteristics

1. Interviewer/facilitator	Which author/s conducted the interview or focus group?
2. Credentials	What were the researcher's credentials? E.g. PhD, MD
3. Occupation	What was their occupation at the time of the study?
4. Gender	Was the researcher male or female?
5. Experience and training	What experience or training did the researcher have?

Relationship with participants

6. Relationship established	Was a relationship established prior to study commencement?
7. Participant knowledge of the interviewer	What did the participants know about the researcher? e.g. personal goals, reasons for doing the research
8. Interviewer characteristics	What characteristics were reported about the interviewer/facilitator? e.g. Bias, assumptions, reasons and interests in the research topic

Domain 2: study design

Theoretical framework

9. Methodological orientation and Theory	What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study? e.g. grounded theory, discourse analysis, ethnography, phenomenology, content analysis
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Participant selection

10. Sampling	How were participants selected? e.g. purposive, convenience, consecutive, snowball
11. Method of approach	How were participants approached? e.g. face-to-face, telephone, mail, email
12. Sample size	How many participants were in the study?
13. Non-participation	How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons?

Setting

14. Setting of data collection	Where was the data collected? e.g. home, clinic, workplace
15. Presence of non-participants	Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers?
16. Description of sample	What are the important characteristics of the sample? e.g. demographic data, date

Data collection

17. Interview guide	Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors? Was it pilot tested?
18. Repeat interviews	Were repeat interviews carried out? If yes, how many?
19. Audio/visual recording	Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data?
20. Field notes	Were field notes made during and/or after the interview or focus group?
21. Duration	What was the duration of the interviews or focus group?
22. Data saturation	Was data saturation discussed?
23. Transcripts returned	Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or correction?

Domain 3: analysis and findings

Data analysis

24. Number of data coders	How many data coders coded the data?
25. Description of the coding tree	Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?
26. Derivation of themes	Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?
27. Software	What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?
28. Participant checking	Did participants provide feedback on the findings?

Reporting

29. Quotations presented	Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes / findings? Was each quotation identified? e.g. participant number
30. Data and findings consistent	Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?
31. Clarity of major themes	Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?
32. Clarity of minor themes	Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?

ITEMS THAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN REPORTS OF OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES

Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found
Introduction		
Background/ rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses
Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection
Participants	6	(a) Cohort study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up Case-control study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls Cross-sectional study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants (b) Cohort study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed Case-control study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case


Discussion		
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results
Other information		
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based

Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable
Data sources/ measurement	8	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why
Statistical methods	12	<p>(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding</p> <p>(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions</p> <p>(c) Explain how missing data were addressed</p> <p>(d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed</p> <p>Case-control study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed</p> <p>Cross-sectional study—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy</p> <p>(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses</p>

Results		
Participants	13	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram
Descriptive data	14	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest
		(c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)
Outcome data	15	Cohort study —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time
		Case-control study —Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure
		Cross-sectional study —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses

貳、養成寫作習慣



1. 打造寫作的環境
 2. 每天撥出時間寫作
 3. 隨時記錄靈感
 4. 先寫再修(先”有“再求”好”)
 5. 訂下合理繳交期限
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參考資料

1. 孫本初(2005). 如何寫好一篇優質的碩博士論文，「撰寫碩博士論文與投稿學術期刊」論壇。
2. Graeme D. Smith (2015). Writing a paper.