Purpose Statements and Research Problems

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- Identify some questions that you should be asking yourself throughout the writing and revision process

- Clarification: this lecture will treat "Purpose Statements" and "Research Problems" as if they are a single, standalone document
- This lecture will help you craft a 1-2 page document that outlines the goals and context of your research

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- Writing strategies we discuss today are transferable

Research problems need to achieve a few goals

Identify a specific problem

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- Pose the question and methods that you will use to explore (and possibly resolve) this problem
- Narrate the larger significance of addressing this problem (the "so what?" of your research)

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- It might help to draft a statement/problem at the onset of your work

 There are several common strategies for identifying a problem and research purpose

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- This lecture will discuss one strategy often used in academic publishing
- This strategy is not comprehensive but it is a useful model to structure your writing

- Common strategy: identify a problem in terms of causes and consequences
- If you use this strategy, you'll need to consider the following questions

First: what specific problem are you examining?

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- Are you examining a socio-cultural problem?
- Are you examining limitations in previous research?
- Are you examining a debate or disagreement in a specific field-of-study?

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- Is this problem recent or on-going?
- If the problem is recent, why has it emerged now?
 If the problem is on-going, are there new trends in addressing it?

 Second: what are a few variables that are associated with the causes of this problem?

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- How have other scholars diagnosed possible reasons for this problem emerging?
- What key terms or ideas have scholars focused on when diagnosing the causes of this problem?

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- In this case, you would explain what these limitations are and how other scholars have identified or diagnosed them

 Third: what are the most important consequences associated with this problem?

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- How have scholars discussed the short- and longterm impact of this problem?
- What communities or organizations are most affected by this problem?

- No need to discuss every consequence stemming from this problem
- Highlight the consequence that is most pertinent to your research goals and aims

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- Let's say you are writing about low digital literacy skills in K-12 education
- There are many different consequences (lack of professional preparation, low college admissions, etc.)
- Acknowledge the range of consequences but focus on the one that is most relevant to you

Fourth: what specific research question are you posing?

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- How does your research question address the causes of this problem or mitigate the consequences associated with this problem?

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- Are you trying to prevent this problem from emerging?
- Are you trying to lessen or resolve the effects of this problem?

 Need to clarify how your research question and methodologies are appropriate for achieving a specific goal when addressing a specific problem

• Fifth: what do we gain from undertaking your research question?

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- Who can benefit from your research?
- How can your research help others continue exploring these issues?
- What questions for further inquiry have emerged from your research?

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- Avoid the tendency to say your research can help everyone
- Don't be afraid of identifying the specific scholarly communities you want to respond to

Let's recap

- What specific problem are you addressing?
- What are the causes?
- What are the consequences?
- What is your research question? How does your question and methods resonate with these causes or consequences?
- Who can benefit from your findings?

 Identifying shortcomings in other research is a delicate exercise in criticism

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- Yes, you are acknowledging shortcomings
- However, you are also contributing to on-going conversations

 Avoid right/wrong or good/bad binaries when discussing other research

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- Saying other researchers are "wrong" or have "failed" runs the risk of alienating readers
- Acknowledging "limitations" is a form of criticism but doesn't degrade the validity of other scholars

Highlight the accomplishments of prior research

- Highlight the accomplishments of prior research
- Your goal is to build upon and enhance (not refute) other scholarship
- Your research will not be perfect but others will build upon it in the future

 In short, criticism should be a combination of acknowledging shortcomings <u>and</u> expanding the potential of other work

Conclusion

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- Knowing what questions to ask yourself while writing is the most effective way of becoming a better writer
- It is also useful to find samples that you can model

Conclusion

- The ORS Lab has consultants to help with both quantitative and qualitative research questions
- Webinars that discuss writing strategies
- Resources to help authors draft writing at every stage