

Proporsi Proposal Skripsi

Pendahuluan	+ 10%
Bahan dan Metode	+ 15%
Hasil	+ 35%
Pembahasan	+ 35%
Kesimpulan	+ 5%

Apa yang harus ada pada "Introduction" ?

Masalah yang diteliti dan latar belakangnya (**what and so what ?**)

Status keilmuan topik penelitian saat ini (**Present knowledge**) dan tingkat perkembangan ilmu (**State of the Arts of Science**).

Ruang lingkup penelitian (**scope of the study**)

Kesenjangan ilmu (**Knowledge gap**) yang akan diisi oleh temuan baru (**Novelty**) pada naskah ilmiah.

Pentingnya hasil penelitian (**significance of the research findings**)

WRITING INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the introduction is **to introduce the paper**.
Get reader attention, what is the **problem** and why is it **important**?

Introduce **the novel elements of the paper**, thus providing motivation for the reader to continue reading the main text.
Do not over-burden the reader by **making the introduction too long**.

Get to **the key parts of the paper sooner** rather than later.

)- The introduction provides **a road map from problem to solution**



A well-written introduction gets and holds the reader's attention.

v' It convinces the reader that **the material is important, interesting**, and worth the time to continue.

v' A good INTRODUCTION must be organized from the global to particular point of view, guiding the readers to the objectives

WHAT did you/others do ? WHY did you do it 1

+ 1,5 to 2 pages, double spaced



WRITING INTRODUCTION For Social Sciences



Do not write a long introduction (3-5 paragraphs),

Write theoretical framework (2-3 paragraphs)

Focus on writing your own topics,

Sometime lack of coherence,

Keep it simple, scientist (*KISS*)

WRITING INTRODUCTION

For Qualitative Research



The introduction answers two basic questions:

Why is the problem important?

Why is the study unique?

A few recent, highly specific related studies are briefly described and tactfully analyzed,

previous studies did not have adequate numbers of specimens, or

did not follow the subjects for an adequate period of time.

WRITING INTRODUCTION For Social Sciences



Authors should gradually direct readers' thoughts towards the research objectives, which are stated in the last paragraph of the introduction.

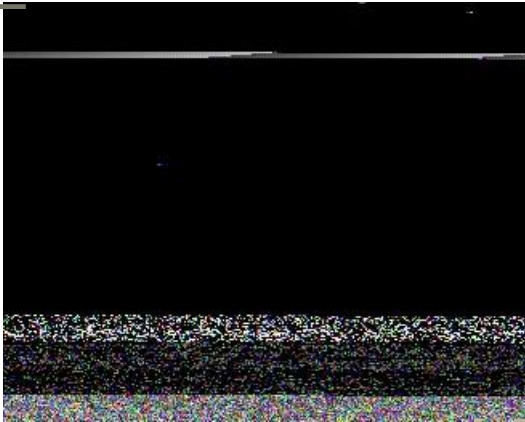
Ideas should be organized in such manner as to enable readers to learn about the aims of the research and understand the relevance of the theme before the objective is presented.

Readers could easily understand the nature of the scientific contribution intended by the authors.

Writing Introductions

Establishing the context, background and/or importance of the topic

- A key aspect of X is
- X is a classic problem in
- A primary concern of X is
- X is at the heart of our understanding of
- X is an increasingly important area in applied linguistics.
- Investigating X is a continuing concern within
- Central to the entire discipline of X is the concept of
- X and Y have been an object of research since the 1960s
- X is a major area of interest within the field of
- The issue of X has received considerable critical attention.
- X has been studied by many researchers using
- One of the most significant current discussions in legal and moral philosophy is



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in academic writing
2014

Dr John Morley

Synopsis of literature / State of the Art

Previous studies have reported

Recent evidence suggests that

Several attempts have been made to

Studies of X show the importance of

A number of researchers have reported

Recently investigators have examined the effects of X on Y.

Factors found to be influencing X have been explored in several studies.

In the past two decades a number of researchers have sought to determine

A considerable amount of literature has been published on X. These studies

Surveys such as that conducted by Smith (1988) showed that

The first serious discussions and analyses of X emerged during the 1970s with

There have been a number of longitudinal studies involving X that have reported

Xs were reported in the first models of Y (e.g., Smith, 1977; Smith and Patel, 1977).

What we know about X is largely based upon empirical studies that investigate how

Smith (1984: 217) shows how, in the past, research into X was mainly concerned with

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for use in academic writing.
K. Morley
2014

Dr John Morley

Highlighting a problem

- ./ However, a major problem with this kind of application is
- ./ Lack of X has existed as a health problem for many years.
- ./ However, these rapid changes are having a serious effect on
- ./ Despite its safety and efficacy, X suffers from several major drawbacks:
- ./ However, research has consistently shown that these students lack
- ./ There is increasing concern that some Xs are being disadvantaged ...
- ./ Despite its long clinical success, X has a number of problems in use.
- ./ Questions have been raised about the safety of prolonged use of
- ./ Along with this growth in X, however, there is increasing concern over

Highlighting a knowledge gap in the field of study

What is not yet clear is the impact of X on

No previous study has investigated X .

There has been little quantitative analysis of

The neurobiological basis of this X is poorly understood.

Until recently, there has been no reliable evidence that

In addition, no research has been found that surveyed

Little is known about X and it is not clear what factors

This indicates a need to understand the various perceptions of X that exist among

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Stating the purpose of research

- The major objective of this study was to investigate
- The aim of this study was to clarify several aspects of
- The aim of this study is to investigate the differences between X and Y
- The main aim of this investigation is to assess the doses and risks associated with
- The objectives of this research are to determine whether
- The main purpose of this study is to develop an understanding of
- This paper investigates the usefulness of
- This study seeks to obtain data which will help to address these research gaps.

Research questions or hypotheses

D The central question in this dissertation asks how

D This research seeks to address the following questions:

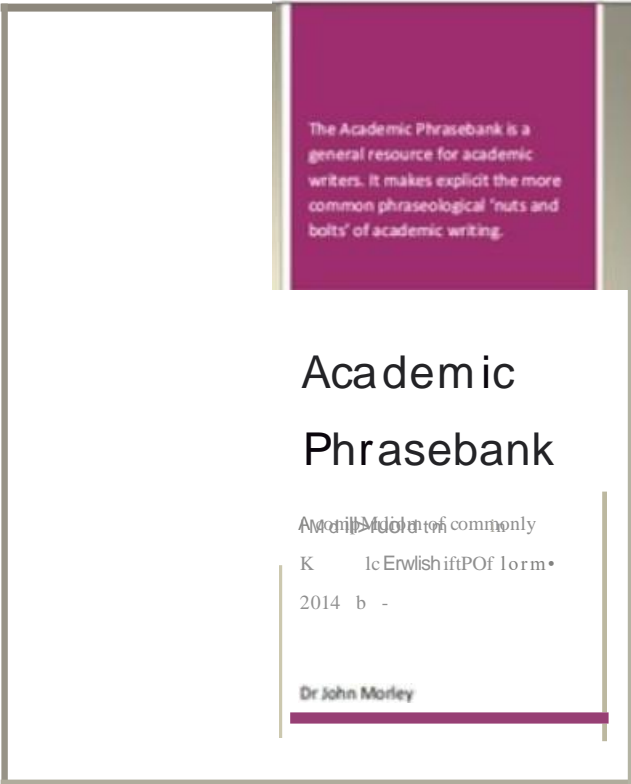
D The hypothesis that will be tested is that

D The key research question of this study was whether or not

D This study aimed to address the following research questions:

D Another question is whether

Writing Introductions



Indicating significance

- ../ This project provided an important opportunity to advance the understanding of
- ../ This study provides an exciting opportunity to advance our knowledge of
- ../ This is the first study to undertake a longitudinal analysis of
- ../ The findings should make an important contribution to the field of
- ../ Therefore, this study makes a major contribution to research on X by demonstrating
- ../ The study offers some important insights into
- ../ This study aims to contribute to this growing area of research by exploring
- ../ There are several important areas where this study makes an original contribution to

Indicating limitations

- Due to practical constraints, this paper cannot provide a comprehensive review of
- It is beyond the scope of this study to examine the
- The reader should bear in mind that the study is based on
- Another potential problem is that the scope of my thesis may be too broad.
- A full discussion of X lies beyond the scope of this study.

Checklist for the introduction

- Check if the introduction has a funnel shape with clear sections on
 - general background (what is this all about?);
 - what is known and what is unknown about this specific subject (why was this study needed, and why is it important?);
 - primary research question (what did we want to know?); and
 - study aim and design (what did we do to answer the research question?).
 - Look at the length of the introduction (maximum 10 - 15% of the total word count).
 - Determine if the introduction is the start of the story line of your paper by looking at your outline (skeleton).
 - Ask yourself, "Will this introduction sell my paper to editors, reviewers, readers, and the media?"
-

Some common pitfalls in writing an Introduction

- The most common mistake is to **write a long introduction**.
- Providing **unnecessary background information** (telling the reader what they already know or what they do not need to know).
- The second most common mistake is **a lack of coherence**.
- **Exaggerating** the importance of the work.
- **Failing to make clear** what research questions this paper is trying to answer.