

研究與寫作專題

Seminar on Preparing Dissertation and Theses

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一、課程概述

本專題旨在培養研究所學生良好的論文寫作習慣與技巧，掌握各種社會科學研究方法的原理與操作，以利準備碩博士論文開題。此外，對於立志未來從事教研工作者，本課程可以增進獨立思考與申請研究經費等技能，而對於未來有意在政府、智庫、媒體等領域耕耘者，所學知識可以運用在強化分析能力及職場競爭力。

二、課程目標

1. 瞭解論文寫作規範、格式、與倫理。
2. 培養問題意識與批判性思維以進行文獻檢閱。
3. 擬定研究設計以回答問題、勾勒假設、及規劃資料蒐集進度。
4. 認識各種研究方法的長短處與掌握適當的資料分析步驟。
5. 訓練口頭發表與評論能力。

三、課程要求與授課方式

課程第一階段，主要探討學界關於本體論、知識論、及方法論上的爭辯，尤其是量化與質化研究法的異同，並且加強學生開展問題意識、撰寫文獻檢閱的能力。第二階段聚焦在個別研究方法，學生將學習如何聯繫理論和資料，並瞭解方法之間無優劣之別，關鍵在於找出最能回答研究問題的方法。在該階段，學生假定自己將申請經費資助研究，自選任何有提供相關經費的國際組織、政府部門、企業、或研究機構，彙整先前撰寫的文獻回顧及研究設計，完成至少 10 頁雙倍行距的初稿後於課堂口頭發表 20 分鐘。其後接受指定同學的評論與詰問，取得反饋意見後於期末繳交一份至少 12 頁，申請科研經費的完整計畫。

每週課堂分成兩部分，第一節課討論讀本與問題，所有同學針對第一與第二階段課程的必讀讀本，各挑選一週撰寫一篇 4 頁以內的議題報告。另外，為培養學生發問能力，每位同學針對每週讀本各提 1 個問題，在每週四午夜 12 點以前，以電子郵件寄送該問題予授課教師，教師依照問題重要性排列整理供課堂討論。第二節課就個別論文寫作技巧或研究方法進行實作練習，授課教師將設計課堂活動，提供學生掌握各項方法的實施技巧，並且隨機分配組員，分工蒐集資料並相互討論以完成活動。

四、評量方式

1. 課堂提問和活動參與 (10%) 。
2. 兩篇議題報告 (20%) 。
3. 2020/3/20 繳交初步研究問題 (不計分) 。
4. 2020/4/10 繳交文獻回顧 (15%) 。
5. 2020/5/22 繳交研究計畫草稿 (10%) , 2020/6/22 繳交完稿 (25%) 。
6. 2020/6/5 與 2020/6/12 口頭報告計畫初稿 (15%) , 同儕提供評論與建議 (5%) 。

所有書面報告的具體要求將於課堂中發放，報告與作業均於 Ceiba 上繳交，授課教師將於一至兩週內發還並提供評語。

0-60	E	77-79	B-
60-62	D	80-82	B
63-66	D+	83-86	B+
67-69	C-	87-89	A-
70-72	C	90-92	A
73-76	C+	93-100	A+

五、指定閱讀

1. John Gerring, *Social Science Methodology: A Unified Framework*, (Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012). (可於臺大總圖書館借閱)
2. 彭明輝，《研究生完全求生手冊：方法、秘訣、潛規則》，（臺北：聯經出版公司 2017）。(本書旨在訓練中文論文寫作技巧，無須對本書內容撰寫議題報告)

六、課程進度與參考書目

第一階段

2020/2/21，課程介紹、分配文本、了解同學研究興趣

1. John Gerring, Ch. 1: “A Unified Framework.”
2. 彭明輝，第 1–4 章，關於研究工作的基礎認識。

2020/3/6，問題意識與經驗研究基礎

1. John Gerring, Ch. 2: “Beginnings and Finding A Research Question.”
2. 彭明輝，第 5–8 章，關於如何發掘研究問題。
3. Thomas S. Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996), Ch. 4: “Normal Science as Puzzle-solving.”

4. Jillian Schwedler, “Puzzle,” *Qualitative & Multi-Method Research* vol. 11, no. 2 (2013), 27–30.
5. Fred Eidlin, “The Method of Problems versus the Method of Topics,” *PS: Political Science and Politics* vol. 44, no. 4 (2011): 758–761.

2020/3/13，文獻檢閱與質化量化研究法的爭辯

1. 彭明輝，第 9-12 章，關於文獻分析的要領。
2. Jeffrey W. Knopf, “Doing A Literature Review,” *PS: Political Science and Politics* vol. 39, no. 1 (2006): 127–132.
3. Paul Furlong, “A Skin Not A Sweater: Ontology and Epistemology in Political Science,” in *Theory and Methods in Political Science* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2002), 17–41.
4. Gary Goertz and James Mahoney, “Methodological Rorschach Tests: Contrasting Interpretations in Qualitative and Quantitative Research,” *Comparative Political Studies* vol. 46, no. 2 (2013): 236–251.
5. James Mahoney and Gary Goertz, “A Tale of Two Cultures: Contrasting Quantitative and Qualitative Research,” *Political Analysis* vol. 14, no. 3 (2006): 227–249.

2020/3/20，概念建構與衡量

1. John Gerring, Ch. 5: “Concepts,” Ch. 7: “Measurements.”
2. Giovanni Sartori, “Concept Misformation in Comparative Politics,” *American Political Science Review* vol. 64, no. 4 (1970): 1033–1053.
3. Robert Adcock and David Collier, “Measurement Validity: A Shared Standard for Qualitative and Quantitative Research,” *American Political Science Review* vol. 95, no. 3 (2001): 529–546.
4. Gerardo L. Munck and Jay Verkuilen, “Conceptualizing and Measuring Democracy: Evaluating Alternative Indices,” *Comparative Political Studies* vol. 35, no. 1 (2002): 5–34.

2020/3/27，敘述與因果論證

1. John Gerring, Ch. 3: “Arguments,” Ch. 6: “Descriptive Arguments,” Ch. 8: “Causal Arguments.”
2. Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams. *The Craft of Research* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008), Ch. 8 “Claims,” Ch. 9: “Reasons and Evidence.”
3. Raphael B. Folsom, *How to Get Grant Money in the Humanities and Social Sciences*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2019). (由授課教師講解申請經費的要領)

2020/4/10，研究設計與反事實推論法

1. 彭明輝，第 13–16 章，關於研究設計與讀者的期待。
2. John Gerring, “How Good Is Good Enough? A Multidimensional, Best-Possible Standard for Research Design,” *Political Research Quarterly* vol. 64, no. 3 (2011): 625–636.
3. John Gerring, Ch. 4: “Analysis.”
4. 黃紀，〈因果推論與觀察研究：「反事實模型」之思考〉，《社會科學論叢》，第 2 卷，第 1 期（2008）：1–22。
5. 鄧敦仁，〈假設性思考與解釋關係〉，《歐美研究》，第 48 卷，第 4 期（2018）：549–590。

第二階段

2020/4/17，形式理論

1. John Gerring, Ch. 9: “Causal Analysis.”
2. Morris P. Fiorina, “Formal Models in Political Science,” *American Journal of Political Science* vol. 19, no. 1 (1975): 133–159.
3. 林繼文，〈虛假霸權：台灣政治學研究中的理性選擇〉，《政治科學論叢》，第 25 期（2005）：67–104。
4. 石之瑜，〈政治科學中形式理論的運用與瓶頸—從賽局理論談起〉，《東吳政治學報》，第 17 期（2003）：1–19。

2020/4/24，實驗法

1. John Gerring, Ch. 10: “Causal Strategies: X and Y.”
2. Rose McDermott, “Experimental Methods in Political Science,” *Annual Review of Political Science* vol. 5, no. 1 (2002): 31–61.
3. Thad Dunning, “Improving Causal Inference: Strengths and Limitations of Natural Experiments,” *Political Research Quarterly* vol. 61, no. 2 (2008): 282–293.
4. Brian J. Gaines, James H. Kuklinski, and Paul J. Quirk, “The Logic of the Survey Experiment Reexamined,” *Political Analysis* vol. 15, no. 1 (2007): 1–20.

2020/5/1，問卷調查法與統計分析法

1. John Gerring, Ch. 11: “Causal Strategies: Beyond X and Y”.
2. Henry E. Brady, “Contributions of Survey Research to Political Science,” *PS: Political Science and Politics* vol. 33, no. 1 (2000): 147–157.
3. 林澤民，〈看電影學統計：p 值的陷阱〉，《社會科學論叢》，第 10 卷，第 2 期（2016）：I–XXV。

4. Gary King, Michael Tomz, and Jason Wittenberg, “Making the Most of Statistical Analyses: Improving Interpretation and Presentation,” *American Journal of Political Science* vol. 44 (2000): 341–355.

2020/5/8，質化與量化文本分析法

1. 劉正山，〈厚資料與意義探勘專刊導論〉，《問題與研究》第 58 卷，第 2 期（2019）：I–VI。
2. Justin Grimmer and Brandon M. Stewart, “Text as Data: The Promise and Pitfalls of Automatic Content Analysis Methods for Political Texts,” *Political Analysis* vol. 21, no. 3 (2013): 267–297.
3. John Wilkerson and Andreu Casas, “Large-Scale Computerized Text Analysis in Political Science: Opportunities and Challenges,” *Annual Review of Political Science* vol. 20, no. 1 (2017): 529–544.
4. Yoshiko M. Herrera and F. Braumoeller Braumoeller, “Symposium: Discourse and Content Analysis,” *Qualitative Methods Newsletter* vol. 2, no. 1 (2004): 15–19.

2020/5/15，歷史案例比較法

1. John Gerring, Ch. 12: “Varying Approaches to Causal Inference.”
2. Paul Pierson, *Politics in Time: History, Institutions, and Social Analysis* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2011), Ch. 2: “Timing and Sequence.”
3. Alexander L. George and Andrew Bennett, *Case Studies and Theory Development in The Social Sciences*, (Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 2005), Ch. 10: “Process Tracing and Historical Explanation.”
4. Barbara Geddes, “How the Cases You Choose Affect the Answers You Get: Selection Bias in Comparative Politics,” *Political Analysis* vol. 2 (1990): 131–150.

2020/5/22，檔案、訪談、觀察法

1. John Gerring, Ch. 13: “Unity and Plurality.”
2. Ian S. Lustick, “History, Historiography, and Political Science: Multiple Historical Records and the Problem of Selection Bias,” *American Political Science Review* vol. 90, no. 3 (1996): 605–618.
3. Joe Soss, “Talking Our Way to Meaningful Explanations: A Practice-centered Approach to In-depth Interviews for Interpretive Research,” in. D. Yanow and P. Schwartz-Shea (eds) *Interpretation and Method*, (New York: M.E. Sharpe, 2006).
4. Richard F. Fenno, “Observation, Context, and Sequence in the Study of Politics,” *American Political Science Review* vol. 80, no. 1 (1986): 3–15.

2020/5/29，混合研究法

1. 彭明輝，第 17–19 章，關於研究成果的應用和產學合作。
2. John Gerring, Ch. 14: “Setting Standards.”
3. Evan S. Lieberman, “Nested Analysis as a Mixed-Method Strategy for Comparative Research,” *American Political Science Review* vol. 99, no. 3 (2005): 435–452.
4. Amel Ahmed and Rudra Sil, “When Multi-Method Research Subverts Methodological Pluralism—or, Why We Still Need Single-Method Research,” *Perspectives on Politics* vol. 10, no. 4 (2012): 935–953.
5. 周嘉辰，〈混合研究法與中國研究：結合多類案例與量化內容分析〉，《中國大陸研究》，第 58 卷，第 2 期（2015）：61–90。

2020/6/5 & 2020/6/12，研究計畫口頭報告

2020/6/22，繳交研究計畫完稿

- 如果同學選課前有疑問，或想多了解本課程更多內容，請以此信箱聯繫開課教師：ysu2@albany.edu