主编 郭继荣 白靖宇

学术论文写作与发表

本册主编 史文霞

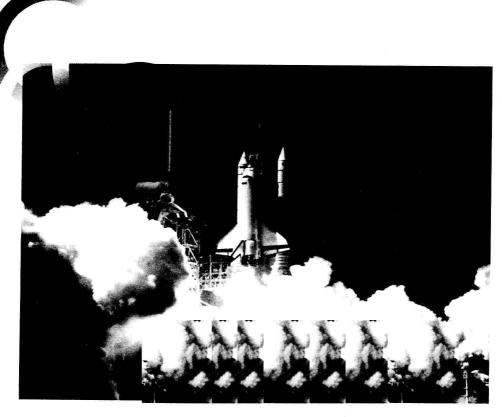




主编 郭继荣 白靖宇 ——

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随着21世纪经济全球化、信息网络化和文化多元化的不断发展,世界各国的研究生教育正在面临着国际化创新能力教育的巨大压力与挑战。目前,我国的研究生教育也正处在从传统教育向现代教育转型的重要时期,正在实现由知识教育向创新教育的转变。在这一背景下,研究生英语教育必须改变传统观念,要"以研究生为本",建立以"英语创新教育"为核心的新理念,融入培养创新型人才和建设创新型国家的时代潮流。为此,我们组织编写了这套"研究生英语创新教育"(Graduate English for Innovative Education)系列教材。

本系列教材是以教育部研究生创新教育计划西部研究生教育创新平台建设为依托,开发编写的一套全新的研究生英语系列教材,其宗旨是确立研究生英语创新教育的新理念,在研究生英语教学中实施自主学习的理论,激发研究生创新思维能力,提高研究生英语教学质量和水平,培养高层次创新型人才。

◎本系列教材的特点

- 1.建立"研究生英语创新教育"的新理念。现代教育强调教育教学过程是一个高度创造性的过程,以点拨、启发、引导、开发和训练学生的创造才能为基本目标。因此,研究生英语教育必须改变传统的教学观念和方式,确立新的教学目标,挖掘利用新的教学资源和手段,采取不同的教学评价体系。本系列教材的建设和编写符合当前研究生创新能力教育的理念,有助于研究生英语教育实现启发式和讨论式的教学,有利于研究生英语综合能力的提高和自主学习能力的培养,在开拓认知视野的同时激发研究生的创新思维。
- 2.实施"以研究生为本"的自主学习理论。语言学习自主性这一概念是当代语言教学理论中的一个热门问题,深刻地影响了世界范围内的教育改革,其理论基础为美国奈塞尔(U.Neisser)的认知心理学和马斯洛(A.Maslow)、罗杰斯(C.R.Rogers)

等人为代表的人本主义心理学。根据研究生的心理和学习特点,他们具有较为完整的知识结构、较强的独立意识和自主学习能力,因此自主学习的模式在研究生英语教育过程中是十分可行的,也是非常必要的。同时,我们倡导的"以研究生为本"的理念,就是强调在英语教学活动中要采取启发式、讨论式、研究式等各类方法,要求研究生主动参与,发挥他们在英语学习过程中的主体作用,突出对他们创新意识的培养和实践,使英语教育成为他们人生发展过程中的一个重要因素。另外,本系列教材是一种开放性、立体式的现代化教材,包括纸质教材、多媒体光盘和网络系统,以适应在现代信息技术条件下研究生英语自主学习的新需求。

- 3.语言材料具有思想性、真实性和时代感。选材在英语教材编写和教学中具有重要意义,是决定教材质量优劣的关键。本系列教材以研究生英语创新教育为理念,在语言材料选择中把文章内容的思想性放在第一位,注重选择思想性好和情感品位高的文章,激发和调动研究生思考问题的积极性,培养他们的创新思维能力和提高他们的思想素养。同时,本系列教材文章的选择非常注重语言材料的真实性和时代感。根据现代教材理论,真实材料指社会上流通和人们日常接触到的各种语言材料。本系列教材的文章均选自外国报刊、杂志、网络、书籍和辞典,保证了语言材料的"原汁原味"(in original),并以最新的语言材料为主,反映多学科发展的前沿信息和当前社会的精神面貌,具有强烈的时代感。
- 4.教材练习设计具有多样性和实践性。教材练习设计是英语教材编写和教学中的一个重要环节。一方面,对于学习者来说,它有利于巩固所学的知识,发展运用英语的能力和提高英语水平,另一方面,对于教师来讲,它有利于检查教学效果,帮助教师进一步改进教学和促进教学效率。据此,本系列教材练习根据不同种类的教材,设计了多种多样的练习形式,使研究生有足够的练习量来巩固和提高所学的语言知识。更重要的是,新的英语教学理念强调学习者要成为语言信息的加工主体和知识的构建者。这就要求研究生要从依靠教师课堂讲授中解脱出来,积极主动参与到语言实践中去,从一个被动的语言信息接受者转变成为一位语言学习的实践者,通过对本系列教材练习部分的多听多说多练,在大量反复的实践中巩固和掌握所学英语语言知识和技能,切实提高英语水平。

◎本系列教材的构成体系

根据当前研究生英语教学和学习的实际情况,本系列教材分为必修课教材和选修 课教材两大类别、博士和硕士两个层次。

必修课教材

- 1.英语综合教程共3册: 1册供博士使用,学习时间为半年,2册供硕士使用,学习时间为1年。该教程以课文和练习为核心,主要是培养综合运用英语的能力。每册共有10~12个单元,每单元课文分为A、B两篇。每册教材都配有教师用书和录音光盘。另外,《硕士英语综合教程》还配有一本学习指导书,供自主学习使用。
- 2.口语、听说教程共3册:1册供博士使用,学习时间为半年,2册供硕士使用,学习时间为1年。该教程以英语口语、听说训练为主,主要是培养口头运用英语的能力。每册共有16个单元,每单元分为课堂教学和自主学习两部分。每册教材后都配有练习答案、录音原文和光盘。

选修课教材

研究生英语创新教育的核心是改革研究生英语课程设置,在研究生英语课程体系中开设选修课是势在必行,也是这次研究生英语创新教育系列教材开发编写的重点,其目的主要是培养研究生的语言实际应用能力,推动研究生专业知识的学习,特别是提高研究生在本专业领域的国际学术交流能力,同时增强研究生的英语文化知识和培养研究生的人文素质。

选修课教材实行硕士、博士一体化设置,以实用性和通用性为基本原则,分为三 大类8种。

- 1.英语文化知识类选修课教材,共2种:《西方文化简史》和《英美名著赏析》,主要涵盖英语国家文学、文化知识。
- 2. 英语语言技能类选修课教材, 共4种: 《科技英语文献阅读》、《英语媒体时文选读》、《学术论文写作与发表》和《口译技能与实践》, 主要包括英语阅读、写作技能等。
- 3. 英语情景交流类选修课教材, 共2种:《国际学术交流英语》和《经典影视赏析》, 主要涉及英语在交流场合中的实际应用。

研究生英语选修课的开发与设置是一个十分复杂的问题,受到各校学科门类、专业设置、培养机制、师资力量和生源质量等条件的制约。所以,一种教材很难适合不同类别的研究生,各高校可以结合本校的学科专业,开发出具有本校特色的选修课教材、以满足教学的需求和研究生的实际需要。

本系列教材在编写和出版过程中汇集各方面的智慧和力量,是团结合作的结晶。 本系列教材由陕西省学位与研究生教育学会研究生外语教学工作委员会统一协调,邀请清华大学研究生院副院长、英语教学和教材专家何福胜教授担任学术顾问,以在陕西的国家985、211工程高校、驻陕西的军队院校和省属重点大学的教授、博士为骨干力量,组织全省各研究生培养高校有丰富教学经验的教师合作编写。

本系列教材在教材编写出版过程中,西安交通大学出版社的各级领导和编辑人员给予了全力支持和积极配合,做了许多卓有成效的工作。同时,本系列教材的编写得到了陕西省教育厅和学位办的领导、各研究生培养单位的领导和广大研究生英语教师的大力支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。另外,本系列教材的编写参考了一些国外的报刊、杂志、图书和网站上的文章,也在此向原作者表示感谢。

由于我们水平有限,在编写中难免有疏漏和错误之处,希望广大师生和读者在使 用中批评指正和提出宝贵意见,我们对此表示诚挚的欢迎和虚心的接受,使本系列教 材在以后的出版中力求达到臻善臻美。

> 编 者 2012年

前言

Foreword

英语已经成为国际科技领域的主流语言,各国学者主要通过在国际学术期刊上发表英文学术论文达到与国外学者交流和推广自己的科技成果的目的。在国际期刊上发表论文的档次和数量已成为衡量学者、研究机构乃至整个国家学术水平的一个重要指标。非英语专业研究生作为科技队伍的主要力量之一,其学术英语写作与发表能力的培养已经成为其进行国际学术交流不可或缺的一项基本能力和要求。学术英语写作与发表能力是研究生科研素质以及语言能力的综合体现,已经成为高校培养国际型、创新型人才的一个重要衡量标准。《学术论文写作与发表》正是在这样的需求背景下编写而成。本书作为学术论文写作的实用教材,既可供高校教师、研究生、高年级本科生以及相关科研人员学习使用,也可用于对国际学术会议参会人员的培训。

本书是在编者们长期教学实践的基础上,以教学讲义为蓝本,充分吸收和借鉴了近年来相关学术写作教学与研究的最新成果,按照国际学术论文写作与发表的基本流程来安排教材的相应体系,在结构安排上力求全面、简洁、合理、规范,在内容上充分体现实用和创新特色。全书共分为五篇。第一篇包括第一章,主要对研究性论文的基本概念及体裁特征等基本问题进行全面介绍和梳理。第二篇包括第二章和第三章,主要介绍文献阅读过程中所需的基本阅读策略及如何做阅读笔记等常规策略与方法。第三篇包括第四章、第五章、第六章、第七章、第八章、第九章和第十章,涵盖研究性论文的各个组成部分的写作策略,主要涉及标题、引言、研究方法、研究结果及结论等部分的修辞结构及主要语体特色。第四篇包括第十一章,主要介绍学术论文发表的流程和环节,涉及期刊杂志的选择、论文发表的过程、作者与编辑间的书信往来等问

题。第五篇包括第十二章,对中国科技论文作者在研究性论文写作中容易出现的语言问题进行了详细的梳理和分析,并且给出了相应的修改策略。

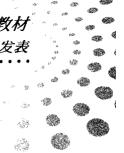
本书以国家《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为依据,以功能教学法、语类理论、跨文化交际理论、二语习得理论及语篇衔接和连贯理论为理论支撑,力图体现新的课程观、教材观、教学观和学习观:

在编写思路上体现科学性、系统性和合理性,突出教学方法的科学性,体现以学生为主体、以提高学生的学术写作与发表能力为目标。书中提供了大量的例文和训练材料,或拓展视野,或引发兴趣,或启迪思维,既便于教师采取灵活多变的教学方法组织教学,又便于学生在教师的指导下自学、研讨、练习,有利于调动学生的积极性,把学习的主动权交给学生,让学生在自主学习中掌握学术写作的方法和技巧,以培养学生的创新思维能力。

在教材内容的设计上体现教学内容的系统性、连贯性及趣味性,努力做到三个相结合:学术写作知识的教授与写作能力的培养相结合,学术写作能力的培养与跨文化交际能力的培养相结合,学术写作能力的培养与学生创新思维能力相结合。力图解决三个问题:一是进一步解决学生乐学、自主学习问题。二是解决学生学习学术写作的方法问题,促进学生学习方式的改变,为他们的终身学习和发展奠定坚实的基础。三是解决如何在重视基础写作学习的同时,引导学生大量阅读专业文献,加强写作实践,发展创新意识,培养学术写作的实践能力、创新思维能力,以全面提高学生的学术英语素养。

在本书编写的过程中,编者参阅并借鉴了大量国内外相关文献资料和同类教材,主要的参考教材和文献资料均已列在书后,在此向所有相关的作者表示深深的致谢!西安交通大学出版社的编辑们为本书的出版付出了大量的汗水和辛勤的劳动,在此一并向他们致以诚挚的谢意!本书虽经反复讨论和精心编写,但由于编者才疏学浅,加之时间仓促,书中的不妥之处和谬误可能在所难免,恳请学界各位专家、学者以及广大读者朋友提出宝贵的批评、修改意见和建议。

编者 2012年4月



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Chapter One General Introduction to Research Paper Writing

We live in a scientific age, and like to show, by the words we use, that we think in a scientific way.

---- Pauline Perrin

1.1 Research Paper: Definition

The research paper (hereinafter referred to as RP) naturally derives itself from the way in which it is written. In contemporary English, research means "careful, systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge, undertaken to discover or establish facts or principle." (See word entry of "research" in Webster's New World Dictionary. 3rd College Ed. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998.) "Research Paper" usually conjures up images of hoards of books and journals piled on top of each other as one undertakes the unenviable task of scanning ideas and arguments from numerous different sources. Regardless of the picture that this term creates in our mind, it is almost certain that a research paper is a presentation of facts which are based upon reading or consulting several specified sources, presented according to a standard method of procedure, limited to a relatively narrow phase of a subject, and original in selection, evaluation, expression, and conclusion. What distinguishes a research paper from an ordinary review of a subject or a summarization of the various ideas related to a topic is its analytical and argumentative approach. No matter



which field our paper focuses on, it ultimately highlights our own views on a particular subject that are supported by factual proofs derived from existing ideas and arguments. To draw a parallel, a lawyer writing a research paper on a specific case will read up case histories of similar nature to support his or her ideas; while a scientist may rummage through numerous case studies to establish his/her idea about a scientific principle. Thus, ideally we can define a research paper as an extended essay that represents or reflects the writers' own evaluation or interpretation of a specific facet of a subject.

A research paper shares many common characteristics with an ordinary essay. Like a good essay of any other type, a research paper is, first of all, united around a central point (often called the "thesis") that the author wants to make. It also begins with an introduction, and ends with a conclusion. Moreover, the ways of developing a research paper are more or less the same as those used in developing an ordinary essay. However, there are some important aspects in which a research paper differs from a standard essay.

First, while writing an ordinary essay we try to bring forward our own ideas and opinions about the topic in question; whereas in a research paper we attempt to develop our own knowledge about the topic in question and deliberately attempt to find out what other competent people know and feel about the subject, that is to say, we make our point by way of consulting available sources related to the topic we have chosen to discuss. The purpose of doing research on a certain topic is not simply to collect supporting evidences for our point of view. More important than that, doing research might help us find an appropriate position we should assume in the discussion of our chosen topic. In other words, it makes us fully and unmistakably informed of who have so far said what about this topic or problems related to it, so that we may proceed with a more mature approach to the topic and a better-informed basis for the establishment of our own point. Therefore, a research paper involves surveying a field of knowledge in order to find the best possible information in that field. And that survey can be orderly and focused, if we know how to approach it.

Another major difference between a research paper and an ordinary essay

is that in writing a research paper we have to acknowledge our debt to the people who originally provided us with the facts or ideas we are using now for our purpose. This simply means that for each piece of borrowed information we are putting into our own paper, we have to make clear where we borrowed it. In the academic circle, this is commonly called documentation of the sources.

In one word, research is an evaluative, interpretive and selective process. In order to write a research paper, we have to find and evaluate a considerable amount of sources. But eventually, we will use only some of the sources we think appropriate either as starting points for our arguments or as supporting evidences for our points. Even so, we still benefit from the research process as a whole. This is because in completing the entire research process, not only have we made ourselves an "expert" on our particular chosen topic, but also acquainted ourselves with a series of practical research skills such as using library resources, evaluating and documenting sources, and establishing viewpoints with the help of relevant sources. These skills will sooner or later prove to be useful when you have to write longer papers in our future study or work.

1.2 Science of Research Paper Writing

Research paper is often hard to read. Most people assume that its difficulties are born out of necessity, out of the extreme complexity of professional concepts, data and analysis. We argue here that complexity of thought need not lead to impenetrability of expression; we demonstrate a number of rhetorical principles that can produce clarity in communication without oversimplifying professional issues. It is held that improving the quality of writing actually improves the quality of thought.

The fundamental purpose of academic discourse is not the mere presentation of information and thought, but rather its actual communication. It does not matter how pleased an author might be to have converted all the right data into sentences and paragraphs; it matters only whether a large majority of the reading audience accurately perceives what the author had in mind. Therefore, in order to understand how best to improve writing, we would do well to understand better how readers go about reading. Such an understanding



has recently become available through work done in the fields of rhetoric, linguistics and cognitive psychology. It has helped to produce a methodology based on the concept of reader expectation.

Readers do not simply read; they interpret. Any piece of prose, no matter how short, may "mean" in 10 (or more) different ways to 10 different readers. This methodology of reader expectations is founded on the recognition that readers make many of their most important interpretive decisions about the substance of prose based on clues they receive from its structure.

This interplay between substance and structure can be demonstrated by something as basic as a simple table. Let us say that in tracking the temperature of a liquid over a period of time, an investigator takes measurements every three minutes and records a list of temperatures. Those data could be presented by a number of written structures. Here are two possibilities:

[First Approach]

t (time) = 15', T (temperature) =
$$32^{\circ}$$
C; t = 0', T = 25° C;
t = 6', T = 29° C; t = 3' T = 27° C; t = 12', T = 32° C; t = 9', T = 31° C

[Second Approach]

| Time (min) | Temperature (°C) | | |
|------------|------------------|--|--|
| 0 | 25 | | |
| 3 | 27 | | |
| 6 | 29 | | |
| 9 | 31 | | |
| 12 | 32 | | |
| 15 | 32 | | |

Precisely the same information appears in both formats, yet most readers find the second easier to interpret. It may be that the very familiarity of the tabular structure makes it easier to use. But, more significantly, the structure of the second table provides the reader with an easily perceived context (time) in which the significant piece of information (temperature) can be interpreted. The contextual material appears on the left in a pattern that produces an expectation of regularity; the interesting results appear on the right in a less obvious pattern, the discovery of which is the point of the table. If the two sides of this