Write Up Introduction (chapter 1).

1. **Introduction** section, as the starting point of a dissertation, it should contain:
   (a) the background which led to your study;
   (b) how the study was carried;
   (c) discussion on findings and presentation of conclusion.

2. Based on philosophy of research, a research conducts a study ⟶
   purposes: try to find new knowledge or new understanding

3. Typical structure of a research gap.
   ↳ an issue has not been aware
   ↳ a problem has not been addressed
   ↳ a phenomenon has not been investigated
   } with / in / from   a particular { group of people / place / perspectives
   Your goal: to make this (these) gap(s) clear to readers.

4. **4 types** of organizing introductory material in a dissertation
   ↳ **type 1**: One chapter consist of a short introductory section of just 2 or 3 paragraphs (followed by detailed analysis of the literature in the field).
   ↳ **type 2**: Two chapters to seperate introductory setion and detailed analysis of the literature in the field.
   ↳ **type 3**: Topic-based or text analysis. This style also contains an introductory chapter to explain the overall theme of this research. It will be followed by individual chapters. These chapters consist of their own ① introductions and ② analysis of text or discussion of corresponding topics
   ↳ **type 4**: Compilation of published articles. After an introductory seetion to provide the overview of this study. The chapters consist of compilation of publish articles. It is important to state what links together all the separated studies reported in different chapters.
   ↳ Please see rests of contents in Chapter 5 of this book.

5. **main steps**: writing an introduction
   ↳ purpose: make the reason for the research clear to readers.
   { Step 1: describe the present building.
   { Step 2: point out drawbacks of the present building.
   { Step 3: explain what changes you propose to make to it.

6. A metaphor = to explain a research as a journey.
   ↳ starting point = the situation which has led the author to conduct the research in the first place. (motivations)
   ↳ Ways to destination: how the writer will travel to reach the chosen destination (Methods, Data sources, strategies of data analyses)
   ↳ expected meanings of the whole journey:

7. example = how to structure an introduction section at a sentence level

steps	sentences	Quantity
① Describe (current) problem	1	1
② Establish what is already known	2-5	3
③ Point out the gap.	6	1
④ Explain how the gap will be filled	7-8	2

8. Additional step 1: to outline the dissertation (A1)
   The introduction part can serve as an outline of the organization and content of the remainder of the paper. (critical for type2/3/4)

9. Additional step 2: to explain the reason for the gap. (A2)
   The writer can give an explanation for why other researchers have not already examined the area that is to be explored.
   * Suggested position: after pointing out drawbacks.

10. Additional step 3: to state the delimitations ("scope") (A3)
    This step puts boundaries on the research and tells readers what the study will not cover.
    * Suggested position: after explaining how the gap will be filled.

11. Basic + Additional steps Summary of introduction construction
    ① Describe (current) building & problem
    ② Establish what is already know
    ③ Point out the gap.
    (A2) Explain the reason for the gap (briefly).
    ④ Explain how the gap will be filled.
    (A3) State the delimitations ("scope/focus/range").
    (A1) Outline the dissertation (essential for type 2/3/4).

12. Tense: Use in different parts/steps of introduction section.
↳ **Step 1** Describe the problem/difficulty/situation that interests you
  ↳ **present simple**: describe the present situation.
    e.g., Pleomorphic adenoma **is** the most common salivary gland neoplasm and frequently **recurs** after simple surgical excision due to incomplete removal of its unescapsulated portion or to the presence of "satelite nodules".
  ↳ **present perfect**: bring readers up to date with what has happened up until the present day.
    e.g., Over the last couple of decades, the study of literary text words **has made** considerable advances under the influence of the possible-world frameworks originally developed within modal logic and logical semantics.
  ↳ **past simple** = Only used to describe a completed past event.

↳ **Step 2** Establish what has been said or done in the area.
  ↳ **present perfect** (predominates → main)
    (Remark: predominate (v.) → to be greater in amount or number than sth./sb. else in a place, group, etc.).
  ↳ **present simple** (with some use).
    why? This section is describing what has been done in the research area up to and including the present.
  ↳ **tips on the choice between present perfect/present simple**
    ↳ present perfect = Summarize findings and outcomes of previous studies.
    ↳ present simple = opinions/agreed arguments/current building known knowledge/known understanding/status

↳ **Step 3** Point out the gap
  ↳ **present simple** (predominates → main)
    As we need to tell the problem(s) existed currently.
  ↳ **present perfect** (with some use).
    Especially when we need to state what has not been done up to and including day.

↳ **Step 4** = Explain what you hope to add to the body of knowledge
  ↳ **present simple** (most use)   (past event)
  ↳ past simple (few use to state what the writer did for the study.

↳ Additional steps: Ⓐ1 + Ⓐ3 .
~~future tense~~ / present simple
↳ more formal way in writing up a PhD thesis.
↓

{ to outline the research (A1).
  preview the content of the remainder (A3).

↳ Additional steps : Ⓐ2
    Just follow the step 3 . to elaborate further reasons by
    extra material ⟶ present simple (main).
                       present perfect (summative contents)

13. Vocabulary use issues in introduction section.

(1) indicating the gap.
    ↳ Feature: stress what is missing.
    few studies... , has been limited, has been largely
    neglected, rarely selected as.

(2) signalling the gap.
    ↳ Feature = highlight a contrast to the preceding text.
    However, on the other hand.

(3) Use of first person.
    ↳ Feature = common practice is avoiding use the passive
    such type of sentences are always having extremely long
    subjectives which seems awkward. Also, we can use some
    objective to replace first person (we/I)
    ✓ The first part of the paper discusses the
      development of ..... and considers the way of ......
      The paper also focuses theoretical frameworks
      mentioned by xxx.
    ✗ ① I will present the development of..... in first part.
      ② the development of.... will be discussed in first part.
      (另外：避免使用形式主詞去倒裝句子或被動語態，在英文的
      邏輯中很 awkward.

14. Summary of tenses:
(few) past simple (indicates what the writer did for this study)
(common) present simple (indicates [current building/situation/knowledge].)
(main) present perfect (indicates what have been /not been done yet)