Your Excellent Dissertation: Structure and Content

Gerald Power

Introduction

- The importance of finding your *own* structural and content solutions, by **reflection** and **consultation** with advisor
- There is no 'one-size-fits-all' solution
- Variables include discipline, specific topic, approach of advisor, personal preference

Basic components

1) INTRO: Aim and scope (possibly also background information and chapter description) THEORY: Important and useful idea(s) or concept(s) developed by scholars THEORY: Important and useful idea(s) or concept(s) developed by scholars

 METHODOLOGY: How you will collect and process your data. The potentialities and perhaps the limitations of your method(s). 4) 'ANALYSIS': empirical section, showing what you have found; explaining and interpreting what you have found.

5) CONCLUSION/DISCUSSION: Refer back to Introduction – what have you discovered? What is its significance?

Two approaches: 1) Social Sciences and 2) Humanities

Social Sciences

- i) Introduction
- ii) Theory
- iii) Methodology
- iv) Analysis
- v) Conclusion/Discussion

Humanities

- i) Introduction
- [ii) Background / Scholarly context / Literature Review / Source Discussion / Theory and Methods]
- iii) Analysis (more than one chapter)
- iv) Conclusion

Structure at the micro level

- The dissertation is a *discussion* not simply presentation of facts – and it must be structured in a **logical fashion**
- Solution? Define the AIM of the dissertation, and then ensure that each chapter, section and paragraph has its own 'mini-aim', which should be ordered in a logical sequence
- Collectively, each 'mini-aim' will contribute towards a more complete understanding of the research topic

A practical tip: Topic sentences

The aim of the dissertation is to ... This chapter explores the problem of ...

And above all ...

 Be aware of your **options** ... and develop your own approach that works for your topic and which can be justified according to scholarly standards