

How to write a better thesis

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Positions

- 2008 – now : Lecturer in Department of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology, UGM, Yogyakarta
- 2015 : Research fellow in Tampere Unit for Computer-Human Interaction (TAUCHI), Tampere University, Finland

Education

- | | | | |
|------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2014 | Dr.Eng. | Science and Technology | Tokai University, Tokyo, Japan |
| 2010 | M.Eng | Electronics Engineering | KMITL, Bangkok, Thailand |
| 2007 | B.Eng. | Electrical Engineering | UGM, Yogyakarta, Indonesia |

Interests

- ❖ Human-computer interaction
- ❖ Eye tracking applications
- ❖ Virtual and augmented reality technology
- ❖ Modern research methods, technology commercialization

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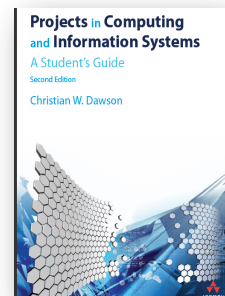
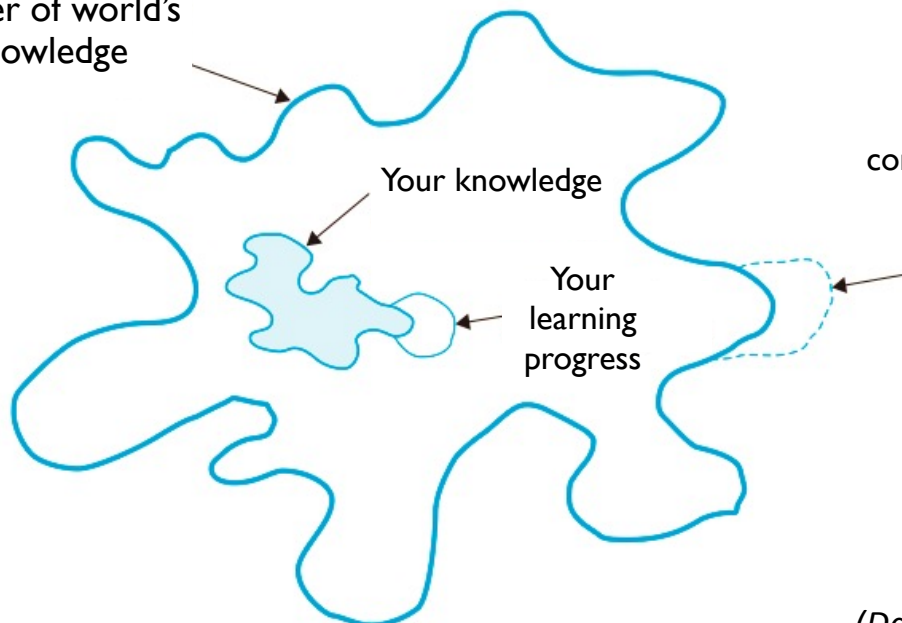
What is Thesis



- Thesis : an extended argument with **logical, structured, and defensible reasoning** based on **credible evidence** to support **original contribution to knowledge**
- Master thesis : 1-2 years.
PhD thesis: 3-5 years.

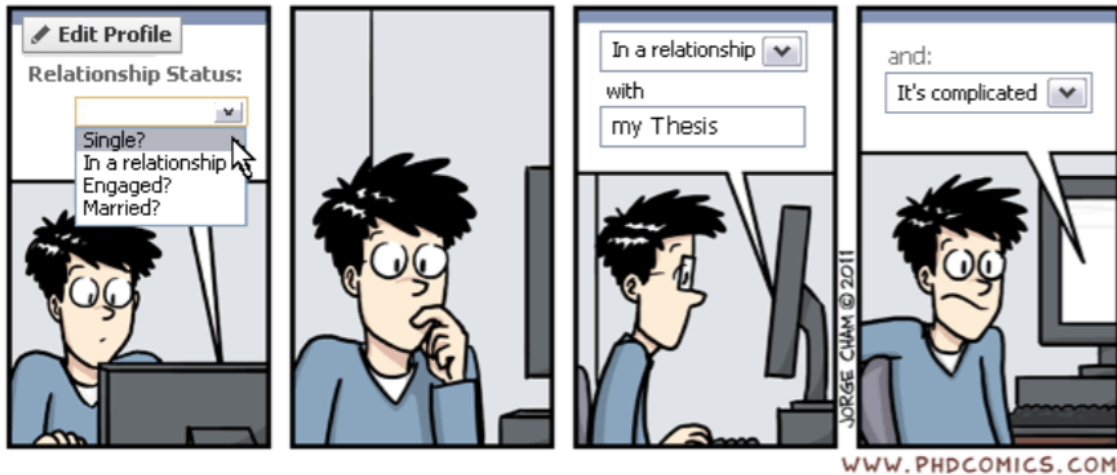
Scientific Contribution in Academic Research

Border of world's knowledge



(Dawson, 2009)

Writing thesis is hard



- It is your responsibility, not your supervisor
- It takes quite long time and a lot of work
- Narration (story) is equally important to structure
- You are normally trained technically, not in scientific writing
- Procrastination, mental block, and “do first, write later” adagium

Successful Thesis?

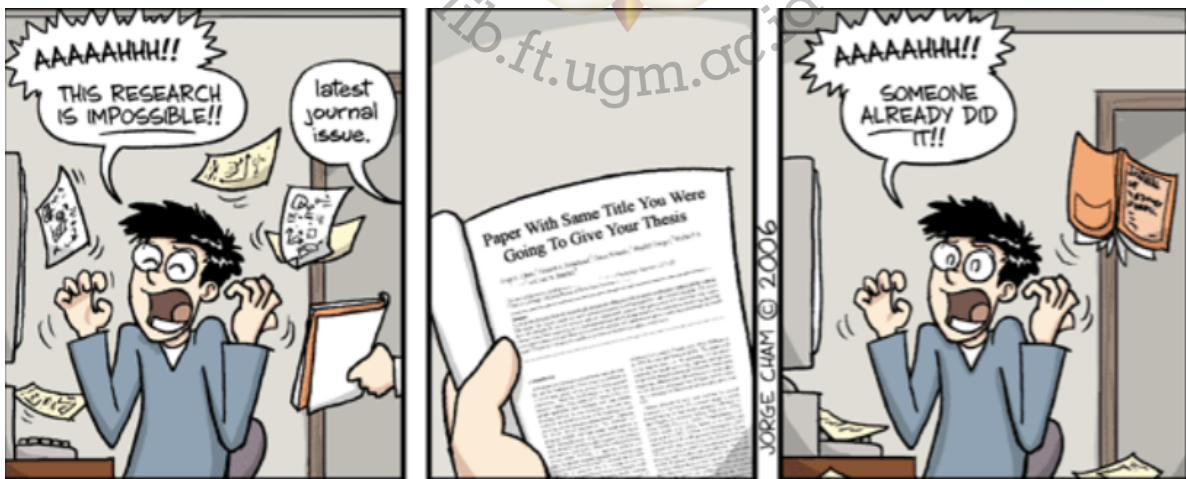
- The thesis makes distinct **contribution to knowledge**
- The contribution is supported with **credible and verifiable evidence**
- The thesis shows that the candidate has **a thorough grasp of appropriate solution** for research problem and **awareness of their limitations**.
- The thesis shows **deep understanding, authority in candidate's field** and **broad knowledge in relevant fields**.
- The thesis shows **ability to communicate research findings** effectively in the professional arena and an international context.

Choosing your supervisor



- Research interests
- Productivity in research
- Track records matter!
Get testimony from previous student
- Personal compatibility, working style
- Knowledge of research methodology

Choosing your topic



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- Make sure that you like your topic.
- Ask and read background work before committing.
- Working on something new (remember: contribution to knowledge).
- Know how to “contribute scientifically” in your field.
- Fast growing field (IT, computer science): read latest papers (less than 5 years old)

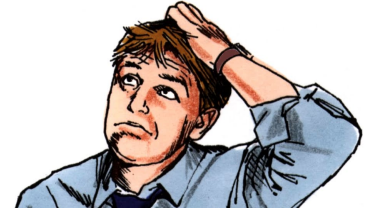
The myth of writing



Reasons for not writing

- I don't have any time for writing
- I can't write in my office
- I'm not ambitious
- My teaching comes first
- I review papers regularly, but I don't write myself
- I don't want to play the publications game
- I'm too tired when I get home to do any writing
- I resent giving up so much of my personal time
- I do a lot of writing, just not for publication
- No one will read it anyway
- I'm probably just afraid of rejection
- I don't write well

Writing thesis



- **Reading is hard, but writing is harder**
 - Use simple structure in sentences
 - Start early, revise often.
 - Drive reading with your writing
 - Choose good and cozy environment
 - Finding best performance (day or night?)
 - Scheduled time

Writing process

- **Prewriting (60%)**
 - Organize and synthesize information
 - Define a take-away message
 - Outline and road map
- **Write draft (10%)**
 - Just keep writing
- **Rewrite and Revision (30%)**
 - Read out loud, cut the clutter, simple structure
 - Correct mistakes
 - Get feedback



Thesis outline

and suggested writing order

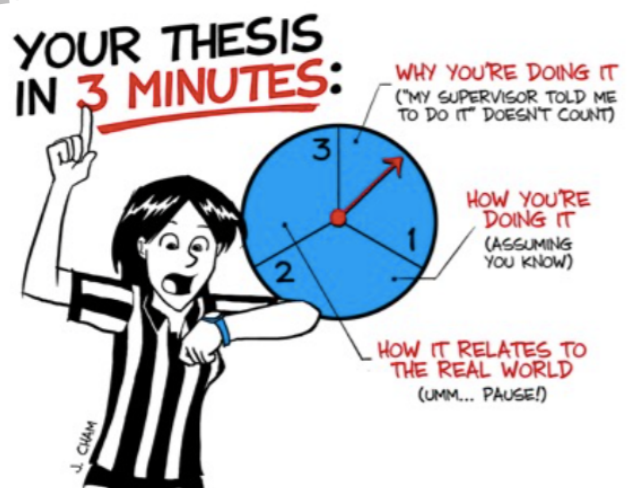
- Abstract (6)
- Introduction (4/5) →
- Literature Review (1) →
- Proposed methods (2)
- Results and Discussion (3)
- Conclusions (4/5)

Background
Research problems
Aim and scope
Contribution

Related works (research positioning)
Theoretical foundation (justification of selected approach)

Abstract

- Completely independent of your thesis
- People read abstract to know if they will read your thesis or not
- Overview of the main story:
 - Why you are doing it (background, your goal)
 - How you are doing it (methods, key results)
 - How it relates to the real world (conclusions, implications)

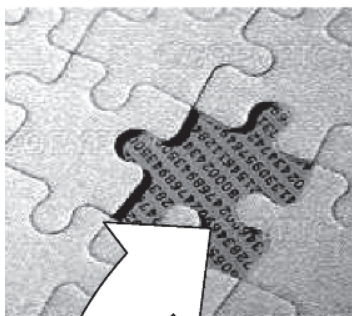


Introduction

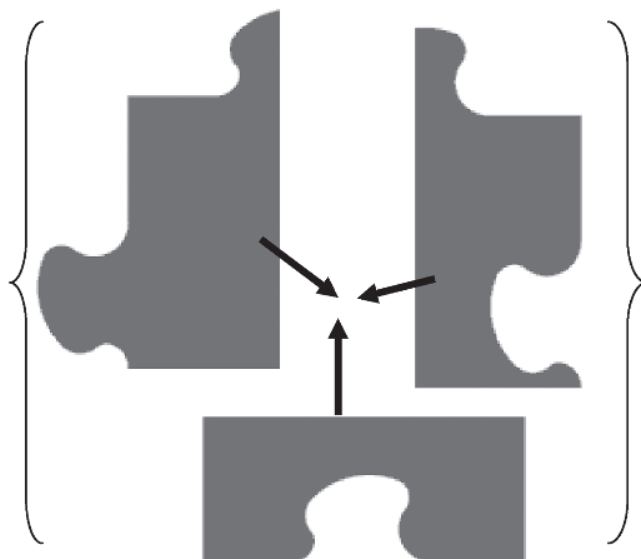
- Introduce / define your area in general.
- Put general issue faced by society to put your thesis in broader context
- What is known
- What is unknown (research gap)
- Your question and your goal
- How will you solve your question
- Why is your approach different and important
 - “So what” test
- Roadmap of your thesis

Research Gap

The scientific gap



Your “plan-of-attack” -- i.e., the combined recipes from your Materials & Methods



Background

- Give the big picture of your field
- Give context and introduce state-of-the-art work in your field
- Introduce the limitations of these works and why these works don't solve your problems
- Give hints on what your solution will have to address
- State your judgment of your proposed solution
- State your hypothesis (optional)



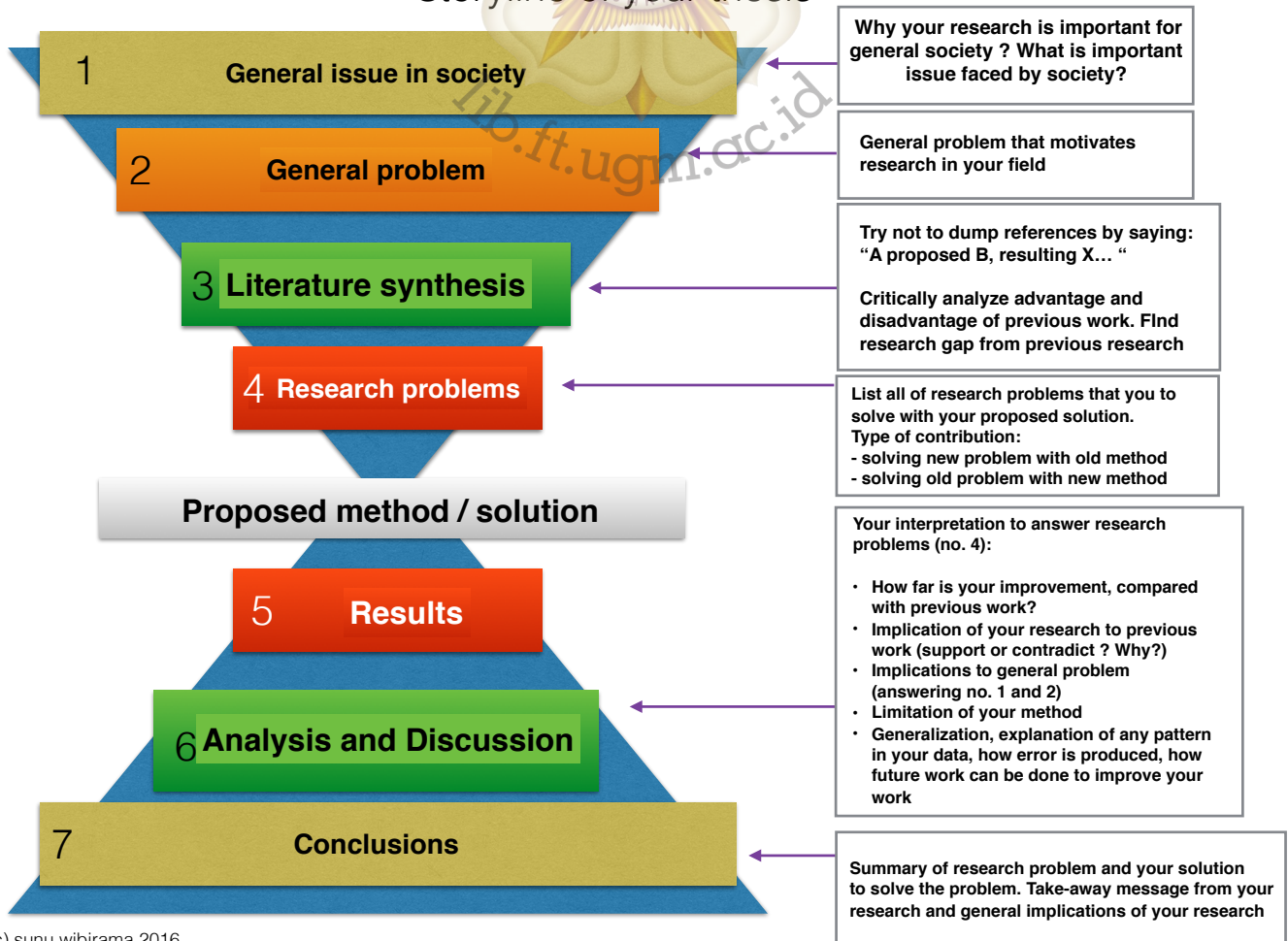
Proposed methods

- Design of proposed approach, system, algorithms, etc.
- What is the dataset and how to obtain it
- Configuration of devices
- Design of experiment
- How to evaluate your methods

Discussion

- Improvement of previous work
- Explanation of pattern from your results
- Limitations of your work (trade off)
- Implications of your results to answer your research problem and to achieve your goal

Storyline of your thesis



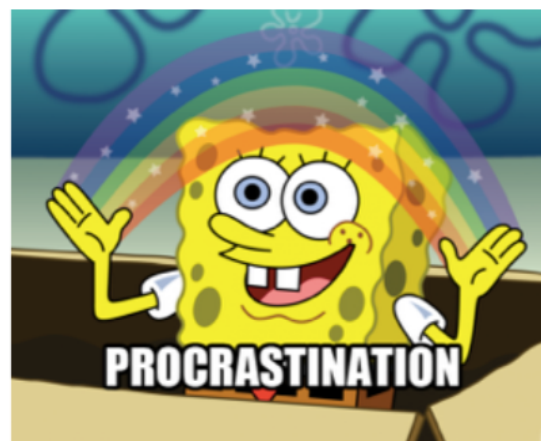
Preparing dissemination plan

- PhD and some Master program are research degree. Publication is obligatory —> Publication milestones.
- You should break down your work to smaller “goal”, each of which presents a novelty.
- Expertise of supervisor: breaking down a big topic to smaller topics. Consult your supervisor



Final Tips

- Prepare, and practice writing
- Set *realistic* goals and do your best to accomplish them
- Stay focus!
- Follow a schedule
 - Fix an amount of working hours
 - Create work habits
 - (whatever works for you)
- Eat, sleep and exercise



Final Tips

- Stay optimist
- Don't try to make it perfect
- Follow a schedule
- Ask for feedback

{ FINISHED
is better than
Perfect }

diunduh dari



(Sofia Gomes, 2016)

If you want to become academician,
then you have to must love writing.
If you hate it, get over it



“Thank you”

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