# **Creating A Research Space [CARS] Model** FOR ACADEMIC INTRODUCTIONS

The most effective introductions set up a context of the general research topic, provide a brief background on the topic based on existing scholarship, and then narrow to the specific argument or research question. Writing scholars John M. Swales and Christine B. Feak have identified a general structure of introductions in academic papers called the CARS model (Creating A Research Space). The model is made up of three moves:

## Move 1

ESTABLISH A RESEARCH TERRITORY

### Move 2

**ESTABLISH A NICHE** 

#### Move 3

OCCUPY THE NICHE

> Adapted from John M. Swales and Christine B. Feak (2012), Academic Writing for Graduate Students, 3rd edition (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press).

## MOVE 1: ESTABLISH A RESEARCH TERRITORY

## A. Argue for the centrality of your research area

- Argue for the importance of your topic area: Why is the topic significant?
- Articulate a problem in your topic area: What is the problem you are going to be tackling? What is wrong in/with this important topic area?
- Articulate the harms or effects of the problem: So what? Why is the problem a problem? Who or what is being harmed, and what happens if the problem continues to go unaddressed?

## B. Argue that current (real-world) efforts to address the problem are insufficient

- What has been done to address the problem? What has been done to address so significant and harmful a problem?
- Why are those efforts inadequate to address the problem? Why isn't that enough?

### MOVE 2: ESTABLISH A NICHE OR GAP

## A. What previous scholarly research has

- been conducted into your problem?
  - What do "they say"? What research are you building on, and/or what are you refuting?

#### B. What are the limitations of that research?

- What is the gap in the existing research that you are going to fill? What have "they" not said?
- (NB "no one has done this before" is not a sufficient reason on its own)

#### Options for establishing a niche:

- counter-claiming (something is wrong)
- indicating a gap (something is missing)
- raising a question or making an inference (something is unclear)
- continuing a tradition (adding something)

### MOVE 3: OCCUPY THE NICHE OR GAP

#### A. Articulate the purpose of your research

• How does your research fill the gap you've identified in 2b?

## B. State your research questions and/or hypotheses

• What are the specific questions you are trying to answer in filling that gap?

#### C. State principal findings

• What are some notable results that attempt to answer your research question?

#### D. State value of your research

• How does your research advance what we know about your topic or field?

#### E. State the structure of your paper

• What is the structure of the rest of the document, and how does it elaborate the story you've told in your introduction? (Mostly metadiscourse.)

Designed by Francesca Gacho, CWR Senior Consultant

Claremont Graduate University Center for Writing & Rhetoric