

# ENGLISH 10

## Writing the Review of Related Literature

The Review of Related Literature presents the general status of the research done in the discipline of the research problem.

### Characteristics of Materials to be Cited

#### 1. Recent

Because of the changes and advancements in researches done in the discipline, it is important that the materials are recent. Findings from fifteen years ago may have little importance today unless the researcher's goal is to make a comparative study of the past and present findings.

#### 2. Objective and Unbiased

Some materials are extremely one sided, either politically or religiously biased. These should be avoided.

#### 3. Relevant

Only materials that have bearing on the research problem should be cited.

#### 4. Sufficient

Materials must neither be too few nor too many. They must be enough to give the researcher insight into his problem or to indicate the nature of the present study. The number may also depend on the availability of related materials and the depth and length of discussions in the present study. For pioneering studies, there will be few related materials.

### Important Parts of the Review of Related Literature

#### 1. Summative Introduction

This is a general statement at the beginning of the section on the status of the research problem being studied.

Examples:

*Very limited literature is available on the radial pattern of variation due to the tedious and time-consuming nature of the measurements involved...*

*Several studies have been conducted concerning the consumption patterns for fruits and vegetables...*

## 2. Summative Conclusion

This is a presentation of a “void” in knowledge on an area, i.e., the identified research problem, which may be an effective ending.

Examples:

*The preceding review presents meaningful information on the effects of cultural practices on the yield and fruit quality of oranges. As similar studies on calamansi have not been done yet, the results of this study may provide additional information on the subject.*

*The preceding review shows inadequate knowledge on the cultural practices in citrus. This study on the possible effects of some cultural practices on the yield and fruit quality of calamansi is, therefore, timely and relevant.*

## System of Referencing

The Parenthetical-Referencing System uses parentheses within the text to indicate sources of borrowed ideas. Under this system, there are different formats for in-text citation with a corresponding Bibliography, References, or Literature Cited page. One of which is the **American Psychological System (APA) Style or Harvard Style** which includes the author’s family name and the year of publication as the referral data. It has the following variations that may be placed conveniently in different parts of the sentence.

### 1. Closed System (Variation 1)

Example:

*...There was a marked difference in the subject matter areas needed by home management technicians of the Agricultural Productivity Commission for their in-service training (Ho, 1969).*

### 2. Semi-open System (Variation 2)

Example:

*...Ho (1969) found a marked difference in the subject matter areas needed by home management technicians...*

### 3. Open System (Variation 3)

Example:

*...In 1969, Ho found a marked difference in the subject matter areas needed by home management technicians...*

## Some Guidelines in Writing the Review of Related Literature

1. Transitional devices and aids must be used to achieve coherence. The resulting Review of Literature section should not just be an interconnected set of borrowed ideas. A

“storyline” or “plot” should be evident, each paragraph coherently and logically connected between and among each other. Transitional sentences or statements should “glue” the ideas together to form a coherent whole.

2. Use the present tense in citing a general finding, the past tense in citing a specific finding.

Example: Present tense for a general finding

*...Feliciano (2005) noted that in the rural areas credibility is generally associated with old age...*

Example: Past tense for a specific finding

*In 1995, de la Cruz found that the personal source was the most credible among the various sources of information in a Laguna barrio...*

3. Scholarly note-taking from different sources should be evident. Precis writing, paraphrasing, and lifting direct quotations are some techniques that can be very helpful here.
4. The review of literature can be presented in several sections and subsections, using subtitles.
5. The topical order of presentation is usually followed.

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*The next pages give you an example of a Review of Related Literature presented in two columns to accommodate the content analysis on the right column provided per paragraph. You may use it as a guide.*

A Garden for Children: A Design Proposal  
For Cahbriba Alternative School, Inc.

<p>Several studies have been conducted on the effect of improving school grounds on the learning and development of children. Horticulturists and educators alike have recognized the value of school grounds as a teaching resource where science, geography, physical education, arts, and other subjects can be taught more effectively.</p> <p>Francis (1994) wrote about his observations on the overstructured nature of the environment in most schools. He said that schools are not that different from a prison yard. Within the same year, landscape architect Mario Lucas confirmed this observation. He reported that in Britain, many school grounds are gray with tarmac deserts surrounded by chain link fencing. These schools seldom have adequate seating, shelter or trees and are frequently flat and featureless “with all the monotony of the prison yard.” He further added that tarmac tends to lead to negative behavior, accidents, and poor motivation.</p> <p>It is generally believed that there are actually huge social benefits when school grounds are well-developed. Based on the results of the study by Antonio, (1994), there was a positive change in children’s attitude and behavior. The number of accidents especially those caused by collision was lessened, vandalism declined, and attitude while playing was pleasant.</p> <p>This led to other studies focused on the effects of gardening on children.</p> <p>In 1998, Becker found that involving children in establishing school gardens provides learning opportunities to work, to cooperate, and take pride in the results. Caring</p>	<p><i>Importance of the subject matter for study.</i></p> <p><i>A statement on the general status of the research area based on previous generally-accepted findings from horticulturists and educators.</i></p> <p><i>Findings on overstructured environment leading to negative behavior; an example cited; use of pronoun, “he” to refer to the earlier identified researcher; confirmatory study cited</i></p> <p><i>Findings on well-developed school grounds leading to positive attitude and behavior</i></p> <p><i>Introductory statement leading to specific studies showing positive effects of gardening</i></p> <p><i>Findings on the positive effects of involving children in maintaining</i></p>
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<p>for a living thing meets an individual's nurturing need while experiencing success increases self-esteem and sense of usefulness. Meanwhile, Davis (1999) revealed that weeding, digging, and pruning relieves an individual's feeling of stress, anxiety, and aggression.</p> <p>Gardening also enhances cognitive, social and psychological development. According to Strauss (1998), cognitive benefits include the learning of new skills such as decision-making and problem solving in taking care of plants. Social improvement comes from working within a group; learning to share, to relate, to compromise and to work toward common goals. Psychological development results from self-esteem and self-confidence that comes from successful completion of planned projects.</p> <p>In 1997, Catherine Eberbach, director of Children and Family Program at the New York Botanical Garden, conducted a research on children's garden. She asked children to draw the garden they want and give explanations. The results showed that children make distinction between beauty and function and that they can appreciate aesthetic qualities of plants. She concluded that children's garden should contain brightly colored ornamentals and should provide space for plenty of activity, including plants that tolerate handling, and other components that encourage interactions. She also suggested for cozy places to be provided to appeal to children's interest in secrecy.</p> <p>Lardner (1994), on the other hand, recognizing that some of the best learning takes place in the garden, proposed that gardens should be a source of year-long learning in a developmentally appropriate kindergarten. In fact, Lovejoy (1994) suggested a special haven for garden critters, water for frogs, hideouts for toads, bat houses</p>	<p><i>school grounds</i></p> <p><i>Findings on positive effects of gardening. Used the enumerative style in discussing the cognitive, social and psychological effects of gardening</i></p> <p><i>Findings on what kind of garden interests children; note description of methods used, including results; use of the pronoun, "She" to refer to the researcher the second and third time</i></p> <p><i>Findings on what children need in a garden. Use of the coordinator, "on the other hand," to show an alternative.</i></p>
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and bird houses, bird baths, butterfly shelter houses, butterfly feeders, pheromone dispensers to attract beneficial insects, and baskets of nesting materials for birds. She pointed out that hideouts and secret places are necessary for kids, a place where they can go and be themselves without anyone looking over their shoulders.

These studies show the importance of improving the school environment to the learning process of children. However, no similar study has been done in the Philippines. Thus, the proposed work may serve as a pioneer in the development of school grounds in our country.

*Justification of the study*