**Have a go at creating an annotated bibliography**

An annotated bibliography is a list of citations to books, articles, documents, and other outputs (videos, blogs, podcasts) where each citation is followed by a brief summary and critical appraisal of the text/ content. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy and quality of the sources cited.

An annotation entry should include:

* a short summary outlining the main points and/or the main argument the author is making.
* a critical appraisal of the work.

This will help us to decide how we might include an article in our research and how relevant is to our topic and whether we need to find additional sources.

Follow the steps below:

**1. Search for relevant sources**

Come up with a question to outline the focus of your literature search

e.g. how and in what ways are data scientists collaborating with industry practitioners? What is the role of emotions, values and beliefs in these collaborations? Highlight and brainstorm relevant key terms for searching the literature. e.g. “artificial intelligence” “data scientists” “collaborations” “practitioners” “cultures”

e.g. what is best practice guidance or key principles for inclusive and critical dialogues?

**2. Use Library Search or Google Scholar** – search for literature on the relevant topic by using and combining key terms, e.g. combining “collaborations” and “AI” with “practitioners” and “emotions” “values” “beliefs”

Make sure your sources are academic and/or formal**. Do NOT use Wikipedia** or similar non-academic sites.

Build a list of 5-10 most relevant sources according to the Harvard Referencing Style http://libguides.mmu.ac.uk/refguide.

Remember you can be international we don’t just have to be focused on the UK.

**2. To choose your sources**

These can be decided based on (preferably a combination of):

- you are drawn to /agree with the source

- you disagree with the source

- the source is seminal (groundbreaking, important) in the field

You can also ask the research team for suggestions:

Here’s one of mine, have a look at this research project to see what books or papers it has on data scientist collaborations: <https://www.ukri.org/blog/a-collaborative-historical-research-model-in-the-age-of-big-data/>

**3. Deposit your sources in the Zotero group library**

As you have already been doing, add each article, its abstract, author, title information and weblink to the group library.

<https://www.zotero.org/groups/4357619/patterns_in_practice/>

**4. Within the group library, for each article, write a short summary of each source**

If you use Zotero, you can write this under ‘notes’.

A summary is a record in a reader's own words that gives the main points of a piece of writing. A summary omits details, and does not include the reader's interpretation of the original.

* Examine the body of the source. If it is a journal article: read the abstract and/or key words to get a sense of the overall piece. If it is a book chapter: read the preface to determine the author's intentions for the book, scan the table of contents to get a broad overview.
* Outline the main points and/or the main argument the author is making.
* Be concise. Remember you are **not** replicating the work – you are providing a brief account of the work.

**4. Build on your notes and write a critical appraisal of each source**

A critical appraisal is a systematic process used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of a piece of writing or research, in order to assess the usefulness and validity of the work. This is where you need to be evaluative, **not** descriptive. Remember, an evaluation is **not** a summary.

You are **assessing** the work in order to inform a potential reader of its meaning, value, and worth. Some points you should consider in your appraisal:

* How do the ideas and arguments advanced by the author(s) compare with other works in similar areas? Where do they overlap? Where are they different?
* Does the work update other sources, substantiate other materials you have read, or add new information? If so, what is the value in such additions? What are its limitations?
* What can the reader learn about the topic in reading the work? How would it be useful for the reader?

**5. Build your reference list**

This can be done later, but make sure you use the Harvard Referencing Guide: <https://www.uwe.ac.uk/study/study-support/study-skills/referencing/uwe-bristol-harvard>

**6. Proofread**

Check your spelling

**7. How might you use social media e.g. twitter to find academics working in this area,**

Perhaps check out some of the authors from the core texts, have they given any talks recently? Don’t worry you are not stalking, this is a great way to find academics who may be speaking about their work and their latest papers.

Consider building a twitter list of key people. Are there any hashtags worth following or creating? How else might you use social media to further the research or to further the impact of the dialogues?