



# WOX7001 – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Topic 3 – Literature Review

# Agenda

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LR  
OVERVIEW

02

LR PROCESS

03

LR  
STRUCTURE

04

FINDING  
ARTICLE

05

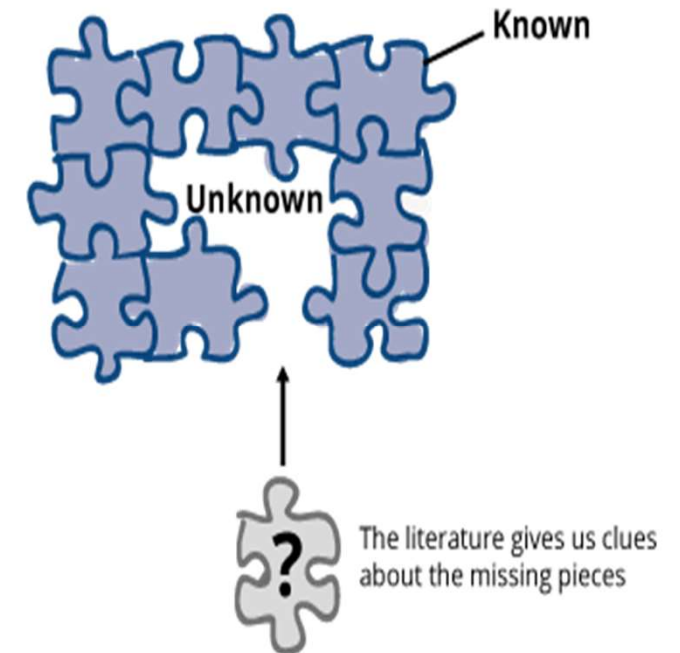
CLASS  
ACTIVITIES

# LR

- A survey of scholarly sources on a specific topic
- It provides an overview of current knowledge, allowing you to identify relevant theories, methods, and gaps in the existing research
- As well as looking at what's already known, it seeks to point out what isn't yet known – often to provide a justification for your own research.
- As part of a longer piece of research, it's there to ensure you have a thorough understanding of the existing research in your area before embarking on your own.

# We know there is a problem, then Why must perform LR?

- Helps to determine whether the topic is worth studying
- Provides insight into ways in which the researcher can limit the scope to a needed area of inquiry



# LR Gives a chance to....

- demonstrate your familiarity with the topic and scholarly context
- develop a theoretical framework and methodology for your research
- position yourself in relation too the researchers and theorists
- show how your research addresses a gap or contributes to a debate

# LR Aim to...



Develop the foundation of research base



To learn methods and approaches that are appropriate for your study



To learn appropriate theory to underpin your work



Provide guideline to design the experimental setup



Assist to collect appropriate data



# Literature comes from....

## Primary Sources

- Included all sources that are original
  - provide first-hand information that is closest to the object of study
    - vary by discipline
1. Peer reviewed research articles
  2. Patent
  3. Conference proceedings
  4. Case studies
  5. Interview
  6. Dissertations/thesis
  7. Newspapers (sometimes)

## Secondary Sources

- provides non-original or second-hand data or information
1. Review articles
  2. Meta analysis
  3. Monographs on a specific subject



## Tertiary Sources

- consists of distillation and collection of primary and secondary sources
1. Textbooks
  2. Encyclopedias
  3. Handbooks

The purpose of tertiary literature is to provide an overview of key research findings and an introduction to principles and practices within the discipline

# LR Process

Prepared by: HSM, NAG and SUH



# Always we have an questions on where to start??

Start with your research topic/title

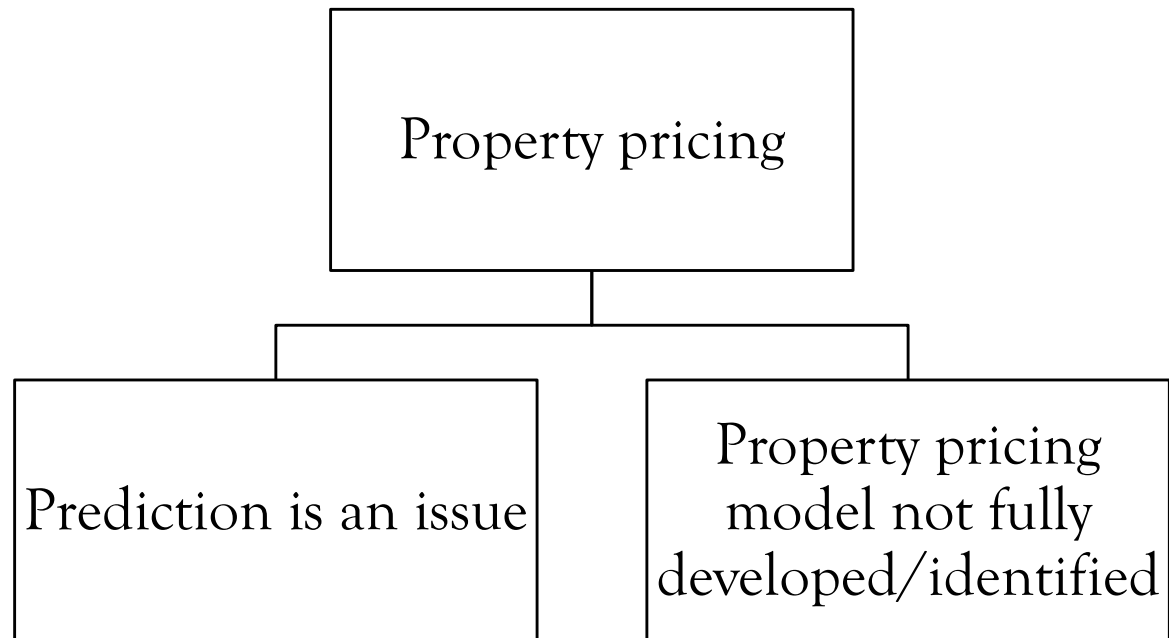
The topic is the subject or subject matter of a proposed study- e.g. “faculty teaching,” “organizational creativity,” or “psychological stress”

Describe the topic in a few words or in a short phrase

The topic becomes the central idea to learn about or to explore

# Extracting terms from the topic

- Find the main domain and sub domain
- Example as follows:



# LR Structure

Prepared by: HSM, NAG and SUH

# Common Structure

**Chronological:** Organize by time

**Thematic:** Organize by theme

**Methodological:** Organize by methodology

**Theoretical:** Organize by theoretical approach

# LR Taxonomy

- Sample:

Main Domain: Health

Sub Domain:

Physical

Marathon running

Working people

Non-working

*List other physical activities*

Mental Health

Physiological stresses

psychological stresses

- *\*the list continue...*



# LR Taxonomy

Impact of the Covid-19 endemic on the changes in shopping behaviour in Malaysia

Main domain: Retailing

Sub domain:

Shopping behaviour

in-store shopping

curbside pickup

online shopping

Sub domain: factors determining the shopping behaviours

Fear of health

Employment status

Demographic

# LR Parameters

How far back will you look for sources? The last 5years/10 years?

What source do you want to cover?

- E.g. Journals/Patent /Government report / Conference
- Roughly how many sources should need to include?
- What types of sources (journal articles, websites)?
- Should you evaluate your sources?
- Is the source you are using trusted in your field? (check using the Web of Science/Scopus)

# Finding Literature

Prepared by: HSM, NAG and SUH

# Planning Your Literature Search

Four stages of the literature review:

- a) Problem formulation – which topic or field is being investigated and what are the main issues?
- b) Literature search – finding materials relevant to the subject being explored
- c) Data evaluation – determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic
- d) Analysis and interpretation – discussing the findings and conclusions of literature

**Academic Search Engines**

links checked 19.2.17

**THE BIG Search Engine Index**  
Academic Search Engines

**DOAJ** DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

**CORE**

**Feedback**

using search open access research papers

**WEB OF SCIENCE**

**LibrarySearch**  
Cardiff University and NHS Wales Libraries

**SCIENCE @ DIRECT**

**BASE**  
Bielefeld Academic Search Engine

**Google scholar**

**Cardiff University - Voyager**

**Microsoft Academic Search**

**INFOMINE**  
Scholarly Internet Resource Collections

**copac\***

**ContentMine**

**deepdyve**

**refseek\***

**Sweet Search**  
A Search Engine for Students

**Academic Search Complete**

**zetoc**  
INFORMING EDUCATION

**JURN**

**Infotopia**

**intute**

**citeulike**

**Swoogle**  
semantic web search 2007

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES**

**PLOS**

**ACADEMICINFO**

**BioOne**

**ERIC**  
Institute of Education Sciences

**IOPscience**

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

**IOBscience**

**CONGRESS LIBRARY OF**

**BIOONE**

**ERIC**

**ACADEMICINFO**



# Indexing

WOS  
(Web of  
Science)

Scopus

Google  
Scholar

Academia

# Class Activity

Estimated time – 1 hour

Exploration of the Online databases and academic journals

Refer to the following links:

<https://umlibguides.um.edu.my/researchguide/webofscience>

<https://umlibguides.um.edu.my/researchguide/scopus>

[\(https://scholar.google.com/\)](https://scholar.google.com/)

<https://academic.microsoft.com/home>

THANK YOU

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