Class 12/13-Literature Review

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Review

What are the 3 moves of introduction part?

 establishing the field

 defining a research problem

 proposing a solution

What might be the rules of a review/literature review?

Types of literature review

1

Survey article(综述性文章): also called review article usually written by senior and well-known scholars and researchers, often by invitation.

2

Literature review

Characteristics of LR

- It **may be a separate**, **independent** section, a part of chapter, or an entire paper, which is likely called "A Review of the Literature" or something like that.

- 文献综述的标题不一定是Literature review，根据文章的需要和读者对象，标题可以具体化，突出重点，突出文献资料同课题的联系。如：Methods for investigating …，Historical background，Standard techniques，Current technology等。

- It may be **incorporated** more organically into the wider text;

- It may be **integrated** throughout the whole paper as the need for comparison and evaluation arises.

Literature review

- part of research paper, proposal, thesis or dissertation.
- The review should not merely summarize a series of books and articles; rather, **it should call attention to the most important previous work**, identify the place of your work in relation to other research, and delineate areas of agreement and disagreement in the field.
- The review should **evaluate and interpret** existing research, not just repeat it.

How to write an effective LR

I. 可概述本专业、本课题或本项技术的**简史**，介绍相关的文献，如：

- a. Historically, …
- b. In the past years, extensive studies were carried out on …
- c. Over the past decades, …

II. 可描述本专业领域最近的、当前的**基本状况**，如：

- b. Recently there have been numerous reports concerning …
- c. Recent studies by XXX have suggested that …
- d. The previous experiments by XXX have indicated that …

Key Note!!!

III. 不能照抄原文，一定要用自己的话转述，再加上恰当的评述。如果只提到谁在何时做了什么，对相关性、意义不作任何分析或评论，哪怕文献本身有重要意义，其价值也会大大降低，更严重的是暴露出作者自己的学术水平及研究能力不足。如：

e.g. Green (1995) discovered …. In 1999, Black conducted experiments and discovered that ….   Later Brown (2002) illustrated this in…

e.g. There seems to be general agreement on X, (for example, White 1994, Brown 1995, Black 1999, Green 1995), but Green (1998) sees X as a consequence of Y, while Black (1999) puts X and Y as …. Although Green's work has some limitations in that it … , its main value lies in **….**

Self-test about knowledge of literature review

Self-test

1. three-step process: **finding** the relevant literature, **reading** and then **writing** up the review.

2. Your literature review should be as long as possible to persuade your reader that you have read widely.

3. You need to include all of the previous research that relates to your topic.

4. You can safely ignore literature that is not directly related to your topic.

5. Your literature review is important because it demonstrates that the findings, theory, or analysis that you will present are a contribution to accumulative process.

6. Your literature review needs to explain clearly which potential areas for inclusion have not yet been covered in the review and why they have been omitted.

7. Your literature review should discuss problems and/or controversies within your field.

8. Your literature review should be presented in chronological order.

9. Your literature review should focus on very recent publications because they are likely the most relevant.

10. Your literature review should help you reveal gaps in the existing body of research.

11. In your literature review you should critically evaluate each piece of work included.

Are the evaluations appropriate?

- There have been surprisingly few studies on the teaching of communication skills to engineers.

- The 1990s saw an upsurge of interest in the teaching of communication skills to engineers.

- To date, studies on the teaching of communication skills to engineers are scattered, poorly controlled, and have had very small sample sizes.

Citation

- Within-sentence quotation

- Block and indented quotations

- Paraphrase/summary

- **Generation** (combining several sources)

1. Within-sentence quotation:

若引文不足三行，并且不需要特别强调，则将引文加上引号，有机地融合在句子里。

E.g. According to Kim (1999), " The World Trade Organization still has many obstacles to overcome, particularly with regard to decision-making processes".

2. Block and indented quotations

(Quotation of more than 40 words)：被引述的文字如果超过四行，通常要另起一行，每行左边缩进十格。引文通常用冒号引导，但不需加引号。引文出处仍用圆括号标出.

e.g. Whitman has proved himself an eminent democratic representative and precursor, and his "Democratic Vistas" is:

An admirable and characteristic diatribe. And if one is

sorry that in it Whitman is unable to conceive the extreme

crises of society, one is certain that no society would be

tolerable whose citizens could not find refreshment in its

buoyant democratic idealism. (Chase 165)

3. Paraphrase/summary

- *A paraphrase:* A restatement in your own words of the original. The most common strategy used to accomplish this involves replacing words in the source with **synonyms** and perhaps change the grammar.
  - e.g. According to Kim (1999), the World Trade Organization needs to improve the processes by which decisions are made

- *The first sentence in a summary:* Most summaries begin with a sentence containing two elements: the source and the main idea.
  - In Anthony Tyson's article "Mapping Dark matter with Gravitional Lenses," _____.
  - According to John Smith in her article "Blue Whale population may be increasing off California," _____.

Summary reminder phrases:

- The author goes on to say that …
- The article further states/argues that …
- (author's surname here) also states /maintains/argues that ….
- (author's surname here) also believes that …
- (author's surname here) concludes that ….
- In the second half of the paper, (author's surname here) also presents …

4. **Generation** (combining several sources)

- E.g. The ways in which decisions are made within the World Trade Organization are typically inefficient (Mitchell, 1997; Kim 1998; Kirgis 1999)

Non-integral

- There would appear to be considerable disciplinary variation in citation patterns (Hyland, 1999).

- Research shows considerable disciplinary variation in citation patterns.

integral 结合在句中

- Hyland (1999) showed the disciplinary variation in citation patterns.

- Disciplinary variation in citation patterns has been shown by Hyland (1999).

- According to Hyland (1999), there is no considerable disciplinary variation in citation patterns.

Should I paraphrase or quote?

- In general, use direct quotations only if you have a good reason. Most of your paper should be in your own words.

- Quote more when you're writing a humanities, because part of your task in this kind of paper is to analyze the specific words and phrases an author uses.

- to summarize from sources when you're writing in the social or natural sciences.

-- but there are always exceptions.

you should **quote**, to…

- to show that an authority supports your point

- to present a position or argument to critique or comment on

- to include especially moving or historically significant language

- to present a particularly well-stated passage whose meaning would be lost or changed if paraphrased or summarized

should **summarize or paraphrase** when

- what you want from the source is the **idea** expressed, and **not the specific language** used to express it

- you can express in **fewer words** what the key point of a source is

5. Citation and Tense

Past tense: reference to single studies.

  e.g. James (1987) investigated the causes of illiteracy.

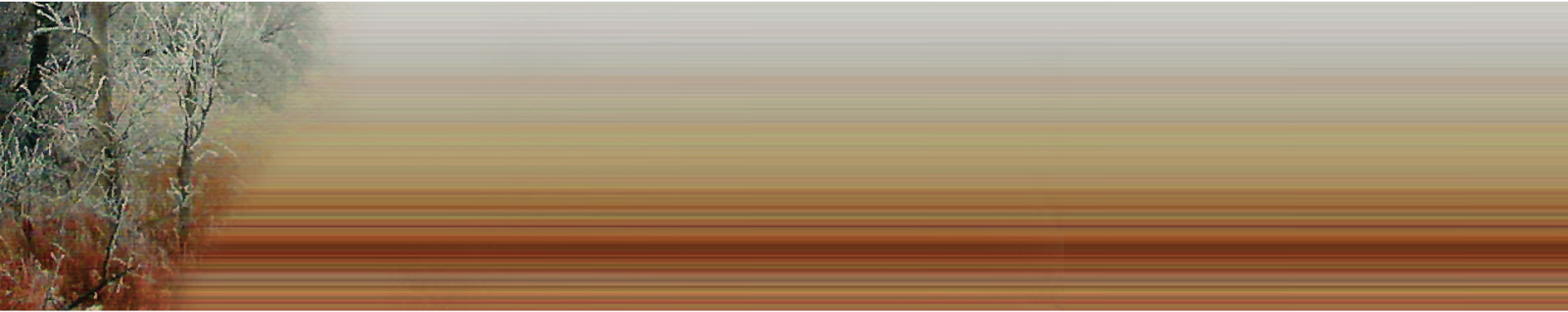**Present perfect tense:** references to areas of inquiry.

  e.g. The causes of illiteracy have been widely investigated

    (Jones 1987; Ferrara 1990; Hyon 1994)

Present Tense: reference to state of current knowledge.

  e.g. The causes of illiteracy are complex. (Jones 1987;

    Ferrara 1990; Hyon 1994)

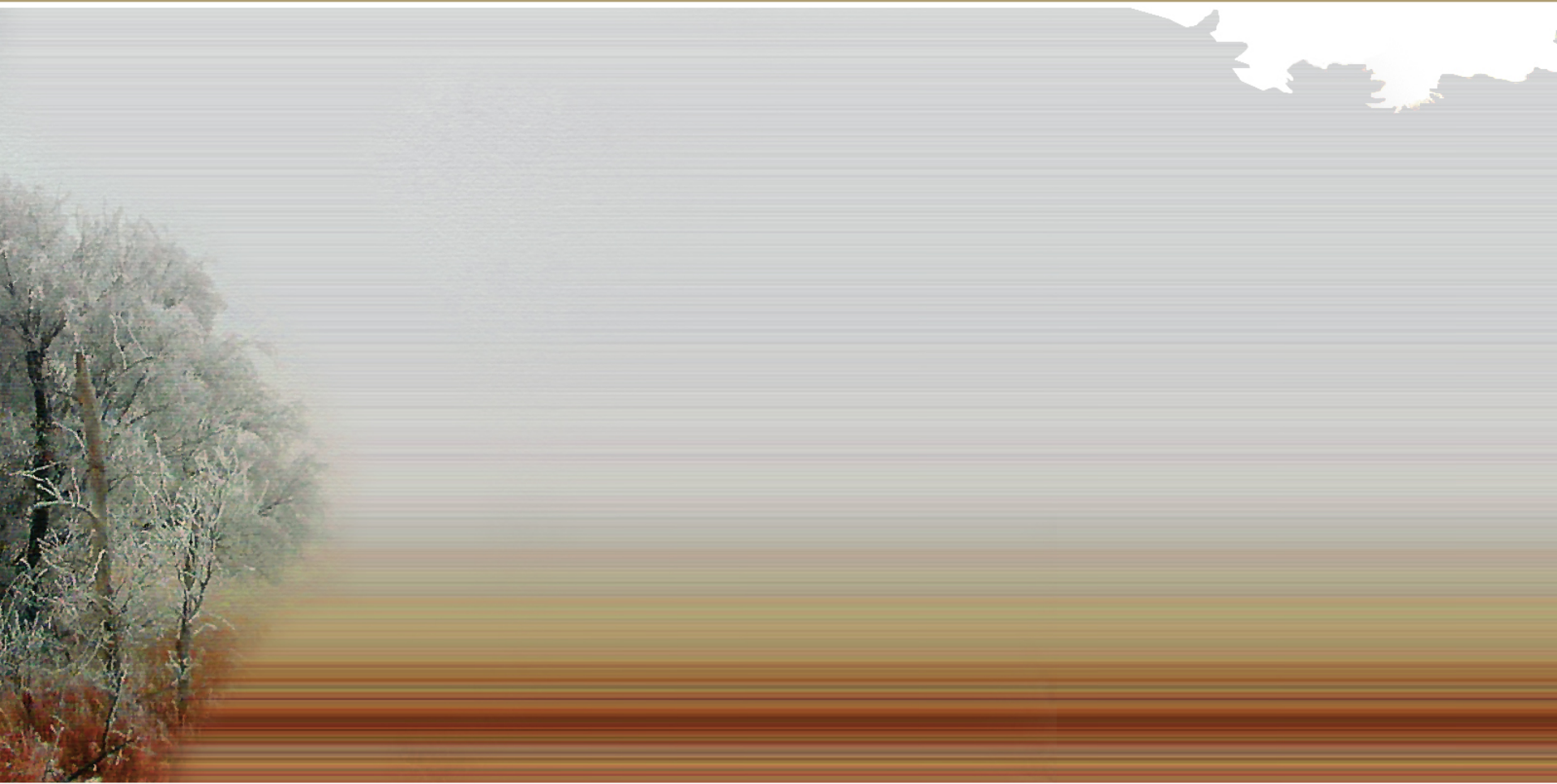# *Write a literature review according to the following original*

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, more than 86,000 reservoirs of different sizes have been constructed and the total installed generating capacity of water power in 1985 is approximately 23 giga-Watt with an annual output of 70 trillion Watt Hours.

Versions

1. In China the total installed generating capacity of water power in 1985 was approximately 23 giga-Watts with an annual output of 70 trillion Watt Hours.

2. After 1949 more than 86,000 reservoirs were built in China. By 1985 it was producing over 23 giga-Watts or 70 trillion Watt Hours each year.

3. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, more than 86,000 reservoirs of different sizes have been constructed and the total installed generating capacity of water power in 1985 was approximately 23 giga-Watt with an annual output of 70 trillion Watt Hours. ( )

4. After 1949, "more than 86,000 reservoirs of different sizes were constructed" in the PRC. By 1985 "the total installed generating capacity of water power was approximately 23 giga-Watts with an annual output of 70 trillion Watt Hours." (   )

Version 4:

Backdrops:

- These are full sized backdrops, just scale them up!

- Can be Copy-Pasted out of Templates for use anywhere!