



Writing the CHAPTER 2 Review of Related Literature and Studies

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CHAPTER 2

- It serves as a comprehensive review of the literature related to the topic being studied. This chapter provides the reader with an understanding of the existing knowledge on the subject and identifies gaps in the research that the study aims to fill.
- It set the stage for the research being conducted. It helps the reader understand why the research is important and how it fits into the larger body of knowledge on the subject.

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CONTENT (based in THESIS MANUAL v1)

Chapter 2 - REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE & STUDIES

Overview

Topical Presentation (use APA Style)

Synthesis

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Overview

- Overview serves as a roadmap for the reader, helping them understand the structure and content of the chapter before diving into the details.
- This section of Chapter 2 gives a glimpse of the topics, a researchers will be tackling on the next section.
- This section should inform the readers of what to expect next when reading the chapter 2.

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How to Write Overview

1. It starts with a brief statement of the chapter's purpose. It answers questions like why this chapter is included in the document and what its role is in the overall research or study.
2. After giving a purpose of the chapter 2, create a bridging statement that will connect the topics you will be discussing for the next section of chapter 2.
3. Provide an outline or structure that somehow discuss the topics for the topical presentation. You may include an introductory part of topics and why those topics are selected for your review of related literature.
4. Discuss how these topics are related, connected, or benefits your study.

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Topical Presentation

- It is a structured and organized presentation of the key themes, subjects, or topics related to a particular area of study.
- It is a way of categorizing and presenting information in a systematic manner so that readers can easily understand the various aspects and components of a subject or field.
- This section of chapter 2 presents topics that the researchers highlighted from the overview section.
- This section provides a more in-depth and detailed information about the topics selected.

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How to Write Topical Presentation

1. From the topics highlighted on the overview, categorize it per topics.
2. Once it is categorized, proceed with its subheadings to present the contents of the topic.

Example:

Topical Presentation: Artificial Intelligence for Healthcare

Subtopic 1: AI for Diagnostic Tools

Subtopic 2: Predictive Analytics in Healthcare

Subtopic 3: Ethics and Data Privacy in Healthcare Information

Subtopic 4: So on.....

3. For each topical presentation and its subtopic, make sure to provide an overview about it and related to one another

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Synthesis

- Process of integrating, analyzing, and summarizing the information and findings from the reviewed literature.
- Drawing connections between different sources, identifying common themes or patterns, and making sense of the existing knowledge in a way that sets the stage for your research or study.
- Provides readers with a comprehensive understanding of the existing knowledge on the topic, helping them appreciate the significance of research within the general academic context.

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How to Write Synthesis

1. Look for the common patterns you provided on your topical presentation. (ex: key findings, methodologies, and arguments)
2. Decide how you want to organize your synthesis. Common approaches include organizing by theme, chronology, methodology, or by grouping sources that support or contradict each other. Choose a structure that best suits your research objectives.
3. Provide a concise summary of its key points, findings, or arguments. Be objective and accurate in your summaries.
4. Discuss how they are related to one another and show the logical flow between different parts of your discussion.
5. Explain how the synthesized information relates to your research objectives. Summarize the key takeaways from your synthesis. Highlight the main insights and contributions of the reviewed literature to your research topic.

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Citing Sources Properly Using APA Style

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In-Text Citations

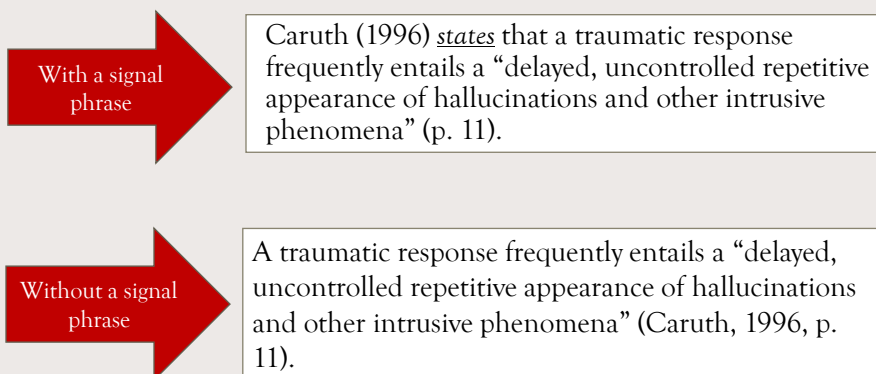
- Used to cite information that you have taken from another source and used in your paper in the form of:
 - Direct Quotes
 - Paraphrasing
 - Summary
- Whenever you use a source, provide in parenthesis:
 - *the author's name and the date of publication*

Ex.= (Jones, 1999)
 - *for quotations and close paraphrases, provide the author's name, date of publication, and a page number*

Ex.= (Jones, 1999, p. 27)

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In-text Citations: Formatting Quotations



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In-text Citations: Formatting a Summary or Paraphrase

With a signal
phrase

Smith (2002) explained that sibutramine suppresses appetite by blocking the reuptake of the neurotransmitters serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain (p. 594).

Without a signal
phrase

Sibutramine suppresses appetite by blocking the reuptake of the neurotransmitters serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain (Smith, 2002, p. 594).

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In-text Citations: A Work with Two Authors

With a signal
phrase

According to feminist researchers Bergin and Tate (1997), "It is no longer true to claim that women's responses to the war have been ignored" (p. 2).

When citing a work with two authors, use "and" in between authors' name in the signal phrase, but use "&" between their names in parenthesis.

Without a signal
phrase

Some feminists researchers question that "women's responses to the war have been ignored" (Bergin & Tate, 1997, p. 2).

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In-text Citations:

A Work with Three to Five authors

- When citing a work with three to five authors, identify all authors in the signal phrase or in parenthesis.

(Harklau, Siegal, & Losey, 1999)

- In subsequent citations, only use the first author's last name followed by "et al." in the signal phrase or in parentheses.

(Harklau et al., 1993)

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In-text Citations:

A Work with Six and More Authors

- When citing a work with six and more authors, identify the first author's name followed by "et al."



Smith et al. (2006) maintained that....

OR...

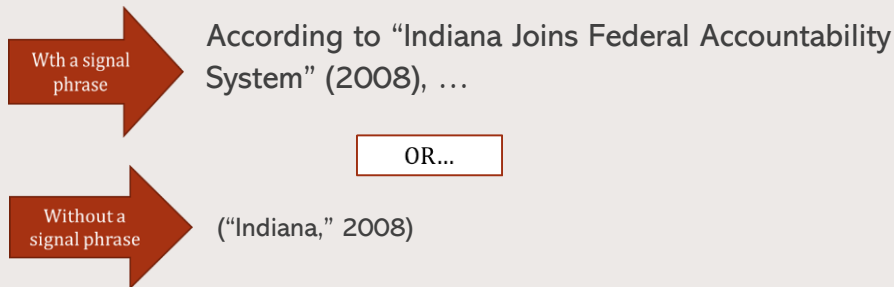


(Smith et al., 2006)

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In-text Citations: A Work of Unknown Author

- When citing a work of unknown author, use the source's full title in the signal phrase and cite the first word of the title followed by the year of publication in parenthesis. Put titles of articles and chapters in quotation marks; italicize titles of books and reports.



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In-text Citations: Organization

- When citing an organization, mention the organization the first time when you cite the source in the signal phrase or the parenthetical citation.

The data collected by the Food and Drug Administration (2008) confirmed that...

- If the organization has a well-known abbreviation, include the abbreviation in parenthesis the first time the source is cited and use only the abbreviation in later citations.

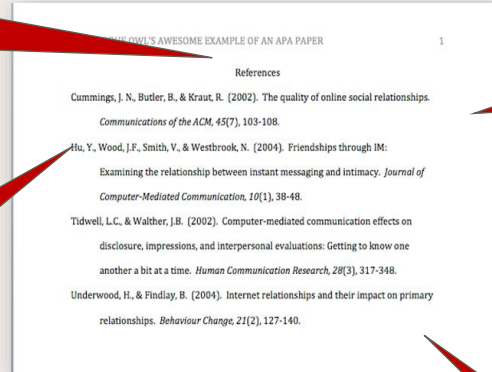
Food and Drug Administration (FDA) confirmed ... FDA's experts tested...

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References Page

Center the title (References) at the top of the page. Do not bold it.

Flush left the first line of the entry and indent subsequent lines



Double-space reference entries

Order entries alphabetically by the author's surnames

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References: Basics

- Invert authors' names
 - last name first followed by initials: Smith, J.Q.
- Alphabetize reference list entries by the last name of the first author of each work
- Capitalize only the first letter of the first word of a title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns:

Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography

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References:

Basic Format for Books

- Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Location: Publisher.

Ex.:

Calfee, R. C., & Valencia, R. R. (1991). *APA guide to preparing manuscripts for journal publication*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

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References:

Article form an Online Periodical

- With DOI Assigned
 - Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume number, page range. doi:0000000/000000000000

Ex.:

Brownlie, D. (2007). Toward effective poster presentations: An annotated bibliography. *European Journal of Marketing*, 41, 1245-1283. doi:10.1108/03090560710821161

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References:

Article form an Online Periodical

- **With no DOI Assigned**
- Online scholarly journal articles without a DOI require the URL of the journal home page.
 - *Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume number. Retrieved from <http://www.journalhomepage.com/full/url/>*

Ex.:

Kenneth, I. A. (2000). A Buddhist response to the nature of human rights. *Journal of Buddhist Ethics*, 8. Retrieved from <http://www.cac.psu.edu/jbe/twocont.html>

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References:

Online Encyclopedias and Dictionaries

- **Online Encyclopedias and Dictionaries**
 - *Often encyclopedias and dictionaries do not provide bylines (authors' names). When no byline is present, move the entry name to the front of the citation. Provide publication dates if present or specify (n.d.) if no date is present in the entry.*

Ex.:

Feminism. (n.d.). In *Encyclopædia Britannica online*. Retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/724633/feminism>

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References: Web Document, Web Page, or Report

- List as much of the following information as possible
 - Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). *Title of document*. Retrieved from <http://Web> address

You may have to hunt around to find the information; don't be lazy!

Ex.:

Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., Soderland, L., & Brizee, A. (2010, May 5). *General format*. Retrieved from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

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Sources:

- Team, A. S. (n.d.). Introducing the Basics of Seventh Edition APA Style tutorial. <https://apastyle.apa.org>. <https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/basics-7e-tutorial>
- Goedegebuure, R. (2021, May 4). Chapter 2 Introduction | Research Methods. https://bookdown.org/robert_statmind/rm_O1/intro.html
- Format and Guide to Literature Review, Empirical Review and Theoretical Framework -4 important parts of Thesis Chapter Two - Professional Content Writing Services | Writers King LTD. (2022, December 21). Professional Content Writing Services | Writers King LTD. <https://writersking.com/guide-to-literature-review/>
- mzWriters. (2023, February 17). HOW TO WRITE CHAPTER TWO OF RESEARCH PROJECTS. Project Writers in Nigeria BSc. MSc. PhD. <https://mzwriters.com/how-to-write-chapter-two-of-research-projects/how-to-write-chapter-two-of-research-projects/>

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The Abstract

- The second page of your paper
- Summarizes your subject, research method, findings, and conclusions

Page header: do **NOT** include "Running head:" on any page after the title page

Abstract: centered, at the top of the page

Write a 150- to 250- word summary of your paper in an accurate, concise, and specific manner.

