

CHAPTER II

Review of Related Literature and Studies

**# FEELINGS IN
RESEARCH**



So tired



WAAAH



THE
STRUGGLE
IS
REAL



WHAT IS REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES?

IT IS REVIEWING THE MAJOR WORKS, THE LITERATURE REGARDING YOUR NARROW TOPIC-DAVID TAYLOR,2010

IT IS TAKING SNAPSHOTS CAPTURING THE MAJOR CONCEPTS OF THE TOPIC AND SHOWING THEIR RELATIONSHIPS

**IT IS A PROCESS OF COMPILING, CLASSIFYING
AND EVALUATING WHAT OTHER RESEARCHERS
HAVE WRITTEN ON A CERTAIN TOPIC
(PANGILINAN, 2016).**

PARTS OF RRL

1. RELATED LEGAL BASIS

The sources of related legal basis are **laws, constitution, department directives** such as **circulars, orders, memoranda** and many others which have implications to government thrust (Calmorin, 2008).



PARTS OF RRL

2. RELATED LITERATURE

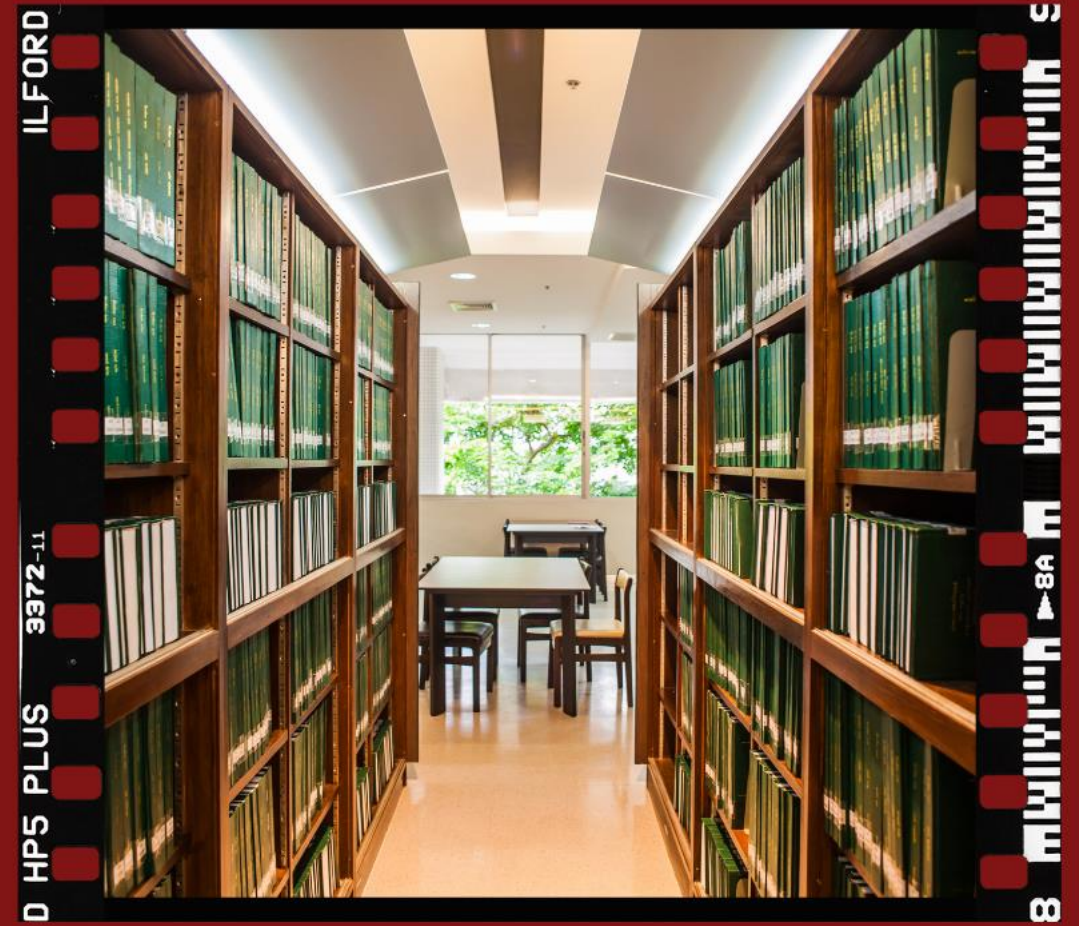
These are the **published articles, books, journals, magazines, novels, poetry** and many others which have direct bearing to the proposed study (Calmorin, 2008).



PARTS OF RRL

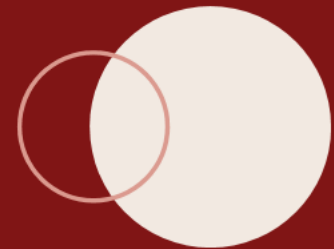
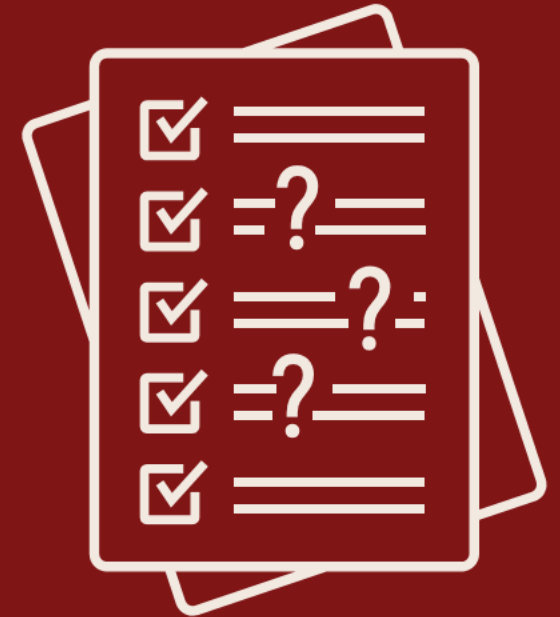
3. RELATED STUDIES

These are the **published** and **unpublished studies** or **researches** which have direct bearing to the proposed study (Calmorin, 2008).



Reasons for Citation:

- Defense against plagiarism
- To acknowledge indebtedness
- To establish validity of evidence
- To provide cross -references
- To establish an “intellectual network”
- To establish authority of work





SH 004 PRACTICAL RESEARCH II

APA Formatting and Style





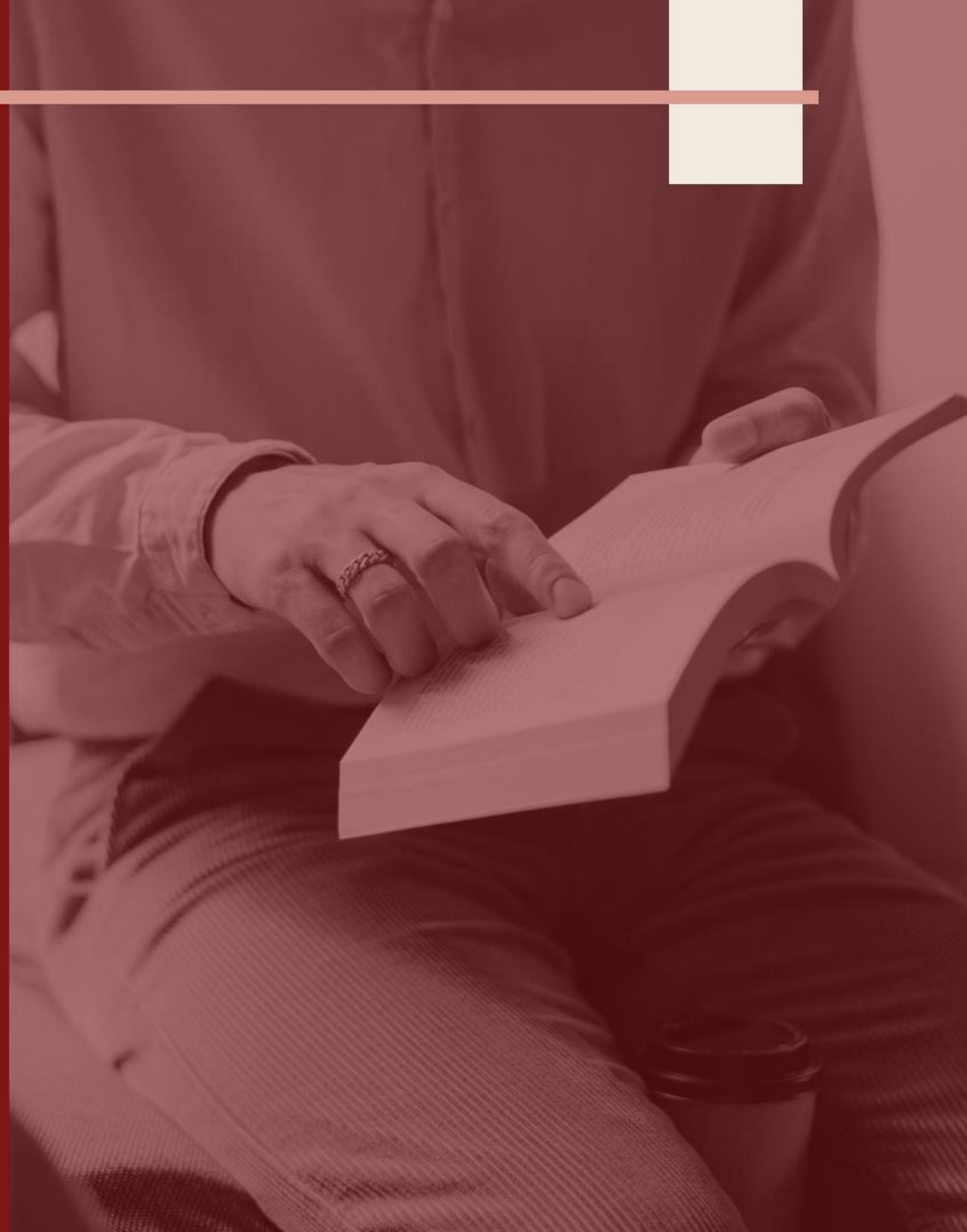
APA (American Psychological Association) Formating and Style

ONE AUTHOR

Order: (Last name, Year)

Example:

According to Regala (2013)...
(Regala, 2013)





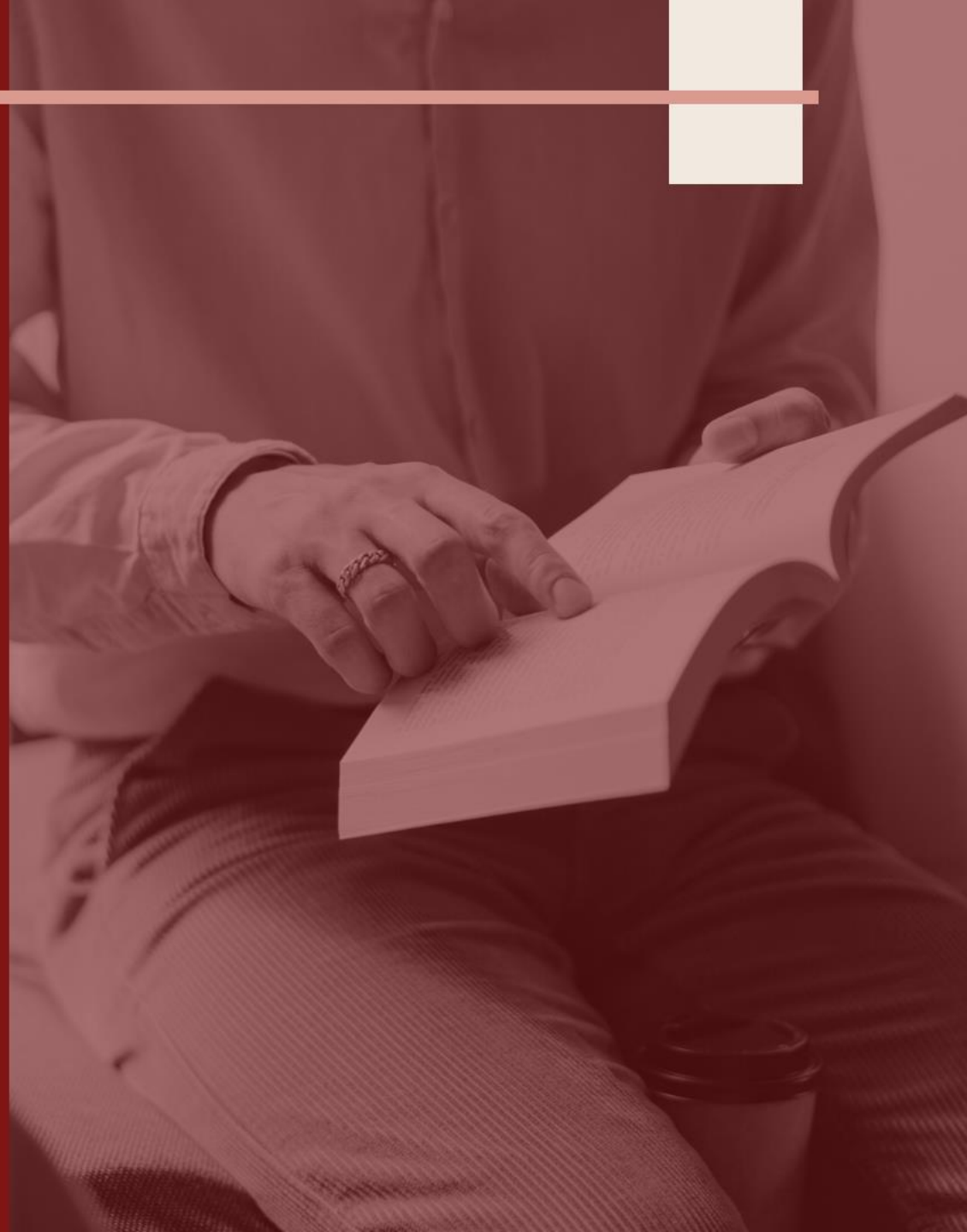
APA (American Psychological Association) Formatting and Style

THREE OR MORE AUTHORS

*List only the first author's surname followed by "et al.", Year

Example:

De Leon et al. (2018)
(Garcia et al., 2017)





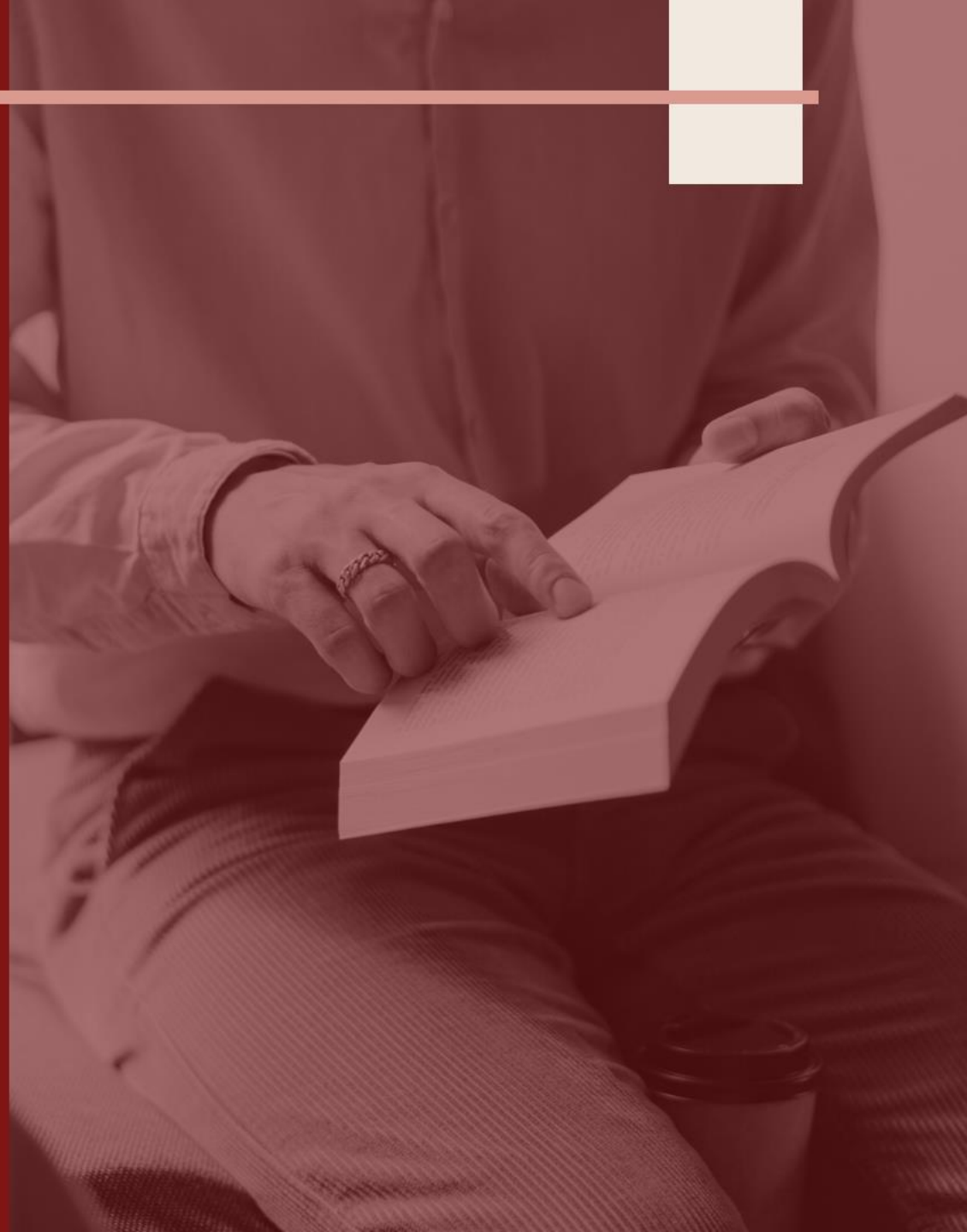
APA (American Psychological Association) Formatting and Style

ORGANIZATION AS AN AUTHOR

Order: Name of the Organization,
Year

Example:

According to American
Psychological Association (2017)...



A citation is a formal reference to a published or unpublished source that you consulted and obtained information from while writing your research paper. The way in which you document your sources depends on the writing style manual your professor wants you to use for the class [e.g., (American Psychological Association (APA), Modern Language Association (MLA), Chicago, Turabian, etc.)]. The act of citing sources is also your best defense against allegations of plagiarism (Baraceros, 2016).

Styles in Related Literature Citations or References

1. Acknowledgment – the beginning portion of the work that identifies individuals who have contributed something to produce the paper
2. References or Bibliography – a complete list of all reading materials including books, journals, periodical, etc. from where the borrowed ideas came from.
3. Citation or In-Text- Citation- references within the main body of the text, especially in Review of Related Literature.

Patterns of Citation

Citing authors, websites and other research materials have its own styles or patterns. Read the styles/ patterns of citation below and understand how they are distinct from each other. This is needed in order for you to know what styles/ patterns of citation are used by the researchers in writing their research and in order for you to decide what styles /patterns you will adopt/ use in your review of related literature.

1. **Summary.** The citation in this case is shortened version of the original text that is expressed in your own language. Making the text short, you have to pick out only the most important ideas or aspect of the text.
2. **Paraphrase.** This is the antithesis of the first one because, here, instead of shortening the form of the text, you explain what the text means to you using your own words. In doing so, it is possible that your explanations may decrease or exceed the number of words of the original text (Baraceros, 2016).

Strategies in Paraphrasing:

- a. Read the original text or abstract. Understand it as a whole, then, set aside.
- b. Using your own memory, write down the main points or concepts.
- c. In your own words, summarize the text/ abstract that helps make your point
(University of Texas, 2016)

3. **Short Direct quotation.** Only a part of the author's sentence, the whole sentence, or several sentences, not exceeding 40 words, is what you can quote or repeat in writing through this citation pattern. Since this makes you copy the exact words of the writer, it is necessary that you give the number of the page where the readers can find the copied words.
4. **Long Direct Quotation or Block Quotation or Extract.** Named in many ways, this citation pattern make you copy the author's exact words numbering from 40 to 100 words. Under APAA, the limit is eight (8) lines. Placed at the center of the page with no indentation, the copied lines look like they compose a stanza of a poem.

Effective teams can be difficult to describe because "high performance along one domain does not translate to high performance along another" (Ervin et al., 2018, p. 470).

"Even smart, educated, emotionally stable adults believe superstitions that they recognize are not rational," as exemplified by the existence of people who knock on wood for good luck (Risen, 2016, p. 202).

Johnson (2018) noted that "incorporating the voice of students with psychiatric disabilities into supported education services can increase access, involvement, and retention" (2:99).

Flores (2018) described how they addressed potential researcher bias when working with an intersectional community of transgender people of color:

Everyone on the research team belonged to a stigmatized group but also held privileged identities. Throughout the research process, we attended to the ways in which our privileged and oppressed identities may have influenced the research process, findings, and presentation of results. (p. 311)

1. **Primary Sources:** artifacts, autobiographies, court records, diaries, Emails, speeches, letters interviews, letters, official reports, drawings, maps, photographs, speeches,
2. **Secondary Sources:** biographies, critical studies of an author's work, dictionaries, journal articles, handbooks, magazines, newspapers, reports, textbooks,

Locating the Sources of Related Literature and Studies

1. Libraries, either government or schools (private or public)
2. Government and private offices
3. The National Library and
4. Online websites (Aparejo, 2018)

Where to get sources?

Published

academic/scholarly peer- reviewed sources

E-Sources

Google Scholar

Google Books

Microsoft Academic

E-Sources

ERIC - Educational
Research Information
Center

Research Gate
Sage Journal

ORGANIZING RELATED LITERATURE

1. Through Chronological Order (date/year)

The earliest recognized case of LD occurred in 1802 when Franz Joseph Gall a German French anatomist and physiologist recognized an association between brain injury in soldiers and subsequent expressive language disorders. In 1822, Gall published a book entitled Sur les Fonctions, in which he outlined his belief that the brain was divided into twenty- seven separate "organs," each corresponds to a discrete human faculty. He believed one of those separate organs controlled the memory of things; the memory of facts; educability; perfectibility.

In the year 1867, a German teacher for the deaf named Heinrich Stotzner had founded the school for slow learners. This was done because he discovered that there were children though without problem on mental retardation exhibit difficulty to read and write because of poor motor coordination.

In 1877, Adolph Kassmaul-a German physician-coined the phrase word blindness for loss of ability to read (Hagw& Silver, 1990). The phrase, which is still used today to describe a form of dyslexia, refers to a neurological disorder characterized by loss of the ability to read or understand the written word, either totally or partially. Partial word blindness permits the individual to recognize letters, but read only certain types of words (Miller, 2002).

ORGANIZING RELATED LITERATURE

2. Through broad-to-specific topic

According to Cronin, Ryan & Coughlan (2008), you can also organize your related review of literature and studies by starting it from a general issue of topic, then lower it down to specific issues in the literature until it reaches and links to your research title, question, research keywords, thesis statement and hypothesis.

An example of this is when you start the problem of teenage pregnancy internationally or globally. Start by establishing the trend of such problem globally, then at national level, to your province, city or locality and to your own barangay (Aparejo, 2010).

ORGANIZING RELATED LITERATURE

3. Through major models or major theories

Another approach in writing coherent and organized review of related literature and studies is by arranging it according to its significant models or major theories. When various models or theories emerge in your studies, it is better to arrange them according to their importance in your research. Group the articles you read and researched by models and theories to get coherent view of your review of related literature and studies (Cronin, Ryan & Coughlan, 2008).

ORGANIZING RELATED LITERATURE

4. Through prominent authors

If a certain author, writer or researcher had developed a certain innovation, model, theory or education breakthrough and then other authors or researchers continue studying and developing it, it is good to arrange such authors by their popularity or fame. It is also better if authors be organized according to whose famous authors they agreed upon. With this organization, coherence of author's view on specific issues from one author to another is vividly followed (Cronin, Ryan& Coughlan, 2008).

ORGANIZING RELATED LITERATURE

5. Through contrasting schools of thought

By this approach of organizing your related literature and study, you can group together major arguments or contrasting differences that came up in your research with researchers stressing their agreement and disagreement in their approaches and ideas.

ORGANIZING RELATED LITERATURE

6. Through thematic concept or by topic

The thematic concept of topic reviews refers to the related reviews that are organized on specific topic or a concept, an issue or trend of the time. It is different from chronological and by publication because it focuses on concept or topic rather than time and year of publication.

ORGANIZING RELATED LITERATURE

7. Through Methodological approach

In the methodological approach, the focus is on the method the researcher used. For example, the literature review focuses on the method used by the graduating Senior High School students to raise funds for their entrepreneurship proposal or method used to increase agricultural yields among agriculture students. It can also be the method used by the STEM students in their researches on the preservation of our nature using the innovation brought by technology.

Directions: As you move on to the next lesson, you have to answer first the fill in the blank test. Choose your answer from the box to complete the statement.

similarly

moreover

however

while

so

1. Aparejo's (2008) research findings on the multiple intelligence of students at risk with dyslexia is_____linked to the findings of Adlof, & Hogan (2018).
2. Students with dyslexia struggle in language skills.____these students possess multiple intelligences (Aparejo, 2008) to be used to cope up with their academic performance.
3. Students _____ with dyslexia often have _____ language deficits (Adlof & Hogan, 2018)_____ there is still hope for these students to learn by tapping their multiple intelligences.
4. Students with dyslexia should not be labeled as idiots, dull, and slow learners _____ they must be treated regular students.
5. In addition to the language deficiencies of these students, they may be at risk for slower language acquisition (Adlof & Hogan, 2018) _____their academic performance will be affected too if they are not given an intervention (Aparejo,2008)

1. SIMILARLY

2. HOWEVER

3. HOWEVER

4. SO

5. SO





