



Literature Review

TMSL

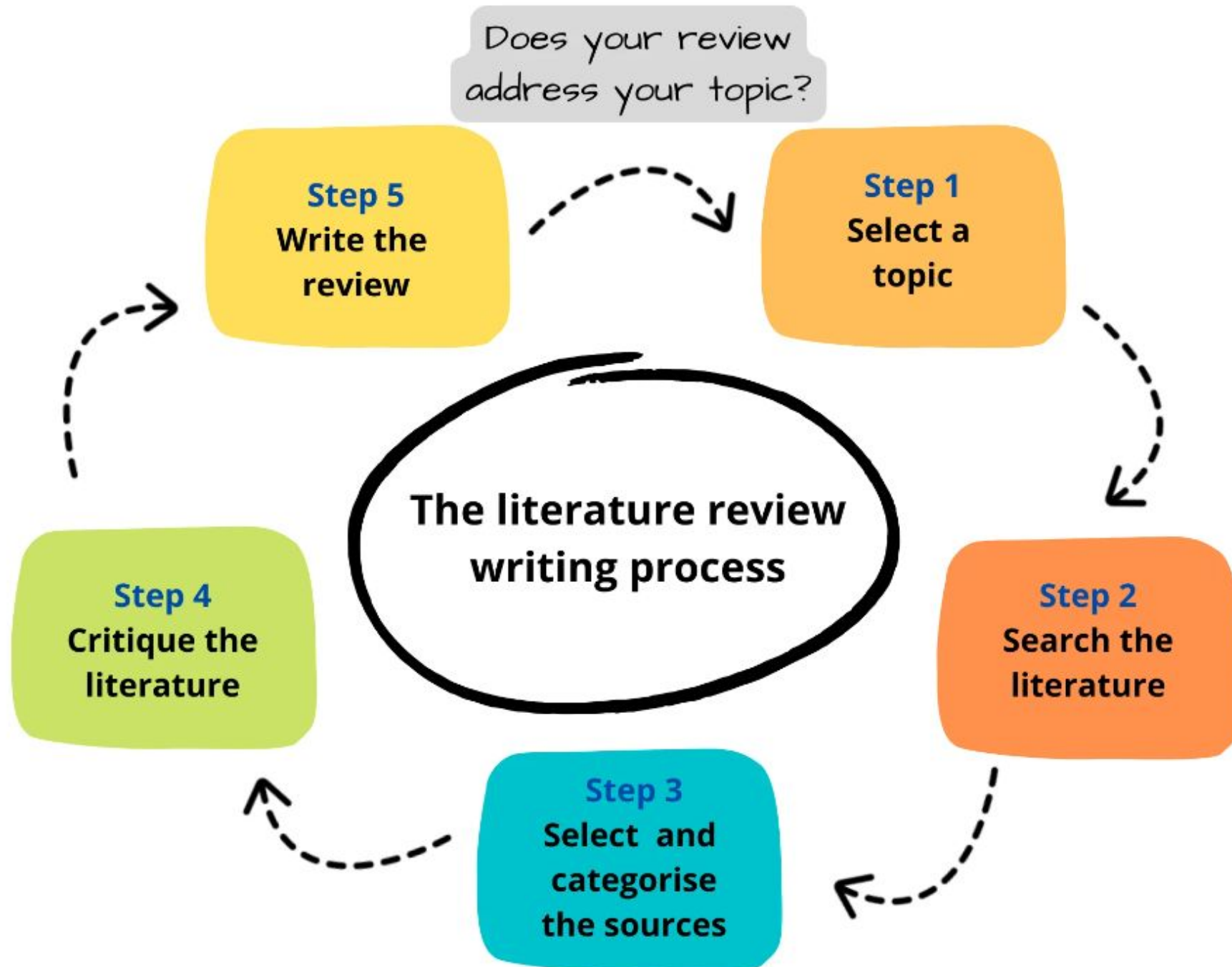
Prof. Sweta

Literature Review

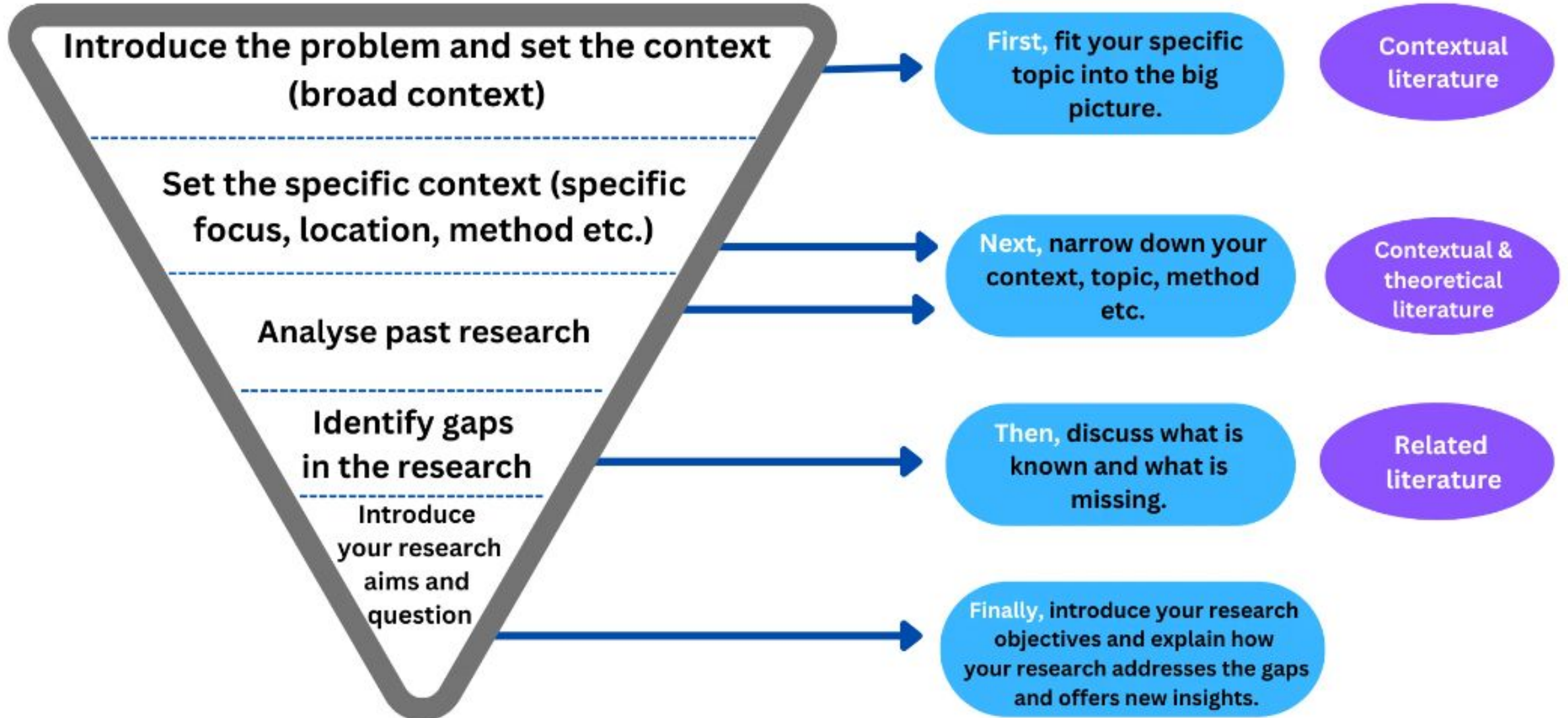
- A literature review is the selection of available documents on a topic, which contain information, ideas, data and evidence.
- It is written from a particular standpoint to fulfill certain aims or express certain views on the nature of the topic and how it is to be investigated, and the effective evaluation of these documents in relation to the research being proposed.
- A literature review ensures that the research effort is positioned relative to existing knowledge and builds on this knowledge

Sources of Literature Review

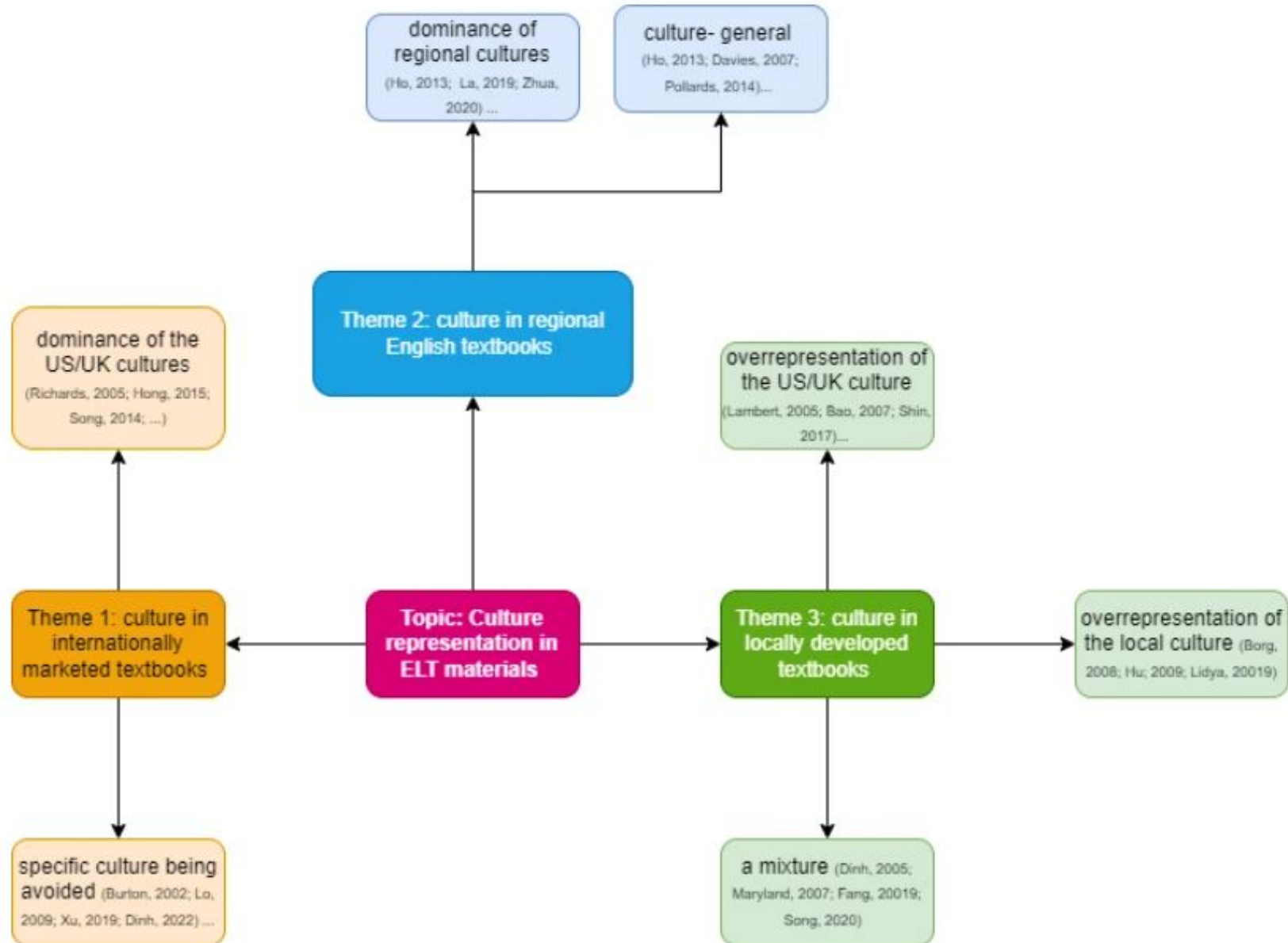
- Text Books
- Journals
- Published Thesis
- Conference Proceedings
- Reports
- Newspaper Articles
- Internet sources

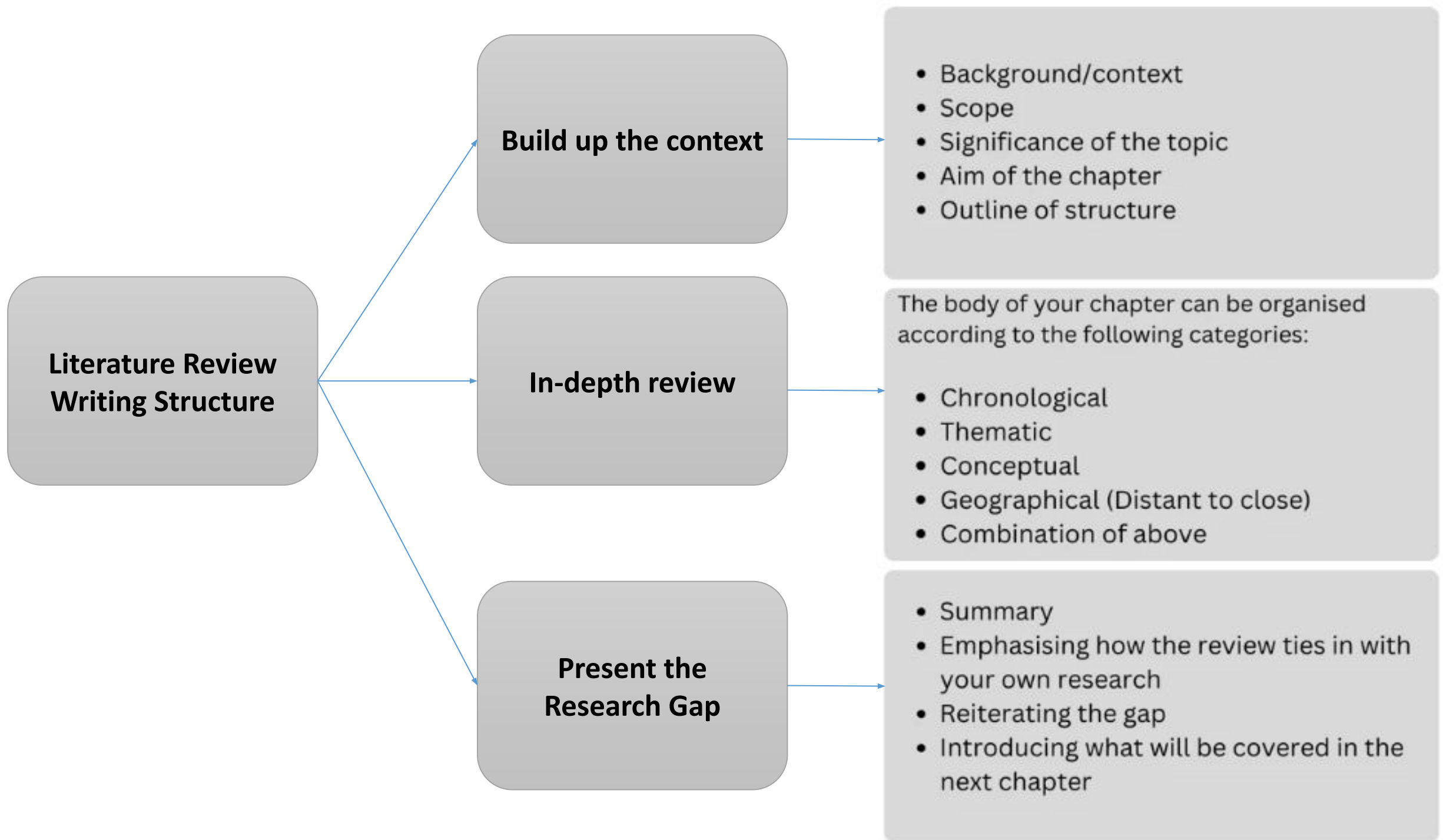


Structure of Literature Review Section



Theme based matrix





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Thematic Structure of Literature Review

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Combination Structure of Literature Review

- In any **literature review**, students should note that the bulk of the paper revolves around reviewing sources.
- This section involves first pointing out what an author discusses about a topic.
- In addition, the student should then present the evidence that the author uses to support a point.
- After these two steps, the student should then evaluate the argument and evidence presented by the author.
- In this section, the student should either agree or disagree with the arguments and evidence that an author presents.
- Moreover, the student can also add more suggestions to the recommendations that the author presents.

Comparing and Contrasting the Literature

- The student has to compare two or more authors and show how they present their arguments.
- The comparison can be done in the same paragraph or in two or more paragraphs.
- The student should make sure to point out any similarities or differences in arguments and evidence that each author presents.
- In addition, comparison enables the student to show how different authors agree or disagree about an issue.

In-text Citation and References

In-text Citations

- In-text citations are written along with the sentences/observations along with the source of that particular information/knowledge.
- In-text citation can be written in two formats –
 - i) At the end of sentence – (Author last name, year of publication)
 - ii) At the start or middle of sentence – Author last name (year of publication)
- Only one author – (Author last name, year)
- Two author – (Author 1 last name, Author 2 last name, year)
- Three or more authors – (Author 1 last name et al., year)

References

- References are complete details about the citations mentioned within the text.
- It is always written after conclusion, at the end of the report/research paper.
- It may be followed by appendix sometimes.

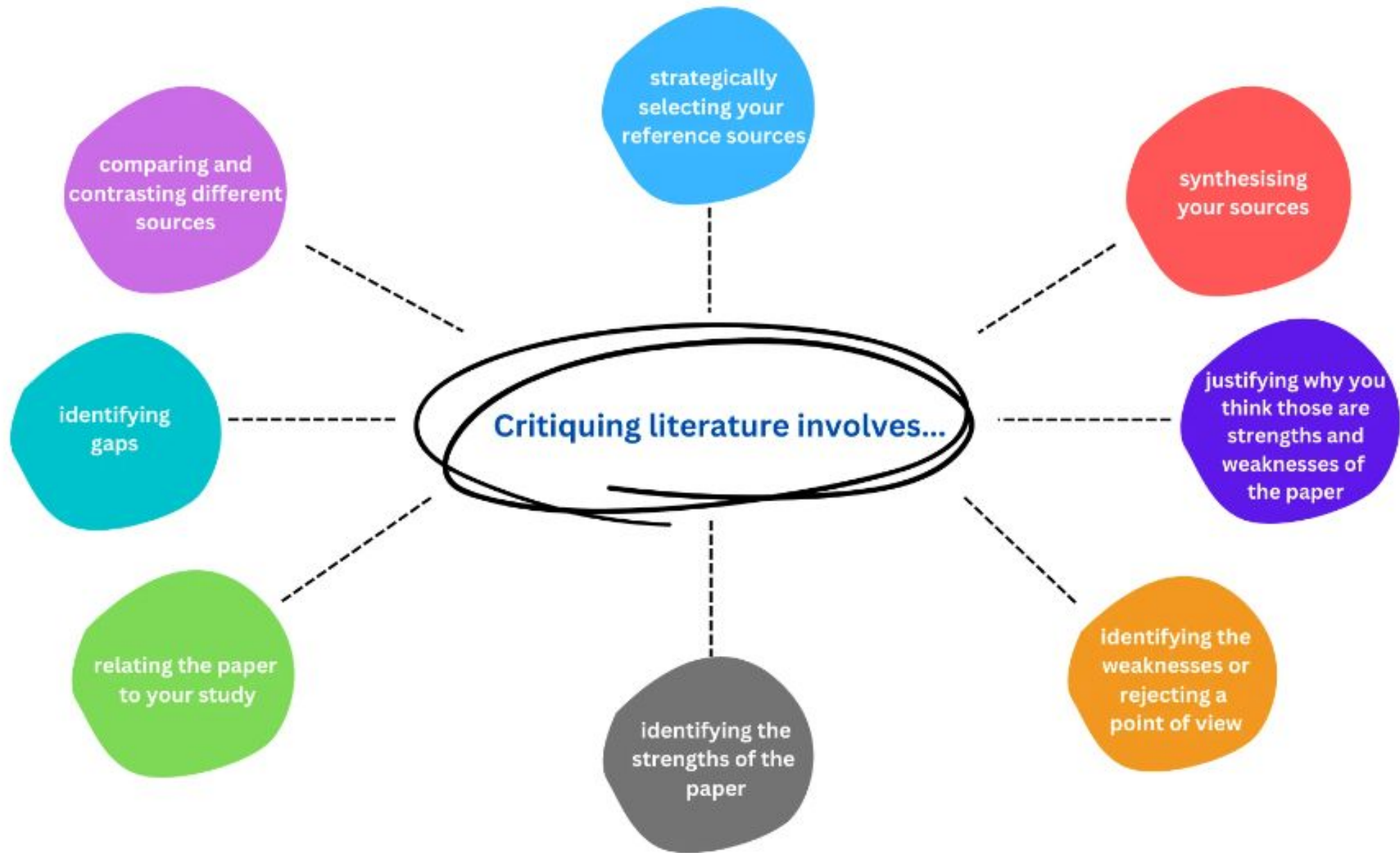
In-text Citation

Conflict is the awareness of discrepancies, incompatible wishes or conflicting desires between the involved parties (Benoit, 1963). Various factors such as age (Yeung *et al.*, 2014), status (Brewer *et al.*, 2002), psychological sex (Maslach *et al.*, 1987), biological sex (Brewer *et al.*, 2002) and personality type (Hoffman, 1959) have been found to affect the abilities and approach of an individual toward the conflict. Bodtker and Jameson (2001) noted that the experience of emotional hurt at the workplace could become a reason for conflict in the future.

References

References

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A critique is NOT criticism.

Literature Review Recording Sheet Design

[illegible]

Ethical Issues

1. **Purposely misrepresenting** the work of other authors – that is, their viewpoints, ideas, models, findings, conclusions, interpretations, and so on.
2. **Plagiarism** – the use of another 's original words, arguments, or ideas as though they were your own, even if this is done in good faith, out of carelessness, or out of ignorance.

COMMON FORMS OF PLAGIARISM

Sources not cited

1. **“The Ghost Writer”**

The writer turns in another’s work, word-for-word, as his or her own.

2. **“The Photocopy”**

The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.

3. **“The Potluck Paper”**

The writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, tweaking the sentences to make them fit together while retaining most of the original phrasing.

4. **“The Poor Disguise”**

Although the writer has retained the essential content of the source, he or she has altered the paper’s appearance slightly by changing key words and phrases.

5. **“The Labor of Laziness”**

The writer takes the time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources and make it all fit together, instead of spending the same effort on original work.

6. **“The Self-Stealer”**

The writer “borrows” generously from his or her previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.

Sources cited (but still plagiarized)

1. **“The Forgotten Footnote”**

The writer mentions an author's name for a source, but neglects to include specific information on the location of the material referenced. This often masks other forms of plagiarism by obscuring source locations.

2. **“The Misinformer”**

The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.

3. **“The Too-Perfect Paraphrase”**

The writer properly cites a source, but neglects to put in quotation marks text that has been copied word-for-word, or close to it. Although attributing the basic ideas to the source, the writer is falsely claiming original presentation and interpretation of the information.

4. **“The Resourceful Citer”**

The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotations appropriately. The catch? The paper contains almost no original work! It is sometimes difficult to spot this form of plagiarism because it looks like any other well-researched document.

5. **“The Perfect Crime”**

Well, we all know it doesn't exist. In this case, the writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places, but goes on to paraphrase other arguments from those sources without citation. This way, the writer tries to pass off the paraphrased material as his or her own analysis of the cited material.