

ZIMCORE HUBS • APR. 30, 2020

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THE WRITING OF RELATED LITERATURE

THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE CONSISTS OF A COLLECTION OF PERTINENT READING, PUBLISHED OR UNPUBLISHED, IN LOCAL OR FOREIGN SETTINGS

PURPOSES OF THE REVIEW

1. It helps the researcher look for possible theories, concepts, or principles to support your investigation.
2. It can reveal investigations similar to your own
3. It is essential in formulating a sound research problem or research title, hypotheses, or assumptions.
4. It can reveal to you sources of data that you may not have known existed.
5. It proves that the study is researchable and possesses novelty.
6. It serves as a guide to writing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

Points to consider to help you in limiting the scope of your literature are the relevance of research studies carried out in other countries to your research: it is necessary to reflect critically on whether the context that the research is so different from the one in which you will be working that the findings of studies in a particular geographical region would not provide any useful insights. The period within which work has been published: sometimes there is a case for including older sources, for example where a particular research study is of particular significance or where little recent work has been published about a theme being developed in your review. The age range of pupils/students in the studies you include.





CRITERIA TO HELP YOU EVALUATE THE QUALITY OF A PIECE OF RESEARCH PUBLISHED IN A JOURNAL, OR A RESEARCH STUDY ACCESSED ONLINE:

- Are the conclusions supported by evidence?
- Does the research design give you confidence that the findings of the research are reliable and valid?
- Are arguments clearly articulated and are conclusions linked to the evidence presented in the results?

TWO STYLES IN REVIEW STANDARD:

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION (MLA) AND AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA).

MLA IS FOCUSED ON HUMANITIES AND RELATED AREAS (I.E. LITERATURE) WHILE APA IS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES (I.E. PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, BIOLOGY, AND LINGUISTICS).



COMPARING IN-TEXT CITATIONS

- All in-text citations for MLA and APA must reference the author's name. Reference to the page number or publication year depends on the situation and citation style. When using APA, always give the year of publication. When quoting, always give the page number in MLA & APA. When paraphrasing or simply referencing, no page number is needed for either style.



GUIDELINES IN REFERENCING

Books

Template

MLA: Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Work*. City of Pub: Publisher, Year. Medium.

APA: Lastname, First Initial. (Year). *Title of work*. City of Pub, State: Publisher.

Example

medium: book

Author: Stephen Jones

Title: A Review of Industry Standards

Year of Pub: 2010

City of Pub: London, Paris

Publisher: Stanton Publishing Group

Answers...

MLA: Jones, Stephen. *A Review of Industry Standards*. London: Stanton Publishing Group, 2010. Print.

APA: Jones, S. (2010). *A review of industry standards*. London, Paris: Stanton Publishing Group.

GUIDELINES IN REFERENCING

Journals

Template

MLA: Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Work." *Journal Title* Volume.Issue (Year):
page numbers. Medium.

APA: Lastname, First Initial. (Year). Title of work. *Journal Title*, Volume(Issue), page
numbers.

Example

Author: Samuel Brown
Pages: 164-184
Title: Working for the Union
Journal: Workplace Review

Volume: 4
Issue: 1
Year: 1995

Answers...

MLA: Brown, Samuel. "Working for the Union." *Workplace Review* 4.1 (1995):
164-184. Print.

APA: Brown, S. (1995). Working for the union. *Workplace Review*, 4(1), 164-184.

GUIDELINES IN REFERENCING



ON-LINE SOURCES/WEB

Template

MLA: Author. *Title of Site*. Sponsor, Date created (use n.d. if not given). Medium. Date accessed. <URL (optional)/>.

APA: Author. (Year, Month[use n.d. if not given]). Article or page sub-title. *Major Publication Title*, volume or issue number (if available). Retrieved from <http://url>.



ETHICAL STANDARDS IN CITATION

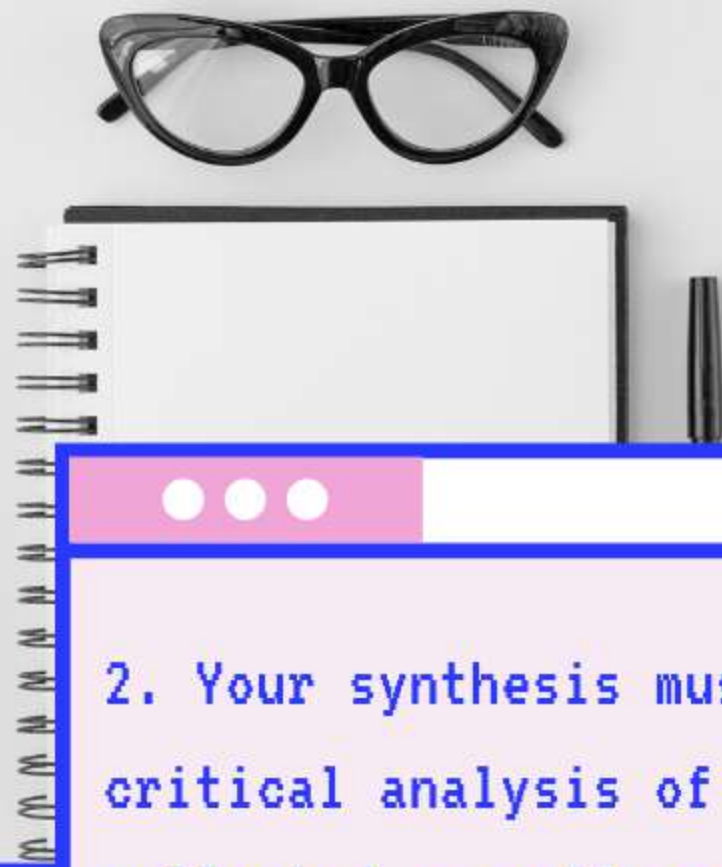
- Always acknowledge the source of information, whether it is a primary or secondary source. Make certain that you cite your sources by creating a reference list and in-text citation. Avoid plagiarism. Plagiarism- the act of using another person's words or ideas
- Recognize the ideas, theories, and original conceptualizations of others. Follow the appropriate citation and referencing rules using MLA or APA.



1. Create an outline of your review. This is your guide in writing your literature.

- Theory
- Variables of the study
- Related studies (international)
how many? (at least 5)
- Related studies (local) how
many? (at least 5)

HOW TO WRITE AND PRESENT A REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE



2. Your synthesis must demonstrate a critical analysis of the papers you collected as well as your ability to integrate the results of your analysis into your literature review. Each paper collected should be critically evaluated and weighed for "adequacy, appropriateness, and thoroughness.



3. For theory or law, you should highlight in the quotation the parts that directly explain your study. You may add your analysis on this part.



4. For related variables, you should discuss thoroughly the nature of the variables discussed in the relevant literature and make connections on how they will be used in the study.



5. For Related studies, you should paraphrase and only include: the title of the study, the lead researcher, the year of publication; the purpose/objective of the study; the methods (sampling, data gathering) used; the significant findings/conclusion.



6. Your review of related literature must present a story when all details are interconnected and synthesized. So it has to be proofread many times.