




THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

-CONSISTS OF COLLECTION OF PERTINENT READING, PUBLISHED OR UNPUBLISHED, IN LOCAL OR FOREIGN SETTINGS.



PURPOSES OF THE REVIEW

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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.
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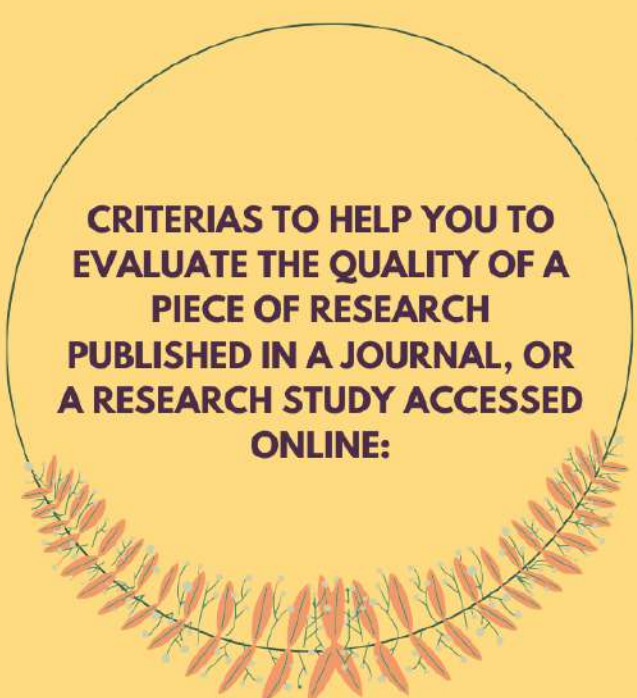
Points to consider to help you in limiting the scope of your literature are:


- the relevance of research studies carried out in other countries to your research;
- the period within which work has been published: sometimes there is a case for including older sources,
- the age range of pupils/students in the studies you include.

HOW TO SELECT RELEVANT LITERATURE?



CRITERIAS TO HELP YOU TO 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?
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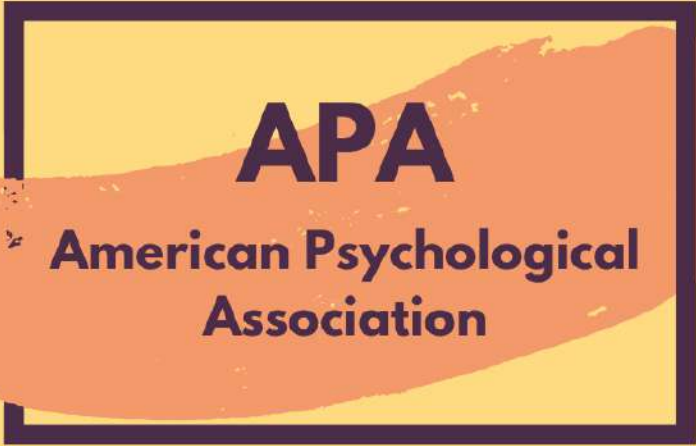
CITING RELATED LITERATURE USING STANDARD STYLES



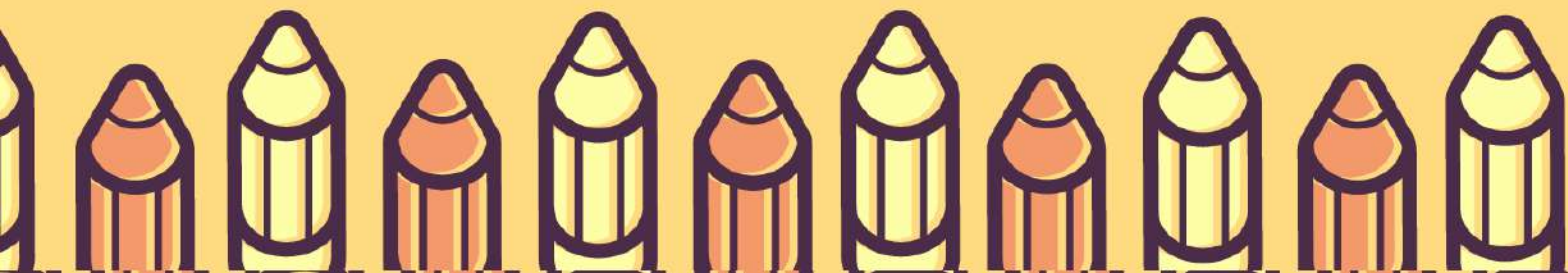
MLA **Modern Language** **Associaton**

- It is a style of formatting academic papers that is used mostly in the arts and humanities. APA stands for American Psychological Association, the professional guild who first developed the guidelines of the style.
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- is the style of documentation of sources used by the American Psychological Association. This form of writing research papers is used mainly in the social sciences, like psychology, anthropology, sociology, as well as education and other fields.



APA **American Psychological** **Association**





Basics of MLA & APA Citations (Book Example)

MLA

- Name(s) of author(s)
- Work title
- Publication city
- Publisher and year
- Publication medium (i.e. print, web)

APA

- Name(s) of author(s)
- Publication year
- Work title
- Publication city
- Publisher

In-text citations (parenthetical/review of literature):

MLA: "...no significant results" (Johnson 34).

APA: "...no significant results" (Johnson, 2003, p. 34).

Reference citations (bibliography):

MLA: Johnson, Thomas. *Studies in College*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2003. Print.

APA: Johnson, T. (2003). *Studies in college*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.


COMPARING IN-TEXT CITATION

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.

Example: "The study provided no significant findings regarding the relationship of gender and communication skills in research classes."

Source: Johnson, Thomas, and Arlene Maiden. *Studies in College*. New York: McGraw- Hill. 2003. Print. (p 34)





Paraphrase

MLA: As stated by Johnson and Maiden, the research showed that there was...

APA: As stated in Johnson & Maiden (2003), the research showed that...

Quote (incorporation in the text)

MLA: As Johnson and Maiden explained, their "study...classes" (34).

APA: As Johnson & Maiden (2003) explained, their "study...classes" (p. 34).

Quote (no incorporation in the text)

MLA: "...in research classes" (Johnson and Maiden 34).

APA: "...in research classes" (Johnson & Maiden, 2003, p. 34).

Multiple Authors:

2 authors – cite both names separated by &


Example: (Rubin & Roessler, 2002, p. 127)


3-5 authors – cite all surnames (major author first)

Example: (Acar, Adem, Amancio)

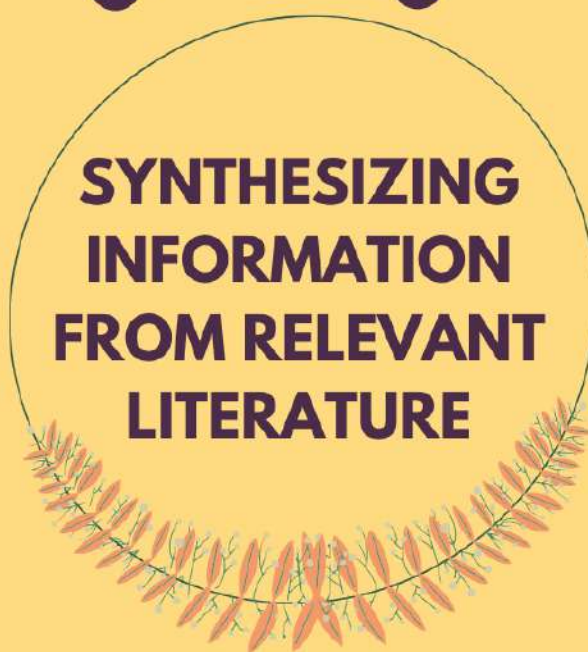
6 or more authors – cite the first author's name and et al.


Example: (Rejuso et al., 1992, p. 23)





SYNTHESIZING INFORMATION FROM RELEVANT LITERATURE



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- Go back to your Title, Statement of the Problem, and sub-problems, including Scope and delimitation. Highlight the big concept as well as small concepts found in these parts. Take note of the variables and what do you wish to accomplish in your study. These key terms/s will be your guide in selecting literature.
 - Start searching for relevant literature based on your concepts and variables. Gather as many sources as you can both international and local. Google scholar is a trusted domain.
 - Include only information that is relevant to your research. For theory or variables, just get the idea of how these variables are used similarly to your study. Do not forget the rule of citation.
 - For related studies, make sure to get the title of the study, lead researcher, year of publication, the purpose of study, methods (sampling and gathering data, subjects), and significant findings/conclusion. Do not copy everything. Do not forget to cite.
 - You may use a paraphrasing app called Quillbot.
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