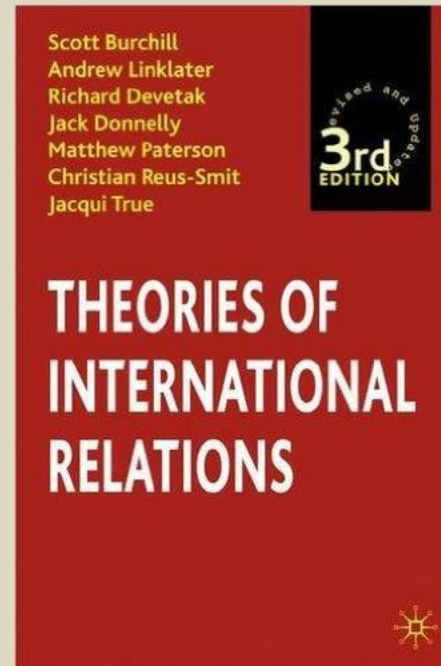


Types of Sources



type: whatever u want.
remember to write
what who when where why.

Writing 2101

Dr. Andrew Chater

Week 5

8 scholarly sources in final paper

Scholarly Sources: Journal Articles

- Short articles to share the results of research (usually by PhDs and professors)
- Reviewed anonymously by peers/other experts in the field for originality and validity
- Takes a long time to publish (1+years)
- Could be a work by a team of researchers
- Peer review process is “double blind”

What is an advantage of this type of source?

*credible.
minimized bias.*





How To Tell If A Article Is Scholarly

FIRST

- Check the publication website to see if it is a journal

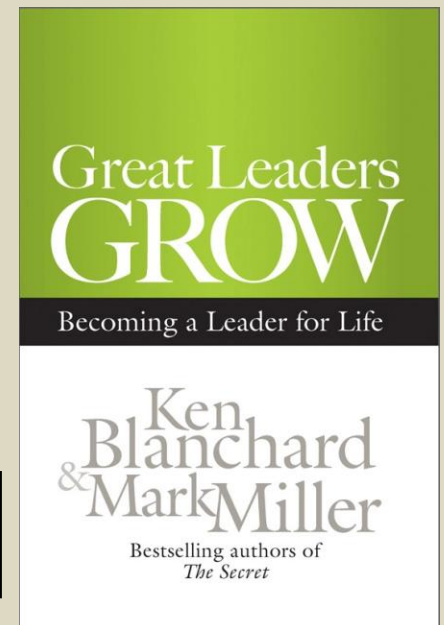
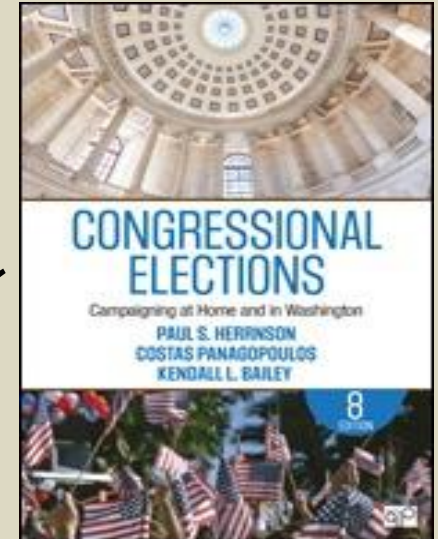
IF IT IS A JOURNAL

- Check the “about us” section to see if it is a peer-reviewed journal
- Make sure that the article is not a book review of one book or a letter to the editor

< Back to journal Peer reviewer guidelines/Directives pour l'examen par les pairs Guidelines for Special Issues/Lignes directrices pour les numéros thématiques COVID-19 papers from CJPS-RCSP/Articles COVID-19 de la RCSP-CJPS	<div data-bbox="779 1289 972 1321">Information</div> <div data-bbox="1709 1321 1887 1347">Get access </div> <div data-bbox="779 1378 1035 1584"></div> <div data-bbox="1121 1385 1887 1584"><p>Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique</p><p>ISSN: 0008-4239 (Print), 1744-9324 (Online)</p><p>Frequency: 4 issues per year</p><p>Aims and Scope</p><p>The Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique (CJPS/RCSP) is the leading political science journal in Canada and publishes cutting-edge research in all areas of the discipline. The Journal is the primary forum for</p></div>
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Scholarly Sources: Books

- Longer works written by researchers to share new ideas (usually PhDs and professors)
- Often published by a university press (Oxford University Press, University of Toronto Press, Cambridge University Press, etc.)
- Takes a long time to publish (usually several years)
- Could be a compilation of chapters by many authors
- Go through even more peer review than journal articles (proposal and draft)



What is an advantage of this type of source?



How To Tell If A Book Is Scholarly

Book Characteristic	Scholarly?
You found the book at Western Libraries	PROBABLY YES
The book identifies that it has gone through a peer review process in the forward, introduction or acknowledgments	YES
The book comes from a <u>university publisher</u> (Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, etc.)	YES
The book comes from a <u>non-university scholarly publisher</u> (Lynne Rienner Publishing, Edward Elgar Publishing, etc.)	YES
The book makes no mention of whether it went through peer review	MAYBE
The book contains footnotes, references and/or a bibliography	<u>MAYBE</u>
You found the book at the public library	MAYBE
The book comes from a publisher of popular books such as Penguin or Warner Books	PROBABLY NO
You found the book at Chapters	PROBABLY NO

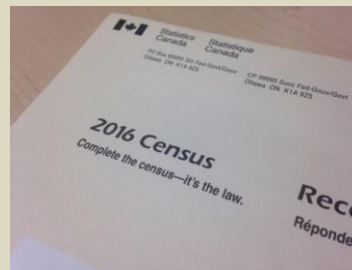
8 scholarly sources
minimum
of course, more is
better.
You can also use
non-scholarly source

Non-Scholarly Sources

- Government publications

- Compiled by government researchers, scientists and committees
- Often authors are PhDs or former professors
- Can provide the very best research (i.e., census results)
- Can have partisan component (i.e., a report on climate change from the Trump Administration)

Not peer
reviewed =
not scholarly



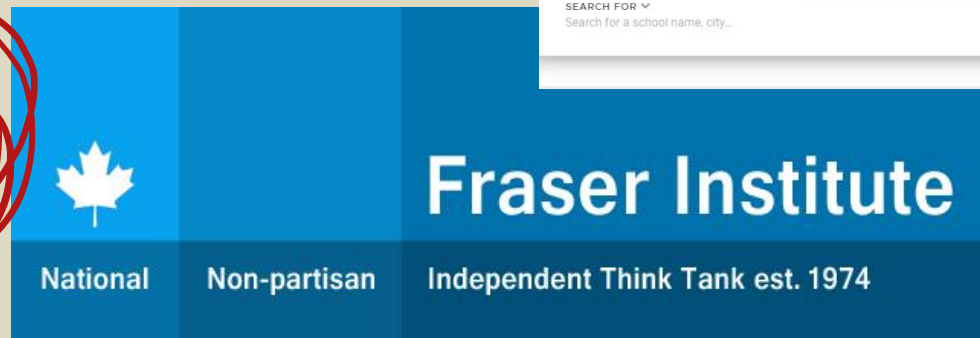
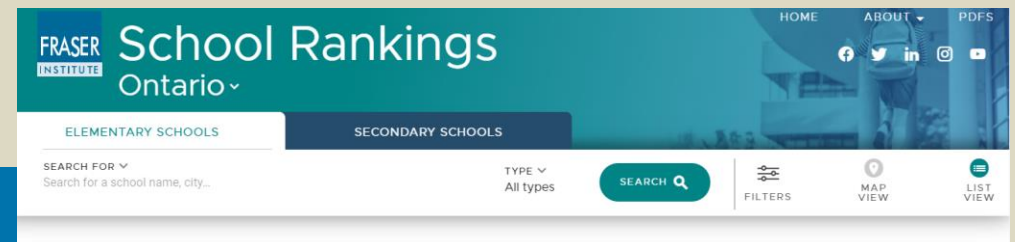
Non-Scholarly Sources

- Think tank/research institute reports
 - Research published by institutions specializing in producing research
 - Authors are often PhDs/researchers/professors
 - Advantages
 - Can provide high quality research and new ideas
 - Often free to access
 - Usually written for a general audience
 - Disadvantages
 - Can have ideological component (think tank could be conservative or liberal)
 - Research could be tainted by funders agenda
 - Not subject to peer review

it has bias



Not peer
reviewed =
not scholarly



Non-Scholarly Sources

- Trade Journals
 - Designed for a particular industry, profession or occupation
 - Goal is to keep members up-to-date on news particular to industry
 - Examples – Child Life, Education Times, Journal of Singing



Not peer
reviewed =
not scholarly

Non-Scholarly Sources

- Magazines
- Newspapers

Not peer
reviewed =
not scholarly

- Do not contain results of research; rather, reports on stories of interest and events of the day
- Can contain interesting opinions and informative articles
- Articles do not follow “scientific method,” and thus are not usually considered “research”

*What is an
advantage
of this type
of source?*

The New York Times
NYTIMES.COM

Non-Scholarly Sources

- “Homework help” websites
- Wikipedia
 - Does not contain new research and ideas
 - Compiles information from other sources
 - Reliability of sources can be questionable

Not peer
reviewed =
not scholarly



*Why do we want
you to use
scholarly
sources?*



Original source
Creditable source
Neutral tone

journal article



journal / periodical



database (e.g. jstor)

~~br~~escia.unwo.cn / library
ulrichs web

searching tools

OMNI : not subject-specific

for pre-search

find a specific journal articles.

Database : subject-specific

items outside of our subscription

Picking a database:

evides.lib.unwo.cn.

0
browse databases by subject

Popular database: PsycINFO, JSTOR, PubMed.

2-3 key concepts each search

multiple ways to describe a single idea or thing.

(), " ", *

main idea

1

short summary.