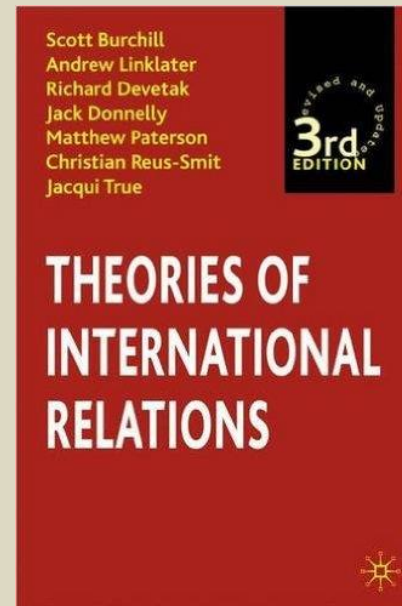


Types of Sources



Writing 2101

Dr. Andrew Chater

Week 5

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?



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](#)

Information



Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique

ISSN: 0008-4239 (Print), 1744-9324 (Online)

Frequency: 4 issues per year

[Aims and Scope](#)

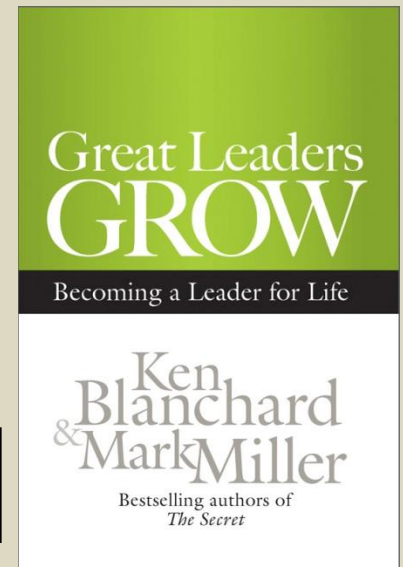
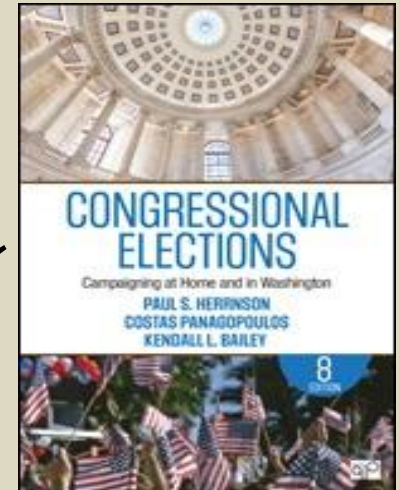
The Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de science politique (CJPS/RCSP) is the leading political science journal in Canada and publishes cutting-edge research in all areas of the discipline. The Journal is the primary forum for

[Get access](#) 

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?



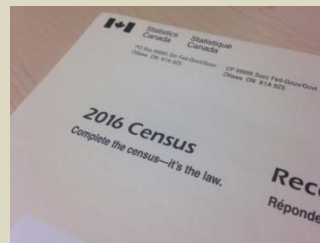
How To Tell If A Book Is Scholarly

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 university publisher (Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press, etc.)	YES
The book comes from a non-university scholarly publisher (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	MAYBE
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

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)

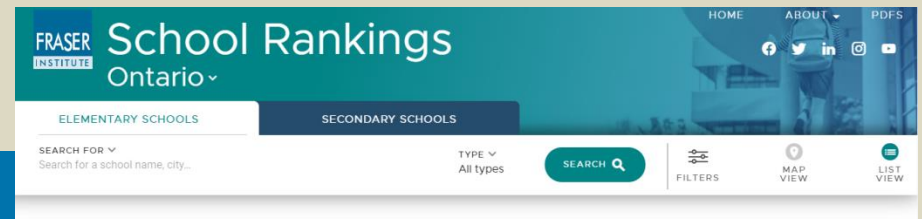
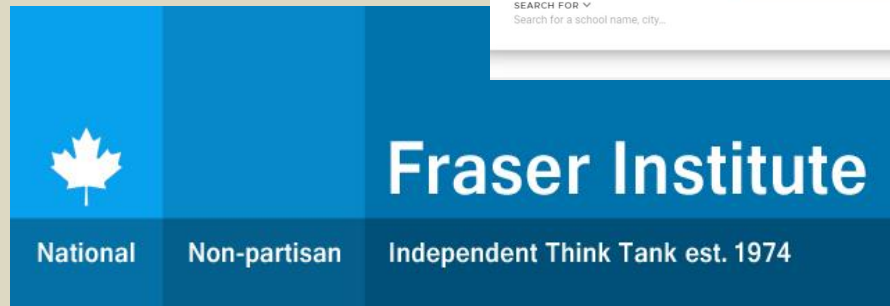
Not peer
reviewed =
not scholarly



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

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?*