**INFO SHEET #3: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

**Competency**

**MELC:** Give expanded definition of words.

 Compose a research report.

**Objectives**

After the end of the lessons, the learners are expected to:

1. identify the information needed in writing review of related literature.

2. give expanded definition of words and ideas;

3. compose a review of related literature as part of a research report.

**Key Information**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

 – is a detailed review of existing studies or literature relevant to the topic

of research. It can also state or specify gaps in the existing literature, and how your study will solve or address these gaps. It also helps to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic.

**Note:** *A good literature review doesn’t just summarize sources – it analyzes, synthesizes, and critically evaluates to give a clear picture of the state of knowledge on the subject.*

**WRITING REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Here are two structures for critiques, one for nonfiction and one for fiction/literature.

1. Define the research question.
* Explore and search for literature to get a sense of scope, to determine whether you need to narrow or broaden your focus.
* Identify databases that provide the most relevant sources, and identify relevant terms (controlled vocabularies) to add to your search strategy
* Finalize your research question
1. Determine inclusion/exclusion criteria
* Think about relevant dates, geographies (and languages), methods, and conflicting points of view
1. Choose databases and conduct the search
* Conduct searches in the published literature via the identified databases
* Check to see if this topic has been covered in other discipline's databases
* Examine the citations of on-point articles for keywords, authors, and previous research (via references) and cited reference searching.

4. Review your results

* Save your search results in a citation management tool (such as Zotero, Mendeley or EndNote)
* De-duplicate your search results
* Make sure that you've found the seminal pieces -- they have been cited many times, and their work is considered foundational.

5. Synthesize the information gathered

* Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of individual sources and evaluate for bias, methodologies, and thoroughness
* Group your results in to an organizational structure that will support why your research needs to be done, or that provides the answer to your research question
* Develop your conclusions

6. Analyze the information gathered

* Are there gaps in the literature?
* Where has significant research taken place, and who has done it?
* Is there consensus or debate on this topic?
* Which methodological approaches work best?

7. Write the literature review

* Pick an organizational structure, i.e., themes, approaches, concepts, methodologies.

For example: Background, Current Practices, Critics and Proponents, Where/How this study will fit in

* Organize your citations and focus on your research question and pertinent studies.
* Compile your bibliography

**Things to consider in Writing Review of Related Literature**

1. **Cohesion** - refers to the way we use vocabulary and grammatical structures to make connections between the ideas within a text. It provides flow and sequence to your work and helps make your paragraphs clear for the reader.
2. **Paraphrasing -** Paraphrasing is a way of using different words and phrasing to present the same ideas. Paraphrasing is used with short sections of text, such as phrases and sentences.

A paraphrase offers an alternative to using direct quotations and allows you to integrate evidence/source material into assignments. Paraphrasing can also be used for note-taking and explaining information in tables, charts and diagrams.

**Paraphrasing**

does not match the source word for word

involves putting a passage from a source into your own words

changes the words or phrasing of a passage, but retains and fully communicates the original meaning

must be attributed to the original source.

**3. Summarizing**

does not match the source word for word

involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, but including only the main point(s)

presents a broad overview, so is usually much shorter than the original text

must be attributed to the original source.

**4. Quotations**

match the source word for word

are usually a brief segment of the text

appear between quotation marks

must be attributed to the original source.

References:

*https://guides.lib.utexas.edu/c.php?g=1060589&p=7710*

*https://www.student.unsw.edu.au/paraphrasing-summarising-and-quoting#:~:text=Paraphrasing%20is%20a%20way%20of,evidence%2Fsource%20material%20into%20assignments.*

**Proposed Performance Task:**

Write a Review of Related Literature on the Research Topic you have.