Chapter 1 : How to Write Literature Review APA Style - Free Samples

In this lesson, you'll learn what style means in literature and how to identify the four most popular writing styles. These include expository, descriptive, persuasive, and creative writing styles.

This will also present the synthesis of the art, theoretical and conceptual framework to fully understand the research to be done and lastly the definition of terms for better comprehension of the study. Related Literature Tracer study is an approach which widely being used in most organization especially in the educational institutions to track and to keep record of their students once they have graduated from the institution. Through tracer study, an institution able to evaluate the quality of education given to their graduates by knowing the graduates placements and positions in the society which later can be used as a benchmark in producing more qualified and competitive graduates. In the book Employment and Career Opportunities after Graduation by Arcelo and Sanyal, the existence of a huge number of educated unemployed can lead to a certain amount of political instability in a country, for they being among the educated class and knowledgeable about the privileges society can offer, feel doubly deprived. In this matter, the analysis of the unemployment situation in the Philippines shown that the young graduates is still in the job- hunting stage. The book The Philippine Labor Code, An employer has a right to select his employees and to decide when to engage them. He has a right under the law to full freedom in employing any person free to accept employment from him, and this, except as restricted by valid statute or valid contract, at a wage and under conditions agreeable to them. This will distinguish the importance of being employed and the choice in choosing a job that are desired to apply in. The Philippines may go beyond the standing of employment in the country, rights and importance should be understood. As specified in the book of Labor Economics by Cristobal M. Pagoso, it state that in view of low literacy rates in rising unemployment in developing countries it has become imperative that greater educational opportunities should be provided for the great proportion of adult population as well as the large number of youth outside the formal school system to help them acquire further knowledge and skill thereby improve their livelihood and strengthen the country. From the book Contemporary Social Problems and Issues, stated that the educational levels and literacy rates of workers in the Philippines are among the highest in Asia, but technical, manual and managerial are poorly developed and in short supply. There is an over- abundance of college graduates that most especially in Manila area were in the field of education, law and other professionals exceed in demand to find employment appropriate to his educational training. This is the realization that even college graduates may find it difficult to be employed if they are not well-equipped of trainings and programs that their college had. In the book the Philippine Labor Code by CesAzucena, whenever the public interest requires, the Secretary of Labor may direct all persons or entities within the coverage of this Title to submit a report on the status of employment, including job vacancies, details of job requisitions, separation from job wages, other terms and conditions, and other employment data. This will also give awareness to the public to know the standing of the employment in our country. In this study, it helps to develop such skills among the college graduates for them to find or to get an appropriate job. On the other hand, people who first begin looking for jobs lack basic information will help the graduates to disseminate the rejection of jobs to higher expectations. Also, this will relate to how the graduates progress their career as graduates of the AB Journalism program. Philippine society nowadays has encountered so many problems in terms of labor or employment. In the case of the graduates nowadays, their first problem is seeking job after graduation. Knowingly that it is very hard to find a job suitably to their graduated course right away after graduation that may cause to trigger them to work not aligned to the profession they graduate for their usual reason is the salary that they can get right away. Some go abroad to find their destiny or for some reason that they will get a high salary than to continue their profession as a Journalist if there is no salary increase. This study aimed to present a feedback mechanism for the department and college to come up with a more productive, competitive and effective program for the students. The authors want to show the programs used in providing AB Journalism graduates adequate skills to help them for professional careers, but the program must be open to changes that would effectively lead graduates for a

better employment. This research tackles about the tracer study that uses as a method in which is primarily intended to locate graduates of academic institution, past recipient of scholarship grants, former participants and among other situation in order to collect data and update information about this type of people. This kind of study is also tool to generate or influence decision making and planning of a certain institution about the development of the curriculum. It is likewise regulating document efficiency and support on the demographic profile of a certain institution that can be measure through the quality of graduates. Majority of the CPE graduates are males. Based from the findings of the study, most of the CPE graduates are in the permanent status of employment. They are employ in the national government with the monthly salary of 10, Php to 15, Php a month. The topmost encountered by the CPE 14 graduates in that they are not given equal opportunities like those of the education graduates. It also focuses on the job position that is also one important factor in employing a job because as graduate of a particular course, the job should go along with the profession that they graduated. A Job market offers job trainings to equip employers to develop work environment. It is also about to assess the training needs required by the job market that awaits the AB English graduates. Also, to analyze if there are qualified to the appropriate jobs that they will be employed. Media practitioners are the lowest paid workers and are exploited; some are not receiving regular salary only allowance or talent fee; and are required to solicit advertisement for their salary. Also, the monthly income they receive and th kind of workplace reaches their satisfaction. It is pertinent to the present study since graduates will experience the types of satisfactory on motivation at work and providing good quality of relationship between co-workers. The researchers find out that when it comes to level of job satisfaction, honor graduates are found to be satisfied with their current job. With these, the graduates will improve learning 16 and communication through experiences. Furthermore, graduate students expose to real, actual and practical situations such as seminars, workshops and conferences are strategies that may better prepare them for future employment. Employers believed that applicants who have undergone job training are assumed to be more knowledgeable and production. Also, they are competent enough in connection to the job for there are respondents who had a problem with their co-workers in terms of their differences in terms of principles and ideas which are expected in an agency. The proposed study also aimed established to be well equipped, improvement of interests, competency and developing working ability. In the findings of the study found out that, employers prefer specialists rather than generalists and the employers find the graduates effective, efficient and cooperative. They also find the graduates knowledgeable, dependable and resourceful however, many employers describe UPLB graduates as academically inclined, having a know it-all attitude although with assertive personality. Horine, to support this study. The theory generally states that the success in any system requires more than best efforts and hard work from the administrators. People, materials, methods and equipments are the components that form a network in support of common characteristics: Horine, 22 Purpose determines the thrust and direction of a system input, on the other hand, is characterized as the primary element that motivates an action of a system. Meanwhile, processes are the sequences of work stages that transform inputs to outputs and output is what the system produces. Using the illustration of the Theoretical Framework that can be asserted that the student get lots of experiences during stay in school. Students cultivate their selves to become productive citizens of their community after graduation. Following this line of thought, if Bicol University succeeds in properly educating the youth who are being enrolled in the different programs especially in the AB Journalism program it serves as an output they will be able to secure a high quality of education for these students, thus providing better chances for them to land a high paying job. By that, it serves as a process for their personality development, for them to have a career that they wanted to become. Good performance of the graduates in their current job has become their self-evaluation for what have learned over all during their stay in the school premises. The Paradigm of the Study 21 Synthesis of the Art Researchers on Related Literature presents that tracing the performance and shows that education is an investment made by students in order for them to have a stable job after graduation upon various researchers, a gap is discern that no study embarked upon the same research that the study is all about. Based from the related materials found no study has found out to study on the same topic except for the books that cater to its parts, many have studied about the employment status, job satisfaction and the factors affecting job performances. Gap-bridged by the Study The

researchers review of Related Literature and Studies has been made, it was observed that the current studies were focused on the tracer studies of their respective colleges including then tracer studies of the AB Journalism Graduates of the past years in a way of having the general profile of these graduates and also for the school research purposes as well. It is for the reason that it is the way of bridging the perceived thing in line with the chosen course or field that is suited for them and to be able to enhance the knowledge and skills that can be used as a weapon in searching a right job. The researchers also will find out if the graduates of the batch are employed in an appropriate job for their graduated professions and careers. We will also find out if these graduates of AB Journalism have the job in connection to media preferences and able to cater it by profession. By the use of the questionnaire and interviews we are going to use, this will make a gap-bridge to the present study. AB Journalism Graduates- In the study, it refers to the Bicol university College o Arts and Letters batches who satisfactory completed the requirements of the four-year course, and they were used as the subject of the study. Employment Profile- it considers personal qualities as important as academic background, professional skills and previous employment experiences. Demographic Profile- In this study, it refers to the graduates personal profile in terms of age, gender, civil status, highest educational attainment. Employed- one who currently working at a job including the part time workers. Underemployed- It refers to those who have worked not enough to do or not being used to have capacity in a job. AB Journalism- It is a course or degree which studies about writing news and other forms of mass media. In this study, it refers to the degree that the Bicol University offers to the students, in which people needs to know that the course has a multi numbers of different job that graduates could acquire after graduation. In this study, it refers to the way on how the AB Journalism graduates create a good impression about themselves on others which wll help the in looking for a job. Evaluation- a manner of judging or determining the significance or worth or quality of something to access. Arcelo and Bikas C. Chapter I under Basic Policy, P. Pagoso, Labor economics, p. Sanches and Fe B. Doeringer and Michael J. Kapunan and Rod P. Campus, Myra Glor B. Nuyda and Christina Irish V. Bea, Stephanie Crisanda V. Fungo, Alexa Mae M. Muni an Mona Liza N. Quiamno and Mary June M. Madriaga and Lenjoy N. Dominguez and Jayson A. Nursing management a systems approach.

Chapter 2 : Literature - Wikipedia

Literary style is a unique way of presenting a piece of writing. The combination of word choice, figurative language, sentence formation, and formality work together to create a 'voice' through.

Research reports, and of course Literature reviews Formatting a writing work taking into account the APA Style means that the person must put attention on margin, line spacing, typeface, and page headers: Headers should be used in order and in levels, if there are 3 different types of headers, they should all be different from one another, depicting different things and key pointing different subjects, especially the depth ones. This means that the person writing the paper should forget about biased language, specifying in a simple way without losing depth, being sensitive to all subjects and labels, and explaining everything in an appealing manner. To do this the person must never generalize, calling things as they should be called and always making the subject as something active, without losing the meaning and in the easiest way to understand. This writing helps the person to deliver a better way to explain his subject, using previous works as proof of the importance of it and giving more depth. For more helpful information â€" get in touch with our experts right now! The normal references form used on APA Style is the author-date, as in this example: Winston They are written after citing or quoting, but they are also put in the references list at the end of every work. However, this reference list should have all the important details of the work cited, from title to author, an editorial of the published book and publication date. Even when writing is all about the author or person trying to explain his own work or research, there are some tips that would immensely help the writer to portrait all of his ideas in a better and understandable way. However, these tips will also be a great help in a creative way, providing an aid to the writer to make his work look better and be more appealable. Choose the perfect topic Every Literature Review APA should be portrayed in order to explain or give some depth to a research question. This means that the person should never have to put together a series of unrelated studies on a field, but represent and analyze an idea, starting from the point of a previously developed question, giving some answer to it and proving its importance. The topic should never be too narrow or too broad, should always be manageable. The whole subject should have total relation to the problem or research being presented Discuss the topic with experienced people, they would help at giving the right title Decide the scope of the review The scope of the review refers to the years and amount of knowledge being managed. Depending on the scope that is going to be presented, the comprehension of the work could change. So, it is important to know and decide the approach that the author wants to give to the subject, but it can also depend on the research and topic, needing more sources to be explained or just a little more depth into the subject. It is important to always look for databases that are related to the subject that is being talked about, with specific relation to the discipline of the review. Start the searches into the literature This is how the work begins; from this, the whole paper will start to have to mean, so it is important to follow some rules: Review the abstracts works of the discipline related to the subject being presented to save time. Avoid dead-end searches in databases by writing down every search being finished. Use bibliographies and references to the research in order to find more works on the discipline. Ask experts in the fields if possible to give advice on the discipline, or just point out the missing important works left to review. Reviewing the literature When reviewing the literature and research as a whole, there are some questions that would help the author to have and portray all the findings in a better and more understandable way: What was the question of the research study? What were the cited and referenced authors trying to discover or prove? Was the research of the cited author being funded by an influencing source? What were the methodologies used in the cited works? Analyze the whole literature, all the sample, variables, results, and conclusions. Was the research completed? Did it get to a point, proving or discovering something? Our studies in conflict with the one being presented? Is the other more influential or giving a proved answer? Are the cited authors respected and viewed with prestige and his work with approval? These tips would help any writer or researcher to get a better understanding of the topic he wants to talk about. Also, this would help the reader or the audience to understand his work while giving some approval and at the same time portraying the importance it has in the discipline he is working on. The presence of this kind of errors would make the

research be seen as less credible and serious, losing the importance and sometimes even changing the whole purpose or meaning of the subject. To avoid these, here are some tips to proofread better: The paper gives a little more depth to the understanding of the subject and makes easier the spotting errors activity. If the reviewers or scholars are going to read a printed version of your work, you should always be the first one to do it in order to spot the mistakes, if there are any. Concentrate on the lines: If the person focuses on whole paragraphs or texts, mistakes would be hard to spot and would force the author not skip anything, as skipping could be the first enemy of proofreading. By reading every word and sentence as it comes without speeding or skipping, the less likely you are to pass on a mistake. This also gives more comprehension on the reading, making it easier to spot grammar and syntax mistakes. Make others proofread your work: This would make your work look better and be more comprehensive to the reader, especially if the person who proofreads knows all about the APA style. This can be done by remembering the details of APA Style, always taking into account the important ones. Also, by proofreading from top to bottom and from bottom to top, the process would have a better comprehension, even if it looks tedious. How to Explain Something in Order In the end, if we want to make points clear, using a literature review in APA format is one of the best ways to do it. Saying this, it means that the APA style gives order and a guide to the writer to make the intention of the paper appear in a more understandable way, without losing any sense and always helping the writer at the same time to write with more order on the specific subject. This order would keep the author away from grammar, syntax, semantic and pragmatic mistakes if used properly. It will also help to give more depth and always work as a prerequisite to developing studies in an academic field with perfection. Follow our recommendations and write the perfect literature review APA format.

Chapter 3 : Style Examples and Definition - Literary Devices

Tiie claims OF literary studies I. Literary Pleasure. II. Literary Knowledge III. Literary Culture (forms of Culture) IV. Disciplinary Value Esthetic Method Intellectual Method Practical Suggestions I. To be More Esteemed by Scholars 2. To have Larger Place In Colleges. 3. Special Claims of English.

Bibliography Definition The limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research. Claiming limitations is a subjective process because you must evaluate the impact of those limitations. To do so diminishes the validity of your research because it leaves the reader wondering whether, or in what ways, limitation s in your study may have impacted the results and conclusions. Limitations require a critical, overall appraisal and interpretation of their impact. You should answer the question: Descriptions of Possible Limitations All studies have limitations. However, it is important that you restrict your discussion to limitations related to the research problem under investigation. For example, if a meta-analysis of existing literature is not a stated purpose of your research, it should not be discussed as a limitation. Do not apologize for not addressing issues that you did not promise to investigate in the introduction of your paper. Here are examples of limitations related to methodology and the research process you may need to describe and discuss how they possibly impacted your results. Note that descriptions of limitations should be stated in the past tense because they were discovered after you completed your research. Possible Methodological Limitations Sample size -- the number of the units of analysis you use in your study is dictated by the type of research problem you are investigating. Note that, if your sample size is too small, it will be difficult to find significant relationships from the data, as statistical tests normally require a larger sample size to ensure a representative distribution of the population and to be considered representative of groups of people to whom results will be generalized or transferred. Note that sample size is generally less relevant in qualitative research if explained in the context of the research problem. You need to not only describe these limitations but provide cogent reasons why you believe data is missing or is unreliable. Lack of prior research studies on the topic -- citing prior research studies forms the basis of your literature review and helps lay a foundation for understanding the research problem you are investigating. Depending on the currency or scope of your research topic, there may be little, if any, prior research on your topic. Before assuming this to be true, though, consult with a librarian! In cases when a librarian has confirmed that there is little or no prior research, you may be required to develop an entirely new research typology [for example, using an exploratory rather than an explanatory research design]. Note again that discovering a limitation can serve as an important opportunity to identify new gaps in the literature and to describe the need for further research. Measure used to collect the data -- sometimes it is the case that, after completing your interpretation of the findings, you discover that the way in which you gathered data inhibited your ability to conduct a thorough analysis of the results. For example, you regret not including a specific question in a survey that, in retrospect, could have helped address a particular issue that emerged later in the study. Acknowledge the deficiency by stating a need for future researchers to revise the specific method for gathering data. Self-reported data -- whether you are relying on pre-existing data or you are conducting a qualitative research study and gathering the data yourself, self-reported data is limited by the fact that it rarely can be independently verified. In other words, you have to take what people say, whether in interviews, focus groups, or on questionnaires, at face value. However, self-reported data can contain several potential sources of bias that you should be alert to and note as limitations. These biases become apparent if they are incongruent with data from other sources. Possible Limitations of the Researcher Access -- if your study depends on having access to people, organizations, data, or documents and, for whatever reason, access is denied or limited in some way, the reasons for this needs to be described. Also, be sure to explain why denied or limited access does not prevent you from following through on your study. Longitudinal effects -- unlike your professor, who can literally devote years [even a lifetime] to studying a single topic, the time available to investigate a research problem and to measure change or stability over time is pretty much constrained by the due date of your assignment. Be sure to choose a research problem that does not require an

excessive amount of time to complete the literature review, apply the methodology, and gather and interpret the results. Cultural and other type of bias -- we all have biases, whether we are conscience of them or not. Bias is when a person, place, event, or thing is viewed or shown in a consistently inaccurate way. Bias is usually negative, though one can have a positive bias as well, especially if that bias reflects your reliance on research that only support your hypothesis. When proof-reading your paper, be especially critical in reviewing how you have stated a problem, selected the data to be studied, what may have been omitted, the manner in which you have ordered events, people, or places, how you have chosen to represent a person, place, or thing, to name a phenomenon, or to use possible words with a positive or negative connotation. If you detect bias in prior research, it must be acknowledged and you should explain what measures were taken to avoid perpetuating that bias. For example, if a previous study only used boys to examine how music education supports effective math skills, describe how does your research expand the study to include girls? Fluency in a language -- if your research focuses on measuring the perceived value of after-school tutoring among Mexican-American ESL [English as a Second Language] students, for example, and you are not fluent in Spanish, you are limited in being able to read and interpret Spanish language research studies on the topic or to speak with these students in their primary language. This deficiency should be acknowledged. Aguinis, Hermam and Jeffrey R. Structure and Writing Style Information about the limitations of your study are generally placed either at the beginning of the discussion section of your paper so the reader knows and understands the limitations before reading the rest of your analysis of the findings, or, the limitations are outlined at the conclusion of the discussion section as an acknowledgement of the need for further study. If this is the case, though, the limitation should be reiterated at the conclusion of the section. If you determine that your study is seriously flawed due to important limitations, such as, an inability to acquire critical data, consider reframing it as an exploratory study intended to lay the groundwork for a more complete research study in the future. Be sure, though, to specifically explain the ways that these flaws can be successfully overcome in a new study. But, do not use this as an excuse for not developing a thorough research paper! Review the tab in this guide for developing a research topic. If serious limitations exist, it generally indicates a likelihood that your research problem is too narrowly defined or that the issue or event under study is too recent and, thus, very little research has been written about it. If serious limitations do emerge, consult with your professor about possible ways to overcome them or how to revise your study. When discussing the limitations of your research, be sure to: Describe each limitation in detailed but concise terms; Explain why each limitation exists; Provide the reasons why each limitation could not be overcome using the method s chosen to acquire or gather the data [cite to other studies that had similar problems when possible]; Assess the impact of each limitation in relation to the overall findings and conclusions of your study; and, If appropriate, describe how these limitations could point to the need for further research. Acknowledge it, and explain how applying a different or more robust methodology might address the research problem more effectively in a future study. A Guide for the Perplexed. Institute for Writing Rhetoric. Dartmouth College; Writing the Experimental Report: Methods, Results, and Discussion. We all want our academic work to be viewed as excellent and worthy of a good grade, but it is important that you understand and openly acknowledge the limitations of your study. A small measure of humility goes a long way! Negative evidence refers to findings that unexpectedly challenge rather than support your hypothesis. Or, perhaps you have stumbled onto something unexpected that warrants further study. Moreover, the absence of an effect may be very telling in many situations, particularly in experimental research designs. In any case, your results may very well be of importance to others even though they did not support your hypothesis. Do not fall into the trap of thinking that results contrary to what you expected is a limitation to your study. If you carried out the research well, they are simply your results and only require additional interpretation. Negative Evidence in Social Research. Yet Another Writing Tip A Note about Sample Size Limitations in Qualitative Research Sample sizes are typically smaller in qualitative research because, as the study goes on, acquiring more data does not necessarily lead to more information. This is because one occurrence of a piece of data, or a code, is all that is necessary to ensure that it becomes part of the analysis framework. However, it remains true that sample sizes that are too small cannot adequately support claims of having achieved valid conclusions and sample sizes that

are too large do not permit the deep, naturalistic, and inductive analysis that defines qualitative inquiry. Determining adequate sample size in qualitative research is ultimately a matter of judgment and experience in evaluating the quality of the information collected against the uses to which it will be applied and the particular research method and purposeful sampling strategy employed. If the sample size is found to be a limitation, it may reflect your judgment about the methodological technique chosen [e. Michael and Matthew B. Denzin and Yvonna S. Sage, , pp.

Chapter 4 : Contemporary Literature: Style and Themes Example | Homework Lab

Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics concerned with the study of style in texts, especially, but not exclusively, in literary blog.quintoapp.com called literary linguistics, stylistics focuses on the figures, tropes, and other rhetorical devices used to provide variety and a distinctness to someone's writing.

Style and Themes Contemporary Literature: We can write it for you. Text Preview Contemporary Literature: Style and Themes A contemporary literature is very well known for its overall stylistic simplicity, complex themes, experimentation and the revolutionary approach. Such writers as Ernest Hemingway and Jhumpa Lahiri were active in different time periods of 20th century, however, they both have managed to maintain these main concepts of the modern literature, differing majorly in their writing styles and approaches to the complex themes. As the stories were written by different writers with around 70 years of time between them, they indeed have many stylistic differences and writing approaches, such as the length of the dialogues, difference in the internal monologues of the main characters as well as the descriptions of the events. The main characters also have diverse roles in the stories. All these differences accumulate into one great complex stylistic difference being the difference in the strength of the iceberg theory used by the authors. The roles of the characters of Shukumar and Shoba also seem to be inverse to the stereotypical image of the married man and woman with Shoba constantly working overtime and spending her free time at the gym, and Shukumar spending most of his time home preparing his scientific works. Do not submit any paper as your own piece of work. Every essay example belongs to students, who hold the copyright for the written content. Please, mind that the samples have been submitted to the Turnitin before and may show plagiarism in case of the repeated submission. Homework Lab does not bear any responsibility for the unauthorized submission of the examples. Would you like to download this essay for your future reference? You only have two downloads. We hate spam too. Thank you for downloading! Please do not submit this sample essay as your own original work! Find out how we can help you with your studies! Unfortunately, you have reached your download limit. You can still browse Example Lab but you cannot download any more papers.

Chapter 5 : Studies in Literature and Style

*Studies in Literature and Style (Classic Reprint) [Theodore W. Hunt] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Excerpt from Studies in Literature and Style Tiie claims OF literary studies I. Literary Pleasure.*

Bibliography Definition A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated. Literature reviews are designed to provide an overview of sources you have explored while researching a particular topic and to demonstrate to your readers how your research fits within a larger field of study. Conducting Research Literature Reviews: From the Internet to Paper. Importance of a Good Literature Review A literature review may consist of simply a summary of key sources, but in the social sciences, a literature review usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis, often within specific conceptual categories. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information in a way that informs how you are planning to investigate a research problem. The analytical features of a literature review might: Give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations, Trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates, Depending on the situation, evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant research, or Usually in the conclusion of a literature review, identify where gaps exist in how a problem has been researched to date. The purpose of a literature review is to: Place each work in the context of its contribution to understanding the research problem being studied. Describe the relationship of each work to the others under consideration. Identify new ways to interpret prior research. Reveal any gaps that exist in the literature. Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictory previous studies. Identify areas of prior scholarship to prevent duplication of effort. Point the way in fulfilling a need for additional research. Locate your own research within the context of existing literature [very important]. Sage, ; Hart, Chris. Doing a Literature Review: Releasing the Social Science Research Imagination. Sage Publications, ; Jesson, Jill. Doing Your Literature Review: Traditional and Systematic Techniques. Political Science and Politics 39 January A Step-by-Step Guide for Students. Types of Literature Reviews It is important to think of knowledge in a given field as consisting of three layers. First, there are the primary studies that researchers conduct and publish. Second are the reviews of those studies that summarize and offer new interpretations built from and often extending beyond the primary studies. Third, there are the perceptions, conclusions, opinion, and interpretations that are shared informally that become part of the lore of field. In composing a literature review, it is important to note that it is often this third layer of knowledge that is cited as "true" even though it often has only a loose relationship to the primary studies and secondary literature reviews. Given this, while literature reviews are designed to provide an overview and synthesis of pertinent sources you have explored, there are a number of approaches you could adopt depending upon the type of analysis underpinning your study. Types of Literature Reviews Argumentative Review This form examines literature selectively in order to support or refute an argument, deeply imbedded assumption, or philosophical problem already established in the literature. The purpose is to develop a body of literature that establishes a contrarian viewpoint. Given the value-laden nature of some social science research [e. However, note that they can also introduce problems of bias when they are used to make summary claims of the sort found in systematic reviews [see below]. Integrative Review Considered a form of research that reviews, critiques, and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in an integrated way such that new frameworks and perspectives on the topic are generated. The body of literature includes all studies that address related or identical hypotheses or research problems. A well-done integrative review meets the same standards as primary research in regard to clarity, rigor, and replication. This is the most common form of review in the social sciences. Historical Review Few things rest in isolation from historical precedent. Historical literature reviews focus on examining research throughout a period of time, often starting with the first time an issue, concept, theory, phenomena emerged in the literature, then tracing its evolution within the scholarship of a discipline. The purpose is to place research

in a historical context to show familiarity with state-of-the-art developments and to identify the likely directions for future research. Methodological Review A review does not always focus on what someone said [findings], but how they came about saying what they say [method of analysis]. Reviewing methods of analysis provides a framework of understanding at different levels [i. This approach helps highlight ethical issues which you should be aware of and consider as you go through your own study. Systematic Review This form consists of an overview of existing evidence pertinent to a clearly formulated research question, which uses pre-specified and standardized methods to identify and critically appraise relevant research, and to collect, report, and analyze data from the studies that are included in the review. The goal is to deliberately document, critically evaluate, and summarize scientifically all of the research about a clearly defined research problem. Typically it focuses on a very specific empirical question, often posed in a cause-and-effect form, such as "To what extent does A contribute to B? Theoretical Review The purpose of this form is to examine the corpus of theory that has accumulated in regard to an issue, concept, theory, phenomena. The theoretical literature review helps to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them, to what degree the existing theories have been investigated, and to develop new hypotheses to be tested. Often this form is used to help establish a lack of appropriate theories or reveal that current theories are inadequate for explaining new or emerging research problems. The unit of analysis can focus on a theoretical concept or a whole theory or framework. Sage Publications, ; Kennedy, Mary M. Systematic Reviews in the Social Sciences: Blackwell Publishers, ; Torracro, Richard. Terms, Functions, and Distinctions. Systematic Approaches to a Successful Literature Review. Structure and Writing Style I. Thinking About Your Literature Review The structure of a literature review should include the following: An overview of the subject, issue, or theory under consideration, along with the objectives of the literature review, Division of works under review into themes or categories [e. The critical evaluation of each work should consider: Methodology -- were the techniques used to identify, gather, and analyze the data appropriate to addressing the research problem? Was the sample size appropriate? Were the results effectively interpreted and reported? Does the work ultimately contribute in any significant way to an understanding of the subject? Development of the Literature Review Four Stages 1. Problem formulation -- which topic or field is being examined and what are its component issues? Literature search -- finding materials relevant to the subject being explored. Data evaluation -- determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic. Analysis and interpretation -- discussing the findings and conclusions of pertinent literature. Consider the following issues before writing the literature review: Clarify If your assignment is not very specific about what form your literature review should take, seek clarification from your professor by asking these questions: Roughly how many sources should I include? What types of sources should I review books, journal articles, websites; scholarly versus popular sources? Should I summarize, synthesize, or critique sources by discussing a common theme or issue? Should I evaluate the sources? Find Models Use the exercise of reviewing the literature to examine how authors in your discipline or area of interest have composed their literature review sections. Read them to get a sense of the types of themes you might want to look for in your own research or to identify ways to organize your final review. Narrow the Topic The narrower your topic, the easier it will be to limit the number of sources you need to read in order to obtain a good survey of relevant resources. A good strategy is to begin by searching the HOMER catalog for books about the topic and review the table of contents for chapters that focuses on specific issues. You can also review the indexes of books to find references to specific issues that can serve as the focus of your research. For example, a book surveying the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict may include a chapter on the role Egypt has played in mediating the conflict, or look in the index for the pages where Egypt is mentioned in the text. Consider Whether Your Sources are Current Some disciplines require that you use information that is as current as possible. This is particularly true in disciplines in medicine and the sciences where research conducted becomes obsolete very quickly as new discoveries are made. However, when writing a review in the social sciences, a survey of the history of the literature may be required. In other words, a complete understanding the research problem requires you to deliberately examine how knowledge and perspectives have changed over time. Sort through other current bibliographies or literature reviews in the field to get a sense of what your discipline expects.

You can also use this method to explore what is considered by scholars to be a "hot topic" and what is not. Ways to Organize Your Literature Review Chronology of Events If your review follows the chronological method, you could write about the materials according to when they were published. This approach should only be followed if a clear path of research building on previous research can be identified and that these trends follow a clear chronological order of development. For example, a literature review that focuses on continuing research about the emergence of German economic power after the fall of the Soviet Union. By Publication Order your sources by publication chronology, then, only if the order demonstrates a more important trend. However, progression of time may still be an important factor in a thematic review. The only difference here between a "chronological" and a "thematic" approach is what is emphasized the most: Note however that more authentic thematic reviews tend to break away from chronological order. A review organized in this manner would shift between time periods within each section according to the point made. Methodological A methodological approach focuses on the methods utilized by the researcher. For the Internet in American presidential politics project, one methodological approach would be to look at cultural differences between the portrayal of American presidents on American, British, and French websites. Or the review might focus on the fundraising impact of the Internet on a particular political party.

This paper attempts a stylistic study of a poem. It targets to unveil the deeper underpinnings of semanticity in condensed literary pieces, particularly in poetry, as a consequence of the style employed by an author.

A meta-analysis is a statistical process that combines the findings from individual studies. Anxiety outcomes after physical activity interventions: Systematic Review A summary of the clinical literature. A systematic review is a critical assessment and evaluation of all research studies that address a particular clinical issue. The researchers use an organized method of locating, assembling, and evaluating a body of literature on a particular topic using a set of specific criteria. A systematic review typically includes a description of the findings of the collection of research studies. The systematic review may also include a quantitative pooling of data, called a meta-analysis. Complementary and alternative medicine use among women with breast cancer: Clin J Oncol Nurs. Randomized Controlled Trial A controlled clinical trial that randomly by chance assigns participants to two or more groups. There are various methods to randomize study participants to their groups. Meditation or exercise for preventing acute respiratory infection: Barrett B, et al. Cohort Study Prospective Observational Study A clinical research study in which people who presently have a certain condition or receive a particular treatment are followed over time and compared with another group of people who are not affected by the condition. Smokeless tobacco cessation in South Asian communities: Croucher R, et al. Case-control Study Case-control studies begin with the outcomes and do not follow people over time. Researchers choose people with a particular result the cases and interview the groups or check their records to ascertain what different experiences they had. They compare the odds of having an experience with the outcome to the odds of having an experience without the outcome. Non-use of bicycle helmets and risk of fatal head injury: Persaud N, et al. Cross-sectional study The observation of a defined population at a single point in time or time interval. Exposure and outcome are determined simultaneously. Fasting might not be necessary before lipid screening: Steiner MJ, et al. Case Reports and Series A report on a series of patients with an outcome of interest. No control group is involved. Students mentoring students in a service-learning clinical supervision experience: Lattanzi JB, et al. Ideas, Editorials, Opinions Put forth by experts in the field. Health and health care for the 21st century: Am J Public Health. Animal Research Studies Studies conducted using animal subjects. Intranasal leptin reduces appetite and induces weight loss in rats with diet-induced obesity DIO. Test-tube Lab Research "Test tube" experiments conducted in a controlled laboratory setting. Adapted from Study Designs. Bias can result from several sources: There is no sense of prejudice or subjectivity implied in the assessment of bias under these conditions. Case Control Studies - Studies which start with the identification of persons with a disease of interest and a control comparison, referent group without the disease. The relationship of an attribute to the disease is examined by comparing diseased and non-diseased persons with regard to the frequency or levels of the attribute in each group. Causality - The relating of causes to the effects they produce. Causes are termed necessary when they must always precede an effect and sufficient when they initiate or produce an effect. Any of several factors may be associated with the potential disease causation or outcome, including predisposing factors, enabling factors, precipitating factors, reinforcing factors, and risk factors. Control Groups - Groups that serve as a standard for comparison in experimental studies. They are similar in relevant characteristics to the experimental group but do not receive the experimental intervention. Controlled Clinical Trials - Clinical trials involving one or more test treatments, at least one control treatment, specified outcome measures for evaluating the studied intervention, and a bias-free method for assigning patients to the test treatment. The treatment may be drugs, devices, or procedures studied for diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic effectiveness. Control measures include placebos, active medicines, no-treatment, dosage forms and regimens, historical comparisons, etc. When randomization using mathematical techniques, such as the use of a random numbers table, is employed to assign patients to test or control treatments, the trials are characterized as Randomized Controlled Trials. Cost-Benefit Analysis - A method of comparing the cost of a program with its expected benefits in dollars or other currency. The benefit-to-cost ratio is a measure of total return expected per unit of money spent. This

analysis generally excludes consideration of factors that are not measured ultimately in economic terms. Cost effectiveness compares alternative ways to achieve a specific set of results. Cross-Over Studies - Studies comparing two or more treatments or interventions in which the subjects or patients, upon completion of the course of one treatment, are switched to another. In the case of two treatments, A and B, half the subjects are randomly allocated to receive these in the order A, B and half to receive them in the order B, A. A criticism of this design is that effects of the first treatment may carry over into the period when the second is given. Cross-Sectional Studies - Studies in which the presence or absence of disease or other health-related variables are determined in each member of the study population or in a representative sample at one particular time. Double-Blind Method - A method of studying a drug or procedure in which both the subjects and investigators are kept unaware of who is actually getting which specific treatment. Empirical Research - The study, based on direct observation, use of statistical records, interviews, or experimental methods, of actual practices or the actual impact of practices or policies. Evaluation Studies - Works consisting of studies determining the effectiveness or utility of processes, personnel, and equipment. Genome-Wide Association Study - An analysis comparing the allele frequencies of all available or a whole genome representative set of polymorphic markers in unrelated patients with a specific symptom or disease condition, and those of healthy controls to identify markers associated with a specific disease or condition. Logistic Models - Statistical models which describe the relationship between a qualitative dependent variable that is, one which can take only certain discrete values, such as the presence or absence of a disease and an independent variable. Longitudinal Studies - Studies in which variables relating to an individual or group of individuals are assessed over a period of time. Lost to Follow-Up - Study subjects in cohort studies whose outcomes are unknown e. Matched-Pair Analysis - A type of analysis in which subjects in a study group and a comparison group are made comparable with respect to extraneous factors by individually pairing study subjects with the comparison group subjects e. Meta-Analysis - Works consisting of studies using a quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies usually drawn from the published literature and synthesizing summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc. It is often an overview of clinical trials. It is usually called a meta-analysis by the author or sponsoring body and should be differentiated from reviews of literature. Numbers Needed To Treat - Number of patients who need to be treated in order to prevent one additional bad outcome. It is the inverse of Absolute Risk Reduction. Odds Ratio - The ratio of two odds. The exposure-odds ratio for case control data is the ratio of the odds in favor of exposure among cases to the odds in favor of exposure among noncases. The disease-odds ratio for a cohort or cross section is the ratio of the odds in favor of disease among the exposed to the odds in favor of disease among the unexposed. The prevalence-odds ratio refers to an odds ratio derived cross-sectionally from studies of prevalent cases. Patient Selection - Criteria and standards used for the determination of the appropriateness of the inclusion of patients with specific conditions in proposed treatment plans and the criteria used for the inclusion of subjects in various clinical trials and other research protocols. Predictive Value of Tests - In screening and diagnostic tests, the probability that a person with a positive test is a true positive i. Predictive value is related to the sensitivity and specificity of the test. Prospective Studies - Observation of a population for a sufficient number of persons over a sufficient number of years to generate incidence or mortality rates subsequent to the selection of the study group. Qualitative Studies - Research that derives data from observation, interviews, or verbal interactions and focuses on the meanings and interpretations of the participants. Quantitative Studies - Quantitative research is research that uses numerical analysis. Random Allocation - A process involving chance used in therapeutic trials or other research endeavor for allocating experimental subjects, human or animal, between treatment and control groups, or among treatment groups. It may also apply to experiments on inanimate objects. Randomized Controlled Trial - Clinical trials that involve at least one test treatment and one control treatment, concurrent enrollment and follow-up of the test- and control-treated groups, and in which the treatments to be administered are selected by a random process, such as the use of a random-numbers table. Reproducibility of Results - The statistical reproducibility of measurements often in a clinical context , including the testing of instrumentation or techniques to obtain reproducible results. The concept includes reproducibility of physiological measurements, which may be used

to develop rules to assess probability or prognosis, or response to a stimulus; reproducibility of occurrence of a condition; and reproducibility of experimental results. Retrospective Studies - Studies used to test etiologic hypotheses in which inferences about an exposure to putative causal factors are derived from data relating to characteristics of persons under study or to events or experiences in their past. The essential feature is that some of the persons under study have the disease or outcome of interest and their characteristics are compared with those of unaffected persons. Sample Size - The number of units persons, animals, patients, specified circumstances, etc. The sample size should be big enough to have a high likelihood of detecting a true difference between two groups. Sensitivity and Specificity - Binary classification measures to assess test results. Sensitivity or recall rate is the proportion of true positives. Specificity is the probability of correctly determining the absence of a condition. Single-Blind Method - A method in which either the observer s or the subject s is kept ignorant of the group to which the subjects are assigned. Time Factors - Elements of limited time intervals, contributing to particular results or situations.

Studies in Literature and Language collects academic articles on languages and literature in different countries. Devoted to generating intellectual and trans-cultural dialogues, Studies in Literature and Language welcomes original submissions from all over the world dealing with literary and related texts and informed by theoretical.

Sacred Scripture and Religious Experience, ed. His most recent book was Sacred Discontent: Specifically, also, I am going to be concerned more with written thingsâ€"with the emphasis on what happens when oral traditions turn into written traditions; and that, of course, is something that can be a very fateful change. In the well-known first chapter, he contrasts the style of Genesis with that of Homer, using the text in which God commands Abraham to sacrifice Isaac. Whence does [God] come, whence does he call Abraham? We are not told. He does not come, like Zeus or Poseidon, from the Aethiopians, where he has been enjoying a sacrificial feast. Nor are we told anything of his reasons for tempting Abraham so terribly. He has not, like Zeus, discussed them in set speeches with other gods gathered in council; nor have the deliberations in his own heart been presented to us; unexpected and mysterious, he enters the scene from some unknown height or depth and calls: It will at once be said that this is to be explained by the particular concept of God which the Jews held and which was wholly different from that of the Greeks. True enough, but this constitutes no objection. For how is the Jewish concept of God to be explained? Even their earlier God of the desert was not fixed in form and content, and was alone; his lack of form, his lack of local habitation, his singleness, was in the end not only maintained but developed even further in competition with the comparatively far more manifest gods of the surrounding Near Eastern world [the mythological world, I call it]. The concept of God held by the Jews is less a cause than a symptom of their manner of comprehending and representing things. But even more, it suggests that, at least in this case, the argument can be extended. The concept of Yahweh might, in a sense, be the result of the styleâ€"the biblical style. I remember very vividly going to the Museum of Modern Art in New York and how different New York looked when you came out of that museum. The forms which the artists represented in that museum deal, in a very clear connectionâ€"a very intrinsic relationâ€"with the architecture of New York City; what you do is experience something that can only be called an education in form. It immediately strikes you when you come outside. You do not look at the city the same way: His lack of form, his lack of local habitation, grow even more marked. His lack of what I call mythological manifestation is more pronounced. In short, I assert that biblical thinking produced our literature, and furthermore, that this kind of thinking, which was so very different from the thinking of cultured people in the ancient era of the Egyptians and the Mesopotamians, cannot be taken for granted as normative. It is, in fact, a very different kind of thinking, very possibly an aberrant form of thought, if you add up all the ways human beings have had in which to think. What are ultimately the characteristics of this biblical style and the kind of thinking it bespeaks? The picture I draw is taken mostly from recent biblical scholarship; and though it will need to be updated in some respects, I hope it will be acceptable in the main. What came before the Bible itself? No doubt there were various creeds, sagas, and collections of traditions. What was in it? The title suggests that it consisted of poems like those we now have in the Songs of Miriam and Deborah see Exod. This, in turn, suggests that the Exodus and Conquest traditions, during which the conception of Yahweh was powerfully reshaped and reaffirmed if not, in fact, created for the first time , originally displayed the centrality of Yahweh the warrior, probably to be understood as literally present at the forefront of the militia horde that used his name as a battle cry. We have several broken and garbled traditions from the books of Exodus through Joshua that speak of manifestations of just what it was that went in front of the army: See, for example, Exod. The Ark as throne would be probably a later reconstruction or a hypostatization of that presence. The prophets speak of the wilderness period as a honeymoon because it manifested a simple faith of the Israelites in Yahweh and because it was a period lacking in external forms and ceremoniesâ€"not because the proximity of the presence guaranteed any metaphysical superiority. The biblical style may be said, then, to evolve from these celebrations. And later the visions of the prophets recreate them in the future tense, with important differences, of course. They worry if a hand or a leg is missing. They begin with texts referring to

great but mysterious acts that are signs, the meaning of which must be constantly sifted, probed, and recounted. In spite of expectations to the contrary, nothing is ever established as a certainty by act of God. History from its beginnings is a process, not simply of recording but of interpreting. This quality is thrown into even higher relief in the texts we have next to take upâ€"those dealing with the great identity crisis of Israel that led to the establishment of the monarchy. According to current theory, the Court History of David 2 Sam. Thus, the proposal to establish one presented them with what I have called an identity crisis. A human warrior-king is what the people ask for because they want to be like all the nations, the gentiles. They want to have what the other people have. That is the major reason why the acts of Samuel, Saul, and David must be so scrupulously recorded and interpreted. Parts of this story were undoubtedly written down in the belief that in allowing David to succeed where Saul failed, Yahweh was validating and endorsing the monarchy. But other parts, such as 1 Samuel 8, were written to show that in allowing a king Yahweh was simply giving the people enough rope to hang themselves. They interpret the disasters looming ahead for Israel as divine punishments for such faithlessness. They even denounce the military efforts and alliances of the kings as merely further examples of men putting their trust in man instead of God and of entangling in foreign alliances the one nation that should not have been like all the other nations, that should have remained an unsophisticated and uncorrupted theocracy. The prophetic denunciations of economic exploitation, of perversions of justiceâ€"even of weights and measuresâ€"must be understood as part of this opposition to the kings and to the upper classes who supported the monarchical program of importing idolatrous foreign ways and practices. Certainly they were linked together in the prophetic mind. He, himself, is hidden behind his acts and behind eventsâ€"hidden, though not inscrutable. They once had the mandate but they forfeited it through arrogant presumption, through facile claiming of religious prerogatives. One of the reasons he does not want any more men with him is that he has contrived this battle as a test of precisely that question. This is the climax of these plays, although chronologicallyâ€"that is, in terms of what Shakespeare was dealing withâ€"it comes in the middle of the sequence. However, in dramatic terms, it provides a spectacular answer to the recurrent problem of lawful rule and 1 have always thought that is why he wrote it last. This answer is couched insistently in biblical terms. This term is notoriously hard to define in Greek usage, but here I take it to mean the concept that the whole cosmos has an order, an essential structure which is ultimately apprehensible by reason, hence speakable in some ideal way if certain clouds of misapprehension that may be obscuring the reason are swept away. I am, of course, not referring to the Christian adaptation of that term. Richard II believes in the logos. He thinks that his person is intrinsically sacred and that when his soldiers desert, angels will replace them see Richard II, 3. Once the king always the king. But the Henrys know it is not so. They will surely be tested by God, i. In Egypt, only the changeless was truly significant, remarks Henri Frankfort. Not to be reified or made into a metaphysical concept, it yet is that which permits all significance and all concepts to be brought into being. History presupposes no fixed order, no pattern to which all things will sooner or later return no matter how wide the pendulum of events swings. The modern historian may think he is searching for them but his activities taken as a whole do not suggest this. In fact, they rather suggest the Hebrew sense of recording and interpreting everything, because you never know which facts will be messages. The modern historian has, of course, no conscious thought of God, but the form of his work still suggests a search for somebody calling the shots. To make the point in another way, let us turn to Levi-Strauss. This is hardly a new point, but perhaps it needs repeating now when structuralism and other philosophies can accuse us with much justice of mythologizing history. The kind of society Levi-Strauss studies and favors uses myth as a powerful element in its constitution. One might say, in fact, that myth provides the DNA of these cultures, passing on much of the information needed for their self-replication. Surely it is characteristic of the ideology of these societies, as Levi-Strauss implies in his analysis of the Oedipus myth, that in them social structure and cosmology verify and reinforce each other. The cosmos is seen as having a structure to which human life must relate, and social order must reproduce it. In Yahwist thinking, this is manifestly impossible. The social order like the historical order has no status beyond contingency, and it draws no sacredness nor any other form of validation from cosmic order, since the latter does not really exist in Yahwist thought. As many have noted, the Bible seems to take positive delight in challenges to the social order. He raises up the poor from the dust;. Although it is

unfashionable to say so, mythological societies are far more conservative, traditionbound, and deferrent to their own social orders than those in the biblical or Western tradition. This is a concept that Levi-Strauss particularly has trouble dealing with because of his intrinsically revolutionary bent. It is equally true, of course, that the Bible can be used as a mythos, as in Byzantium or Europe in the Middle Ages; and also it does not mean that mythological societies are not creative witness Sumer and Egypt â€"but these do identify the social order with the cosmos and both with some kind of logos; hence, their literature would be of the kind to suit Aristotle as philosophic while their histories remain those of annals and chronicles and king lists. Take Gilgamesh, for example. Though most scholars now believe he really existed, the epic about him can hardly be said to be even historical fiction. It has no trace of the historical texture of the story of Abraham, to say nothing of that of King David. Gilgamesh almost sees the secret of immortality, but now snakes have it and men do not. This is a Just-So Story, like that of Adam, no doubt; but the story of Adam is not really typical of the Bible whereas the story of Abraham is. Were we to tell the myth, says Levi-Strauss, we would disregard the columns and read the events in the order in which they occur. But if we want to understand the myth, then we must disregard the so-called diachronic arrangement of the events and look for the hidden relationships in and between the columns. The narrative itself can hardly be intrinsically involved with these meanings if one has to ignore it in order to understand the myth. Here let us go back again to Auerbach for the contrast which the biblical style presentsâ€"not only God, he points out, but all the biblical personages have background, and it is precisely their biographical pasts, or what has happened to them earlier in the narrative, of which this background consists: Such a problematic psychological situation as this is impossible for any of the Homeric heroes, whose destiny is clearly defined and who wake every morning as if it were the first day of their lives. Herein lies the reason why the great figures of the Old Testament are so much more fully developed, so much more fraught with their own biographical past, so much more distinct as individuals, than are the Homeric heroes. Even Odysseus, in whose case the long lapse of time and the many events which occurred offer so much opportunity for biographical development, shows almost nothing of it. Odysseus on his return is exactly the same as he was when he left Ithaca two decades earlier. But what a road, what a fate, lie between the Jacob who cheated his father out of his blessing and the old man whose favorite son has been torn to pieces by a wild beast!

Chapter 8 : Guidelines for writing a literature review

In literature, style comprises many literary devices that an author employs to create a distinct feel for a work. These devices include, but are not limited to, point of view, symbolism, tone, imagery, diction, voice, syntax, and the method of narration.

Decide on a topic It will help you considerably if your topic for your literature review is the one on which you intend to do your final M. However, you may pick any scholarly topic. Identify the literature that you will review: Familiarize yourself with online databases see UMD library resource links below for help with this , identifying relevant databases in your field of study. Using relevant databases, search for literature sources using Google Scholar and also searching using Furl search all sources, including the Furl accounts of other Furl members. Some tips for identifying suitable literature and narrowing your search: Start with a general descriptor from the database thesaurus or one that you know is already a well defined descriptor based on past work that you have done in this field. You will need to experiment with different searches, such as limiting your search to descriptors that appear only in the document titles, or in both the document title and in the abstract. Redefine your topic if needed: Try to narrow it to a specific area of interest within the broad area that you have chosen remember: It is a good idea, as part of your literature search, to look for existing literature reviews that have already been written on this topic. Import your references into your RefWorks account see: Refworks Import Directions for guide on how to do this from different databases. You can also enter references manually into RefWorks if you need to. Analyze the literature Once you have identified and located the articles for your review, you need to analyze them and organize them before you begin writing: Skim the articles to get an idea of the general purpose and content of the article focus your reading here on the abstract, introduction and first few paragraphs, the conclusion of each article. You can take notes onto note cards or into a word processing document instead or as well as using RefWorks, but having your notes in RefWorks makes it easy to organize your notes later. Group the articles into categories e. You can record the topics in the same box as before User 1 or use User 2 box for the topic s under which you have chosen to place this article. Decide on the format in which you will take notes as you read the articles as mentioned above, you can do this in RefWorks. You can also do this using a Word Processor, or a concept mapping program like Inspiration free 30 trial download , a data base program e. Access or File Maker Pro , in an Excel spreadsheet, or the "old-fashioned" way of using note cards. Be consistent in how you record notes. Note key statistics that you may want to use in the introduction to your review. Select useful quotes that you may want to include in your review. If you copy the exact words from an article, be sure to cite the page number as you will need this should you decide to use the quote when you write your review as direct quotes must always be accompanied by page references. Since different research studies focus on different aspects of the issue being studied, each article that you read will have different emphases, strengths. Your role as a reviewer is to evaluate what you read, so that your review is not a mere description of different articles, but rather a critical analysis that makes sense of the collection of articles that you are reviewing. Identify major trends or patterns: As you read a range of articles on your topic, you should make note of trends and patterns over time as reported in the literature. This step requires you to synthesize and make sense of what you read, since these patterns and trends may not be spelled out in the literature, but rather become apparent to you as you review the big picture that has emerged over time. Your analysis can make generalizations across a majority of studies, but should also note inconsistencies across studies and over time. Identify gaps in the literature, and reflect on why these might exist based on the understandings that you have gained by reading literature in this field of study. These gaps will be important for you to address as you plan and write your review. Identify relationships among studies: You may also note that studies fall into different categories categories that you see emerging or ones that are already discussed in the literature. When you write your review, you should address these relationships and different categories and discuss relevant studies using this as a framework. Keep your review focused on your topic: As you take notes, record which specific aspects of the article you are reading are relevant to your topic as you read you will come up with key descriptors that you can record in your notes that will help you

organize your findings when you come to write up your review. If you are using an electronic form of note taking, you might note these descriptors in a separate field e. Evaluate your references for currency and coverage: Although you can always find more articles on your topic, you have to decide at what point you are finished with collecting new resources so that you can focus on writing up your findings. However, before you begin writing, you must evaluate your reference list to ensure that it is up to date and has reported the most current work. Typically a review will cover the last five years, but should also refer to any landmark studies prior to this time if they have significance in shaping the direction of the field. If you include studies prior to the past five years that are not landmark studies, you should defend why you have chosen these rather than more current ones. Summarize the literature in table or concept map format Galvan recommends building tables as a key way to help you overview, organize, and summarize your findings, and suggests that including one or more of the tables that you create may be helpful in your literature review. If you do include tables as part of your review each must be accompanied by an analysis that summarizes, interprets and synthesizes the literature that you have charted in the table. The advantage of using Excel is that it enables you to sort your findings according to a variety of factors e. Definitions of key terms and concepts. Research methods Summary of research results Step 6: Synthesize the literature prior to writing your review Using the notes that you have taken and summary tables, develop an outline of your final review. The following are the key steps as outlined by Galvan In the case of this Educ introductory literature review, your initial purpose is to provide an overview of the topic that is of interest to you, demonstrating your understanding of key works and concepts within your chosen area of focus. You are also developing skills in reviewing and writing, to provide a foundation on which you will build in subsequent courses within your M. Consider how you reassemble your notes: A literature review is not series of annotations like an annotated bibliography. In the case of a literature review, you are really creating a new forest, which you will build by using the trees you found in the literature you read. You may find the program Inspiration useful in mapping out your argument and once you have created this in a concept map form, Inspiration enables you to convert this to a text outline merely by clicking on the "outline" button. This can then be exported into a Microsoft Word document. Reorganize your notes according to the path of your argument Within each topic heading, note differences among studies. Within each topic heading, look for obvious gaps or areas needing more research. Plan to describe relevant theories. Plan to discuss how individual studies relate to and advance theory Plan to summarize periodically and, again near the end of the review Plan to present conclusions and implications Plan to suggest specific directions for future research near the end of the review Flesh out your outline with details from your analysis Step 7: Writing the review Galvan, Developing a coherent essay Galvan, Aim for a clear and cohesive essay that integrates the key details of the literature and communicates your point of view a literature is not a series of annotated articles. Use subheadings, especially in long reviews Use transitions to help trace your argument If your topic teaches across disciplines, consider reviewing studies from each discipline separately Write a conclusion for the end of the review: Provide closure so that the path of the argument ends with a conclusion of some kind. How you end the review, however, will depend on your reason for writing it. If the review was written to stand alone, as is the case of a term paper or a review article for publication, the conclusion needs to make clear how the material in the body of the review has supported the assertion or proposition presented in the introduction. On the other hand, a review in a thesis, dissertation, or journal article presenting original research usually leads to the research questions that will be addressed. Check the flow of your argument for coherence.

Chapter 9 : Studies in Literature and Language

Meta-Analysis - Works consisting of studies using a quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesizing summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc. It is often an overview of clinical trials.

Egyptian hieroglyphs with cartouches for the name " Ramesses II ", from the Luxor Temple , New Kingdom The history of literature follows closely the development of civilization. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Different historical periods are reflected in literature. National and tribal sagas, accounts of the origin of the world and of customs, and myths which sometimes carry moral or spiritual messages predominate in the pre-urban eras. The epics of Homer , dating from the early to middle Iron age , and the great Indian epics of a slightly later period, have more evidence of deliberate literary authorship, surviving like the older myths through oral tradition for long periods before being written down. The plot is for more than just entertainment purposes; within it lies information about economics, psychology, science, religions, politics, cultures, and social depth. Studying and analyzing literature becomes very important in terms of learning about our[who? Through the study of past literature we[who? This can even help us to understand references made in more modern literature because authors often make references to Greek mythology and other old religious texts or historical moments. Not only is there literature written on each of the aforementioned topics themselves, and how they have evolved throughout history like a book about the history of economics or a book about evolution and science, for example but one can also learn about these things in fictional works. Canto I" [22] and expresses his opinions through his character Childe Harold. Through literature we are able to continuously uncover new information about history. It is easy to see how all academic fields have roots in literature. Eventually everything was written down, from things like home remedies and cures for illness, or how to build shelter to traditions and religious practices. From there people were able to study literature, improve on ideas, further our knowledge, and academic fields such as the medical field or trades could be started. In much the same way as the literature that we study today continue to be updated as we[who? As a more urban culture developed, academies provided a means of transmission for speculative and philosophical literature in early civilizations, resulting in the prevalence of literature in Ancient China , Ancient India , Persia and Ancient Greece and Rome. Many works of earlier periods, even in narrative form, had a covert moral or didactic purpose, such as the Sanskrit Panchatantra or the Metamorphoses of Ovid. Drama and satire also developed as urban culture provided a larger public audience, and later readership, for literary production. Lyric poetry as opposed to epic poetry was often the speciality of courts and aristocratic circles, particularly in East Asia where songs were collected by the Chinese aristocracy as poems, the most notable being the Shijing or Book of Songs. Over a long period, the poetry of popular pre-literate balladry and song interpenetrated and eventually influenced poetry in the literary medium. In ancient China, early literature was primarily focused on philosophy, historiography , military science , agriculture, and poetry. The most important of these include the Classics of Confucianism , of Daoism , of Mohism , of Legalism , as well as works of military science e. Ancient Chinese literature had a heavy emphasis on historiography, with often very detailed court records. In ancient India, literature originated from stories that were originally orally transmitted. Early genres included drama , fables , sutras and epic poetry. The Vedas are among the oldest sacred texts. The Samhitas vedic collections date to roughly â€" BCE, and the "circum-Vedic" texts, as well as the redaction of the Samhitas, date to c. In ancient Greece, the epics of Homer , who wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey , and Hesiod , who wrote Works and Days and Theogony , are some of the earliest, and most influential, of Ancient Greek literature. Classical Greek genres included philosophy, poetry , historiography, comedies and dramas. Plato and Aristotle authored philosophical texts that are the foundation of Western philosophy , Sappho and Pindar were influential lyric poets , and Herodotus and Thucydides were early Greek historians. Although drama was popular in Ancient Greece, of the hundreds of tragedies written and performed during the classical age , only a limited number of plays by three authors

still exist: Aeschylus , Sophocles , and Euripides. The plays of Aristophanes provide the only real examples of a genre of comic drama known as Old Comedy , the earliest form of Greek Comedy, and are in fact used to define the genre. Controversial, religious, political and instructional literature proliferated during the Renaissance as a result of the invention of printing, while the mediaeval romance developed into a more character-based and psychological form of narrative, the novel , of which early and important examples are the Chinese Monkey and the German Faust books. In the Age of Reason philosophical tracts and speculations on history and human nature integrated literature with social and political developments. The inevitable reaction was the explosion of Romanticism in the later 18th century which reclaimed the imaginative and fantastical bias of old romances and folk-literature and asserted the primacy of individual experience and emotion. But as the 19th century went on, European fiction evolved towards realism and naturalism , the meticulous documentation of real life and social trends. Much of the output of naturalism was implicitly polemical, and influenced social and political change, but 20th century fiction and drama moved back towards the subjective, emphasizing unconscious motivations and social and environmental pressures on the individual. Writers such as Proust , Eliot , Joyce , Kafka and Pirandello exemplify the trend of documenting internal rather than external realities. Genre fiction also showed it could question reality in its 20th century forms, in spite of its fixed formulas, through the enquiries of the skeptical detective and the alternative realities of science fiction. The separation of "mainstream" and "genre" forms including journalism continued to blur during the period up to our own times. William Burroughs , in his early works, and Hunter S. Thompson expanded documentary reporting into strong subjective statements after the second World War , and post-modern critics have disparaged the idea of objective realism in general. Mitchell, for example, explains how one author used young adult literature to describes a state of "wonder" she had experienced as a child. It also suggests that neurological development hinders actualizing this and a person becomes estranged from his or her true self. Poetry A calligram by Guillaume Apollinaire. These are a type of poem in which the written words are arranged in such a way to produce a visual image. Poetry is a form of literary art which uses the aesthetic qualities of language including music, and rhythm to evoke meanings beyond a prose paraphrase. Prose and Literary fiction Prose is a form of language that possesses ordinary syntax and natural speech , rather than a regular metre ; in which regard, along with its presentation in sentences rather than lines, it differs from most poetry. Eliot suggested that while: They offer some of the oldest prose writings in existence; novels and prose stories earned the names "fiction" to distinguish them from factual writing or nonfiction, which writers historically have crafted in prose. Novel [edit] A long fictional prose narrative. In English, the term emerged from the Romance languages in the late 15th century, with the meaning of "news"; it came to indicate something new, without a distinction between fact or fiction. Walter Scott defined it as "a fictitious narrative in prose or verse; the interest of which turns upon marvellous and uncommon incidents", whereas in the novel "the events are accommodated to the ordinary train of human events and the modern state of society". Summarizing the variable definitions of the novella, William Giraldi concludes "[it is a form] whose identity seems destined to be disputed into perpetuity". Edgar Allan Poe , or the clearly modern short story writers e. Genres related to the essay may include the memoir and the epistle. Natural science[edit] As advances and specialization have made new scientific research inaccessible to most audiences, the "literary" nature of science writing has become less pronounced over the last two centuries. Now, science appears mostly in journals. Scientific works of Aristotle , Copernicus , and Newton still exhibit great value, but since the science in them has largely become outdated, they no longer serve for scientific instruction. Yet, they remain too technical to sit well in most programs of literary study. Outside of " history of science " programs, students rarely read such works. Philosophy[edit] Philosophy has become an increasingly academic discipline. More of its practitioners lament this situation than occurs with the sciences; nonetheless most new philosophical work appears in academic journals. Major philosophers through historyâ€" Plato , Aristotle , Socrates , Augustine , Descartes , Kierkegaard , Nietzsche â€"have become as canonical as any writers. Some recent philosophy works are argued to merit the title "literature", but much of it does not, and some areas, such as logic , have become extremely technical to a degree similar to that of mathematics. History[edit] A significant portion of historical writing ranks as literature, particularly the genre known as creative nonfiction ,

as can a great deal of journalism, such as literary journalism. However, these areas have become extremely large, and often have a primarily utilitarian purpose: As a result, the writing in these fields often lacks a literary quality, although it often and in its better moments has that quality. Major "literary" historians include Herodotus , Thucydides and Procopius , all of whom count as canonical literary figures. Law[edit] Law offers more ambiguity. Some writings of Plato and Aristotle , the law tables of Hammurabi of Babylon , or even the early parts of the Bible could be seen as legal literature. Roman civil law as codified in the Corpus Juris Civilis during the reign of Justinian I of the Byzantine Empire has a reputation as significant literature. The founding documents of many countries, including Constitutions and Law Codes , can count as literature. Drama Drama is literature intended for performance. A play is a subset of this form, referring to the written dramatic work of a playwright that is intended for performance in a theater; it comprises chiefly dialogue between characters , and usually aims at dramatic or theatrical performance rather than at reading. A closet drama , by contrast, refers to a play written to be read rather than to be performed; hence, it is intended that the meaning of such a work can be realized fully on the page. Greek drama exemplifies the earliest form of drama of which we have substantial knowledge. Tragedy , as a dramatic genre , developed as a performance associated with religious and civic festivals , typically enacting or developing upon well-known historical or mythological themes. Tragedies generally presented very serious themes. With the advent of newer technologies, scripts written for non-stage media have been added to this form. War of the Worlds radio in saw the advent of literature written for radio broadcast, and many works of Drama have been adapted for film or television. Conversely, television, film, and radio literature have been adapted to printed or electronic media. Other narrative forms[edit] Electronic literature is a literary genre consisting of works that originate in digital environments. Films , videos and broadcast soap operas have carved out a niche which often parallels the functionality of prose fiction. Graphic novels and comic books present stories told in a combination of sequential artwork, dialogue and text. Literary techniques encompass a wide range of approaches: Literary devices involves specific elements within the work that make it effective. Examples include metaphor , simile , ellipsis , narrative motifs , and allegory. Even simple word play functions as a literary device. In fiction stream-of-consciousness narrative is a literary device.