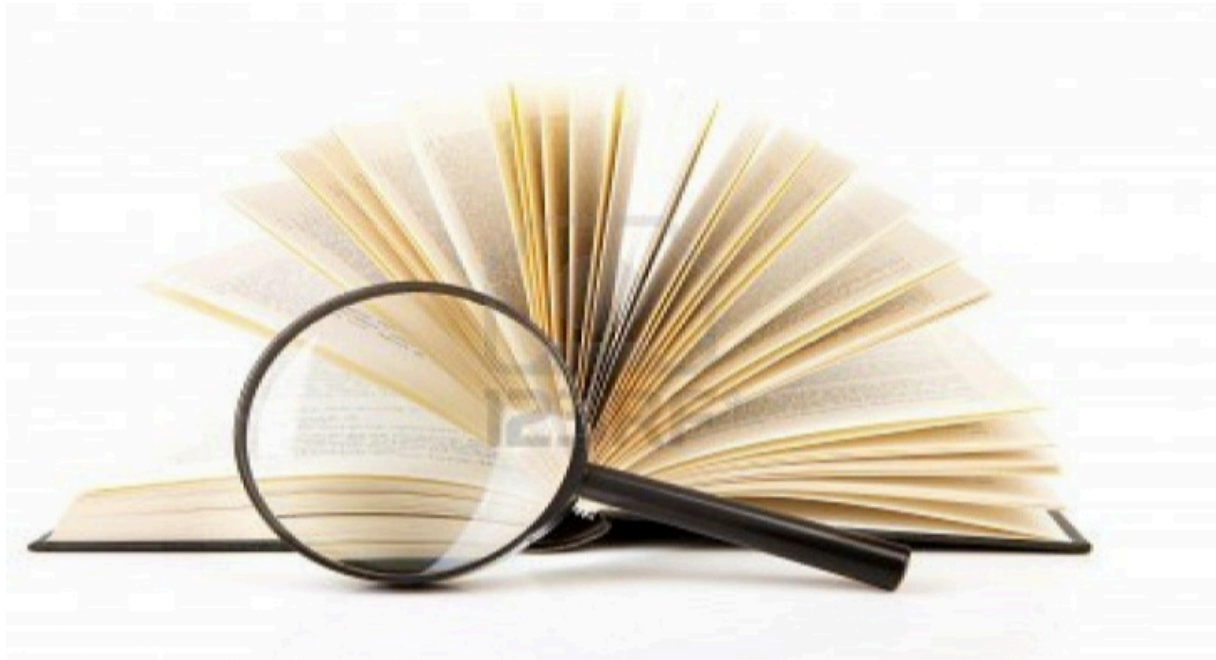


Building the Literature Review



Literature Review

Overview

- Purposes
- Literature searches
- Active reading
- Annotated bibliography
- Memoing
- Research Questions
- ‘Joining the dots’
- ‘Thinking outside the box’

Purposes

- Demonstrates scholarship
 - Knowledge and understanding
 - ‘Paying your dues’ – citing and referencing
- Situating/ positioning your research in a field
- Providing a precedent for your Research Questions
 - Are these good questions? Relevant? Timely?
 - Can you identify a ‘hot’ topic?

Literature Searches

- Manual (particularly older material)
 - Journals, books, magazines, newspapers
 - Using call numbers (eg. 613.17)
- Electronic
 - Data bases, eg. Sport Discus, Physical Education Index
 - Web resources
 - Key words, delimiting the search

5 Approaches to Comprehensive Literature Review

1. Electronic data bases will be searched using:
 - Use a variety of data bases that capture data from across the world
 - Individual and combined key words
 - Thesaurus key words
 - Additional key words will be taken from articles identified.
 - Author name search of primary authors in field.

5 Approaches to Comprehensive Literature Review

2. Manual searches of major journals
 - Use call numbers in library
 - Overview of articles in journal edition
3. Citations provided in major textbooks.
4. Review articles on relevant topics.
5. Secondary referencing of articles identified.

Inclusion & Exclusion Criteria

- **Need to identify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the literature search:**
- Participant characteristics – e.g. age ranges of participants
- English written literature
- Years – e.g. from 1965 onward
- Published in peer-reviewed journals
- No unpublished theses or dissertations
- Data-based (data based includes quantitative, qualitative and single subject paradigms)
- As the literature review progresses additional inclusion or exclusion criteria will be added.

Active Reading Workshop



Active Reading

- How do I know if a paper is relevant to my research/ worth reading?
- The title – a ‘hot topic’?
- Keywords
- Abstracts
- Headers and sub-headers (what’s the storyline?)
- Introduction and conclusion (entry and exit)
- Opening and closing paragraphs of sections (entry and exit)
- Methods and results sections - quality?

Active Reading Task 1

- Select one qualitative and quantitative paper
- Discuss the **title** ... how much information about the paper can you gain from the title?
- Does either paper deal with a 'hot topic'? How do you know?
- Are there any differences in the way the titles are written between the qualitative and quantitative paper?

Active Reading Task 2

- Read the **abstracts** – discuss how informative these are in terms of what the paper is about
- Is there enough information in the abstract to tell you whether or not it is worth continuing to read the paper?
- Read the headers and sub-headers.... Can you identify a narrative or storyline for the text?

Active Reading Task 3

- Read the **introductions** and **conclusions** for each paper ... discuss the amount of information you now have.
- Is it more information than you gained from the title, abstract and headers/ sub-headers? What additional information have you gained?
- Do you now have enough information to determine whether you should read the whole paper?

Active Reading Task 4

- Read the **opening** and **closing** paragraphs of **sections**... discuss the amount of information you now have.
- Is it more information than you gained from the title, abstract, headers/ sub-headers and intro/ conclusion? What additional information have you gained?
- Do you now have enough information to determine whether you should read the whole paper?

Active Reading Task 5

- **Purpose of the study** – identify where you find the purpose of the study.
- Is it written in a precise manner? Are there research questions? Are they well written & precise? In quantitative research – are RQs testable?
- Do the methods have enough detail to judge quality of the study? What more would you want to know? Do the sub-headings help you navigate the methods?

Active Reading Task 6

- **Results** – are the results well headed?
- Do the results provide conclusions from the study?
- Is there evidence (data) in the results to support the conclusions that are made?
- Do the results align with the purpose of the study & the research questions?

Annotated Bibliography

- Full bibliographic details and date of entry
- Exposition
 - In your own words
 - Provide enough detail
 - Headings? – identify the headings you might use
 - Include additional information in parenthesis, eg. page numbers of quotable text
- Critique
 - Strengths and weaknesses
 - Points of particular interest to you

Annotated Bibliography Task

- Select one of the papers you have already worked on and read the whole paper
- Write an annotated bibliography
 - Write a summary in your own words of no more than 200 words
 - Write a critique of no more than 100 words
- Share your bibliography with group members and discuss

Memoing

- Notes to self
 - Include date and topic
 - Reflections, ideas, concerns
- Length?
- Making connections, seeing links, noting gaps
- Unresolved issues
- Blogging – sharing ideas under construction

Research Questions Emerge Out of the Literature

- Literature review provides a precedent for asking the questions
- Look at the future research section of papers for ideas
- Begin to align annotated bibliography with RQs
- Use the RQs as a means of checking back on the relevance of sections of literature

'Joining the Dots'

- Preparations for beginning to write
 - Identify topics, sub-topics and organise the annotated bibliography into clusters
 - Draw a conceptual map
- Writing strategies – constructing a narrative
 - List highlights/ main points
 - Write a (mini) storyline
 - Note discontinuities
- Drafting and redrafting
 - Incorporate new reading and new insights
 - Resolve discontinuities

'Thinking Outside the Box'

- Is there a place for creativity in writing a literature review?
- Uses of memoing and blogging
- Sharing drafts and the role of critical friends
- The importance of thinking aloud and conversation
- Tell "the story" to others and see if you can convince them you have a hot topic

HOMework

- Identify your hot topic – be precise
- Identify key terms related to your hot topic
- Identify key authors related to your hot topic
- Conduct a review of the research literature and identify 10 studies that are tied to your hot topic
- Conduct a brief annotated bibliography of each article (to be continued)