

ROLE OF LITERATURE REVIEW IN RESEARCH

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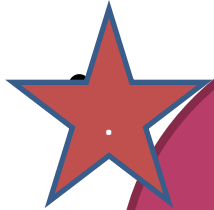
2020



Focus

- What is Literature Review
- Why Review Literature
- How to review Literature
- Documenting Reviewed Literature
- How to avoid Plagiarism
- Conclusion

What is Literature Review?



Comprehensive search and documentation of information that has been published about theses/research topic; variables in the study.

-Review is from the Beginning to End of the study

Using Words in the Title for Search

- Hypothetical Title: Effects of Bullying on Learners' Achievement in Kenya

1	Bullying and learners Achievement
2	Harassment and learners performance
3	Intimidation and learners success
4	Victimization of learners in schools
NB.	Limits according to level of education, year, country, region, population e.t.c

Literature sources for your Search

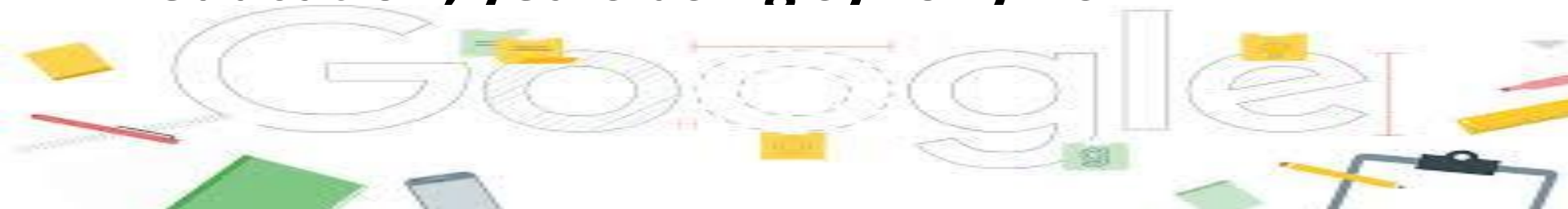
- Theses and dissertations
- Periodicals: journals, magazines
- Authentic Data bases;
- Supplementary library materials (policy documents)
- Text books to enhance theoretical support
- Grey literature; e.g lecturers' notes
- Papers presented in conferences



Research!

The Internet Sources

- **Google scholar: Web data bases eg Eric for Education/ Scopus/EBSCO / -----**
- **Use keywords to search for relevant literature**
- **Expand/limit search guided by available resources**
- **Either search by regions, country, level of education, years using synonyms**



How to Identify Relevant Literature

Skim through the:

- Abstract
- Table of contents
- Introduction
- References as a link to Possible sources

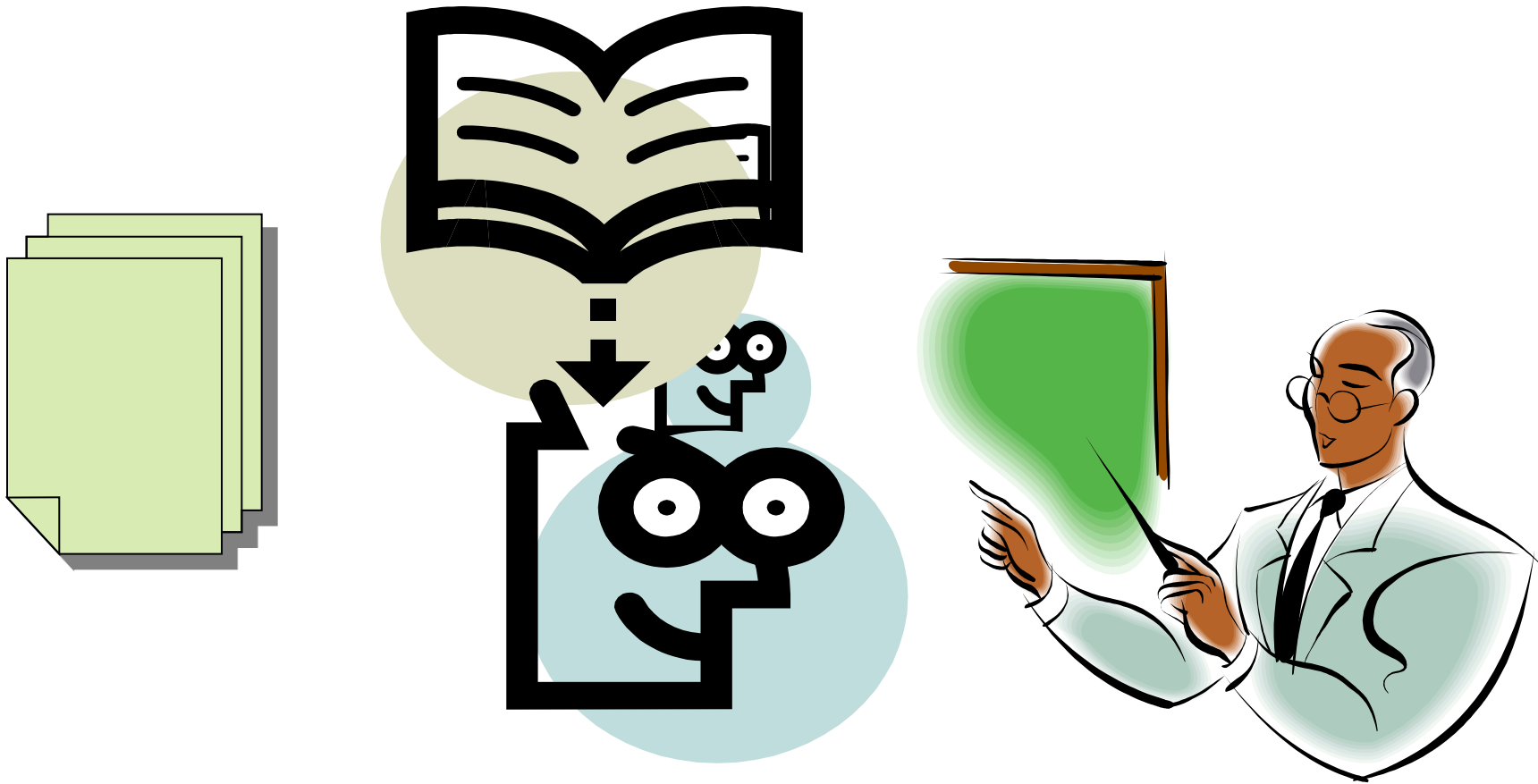


Open a file for storage of relevant documents & a word document for your notes organized into sections

Embark on Literature Search; Search, Search & Search widely



The art/science of composition; put Pen to Paper to obtain a draft



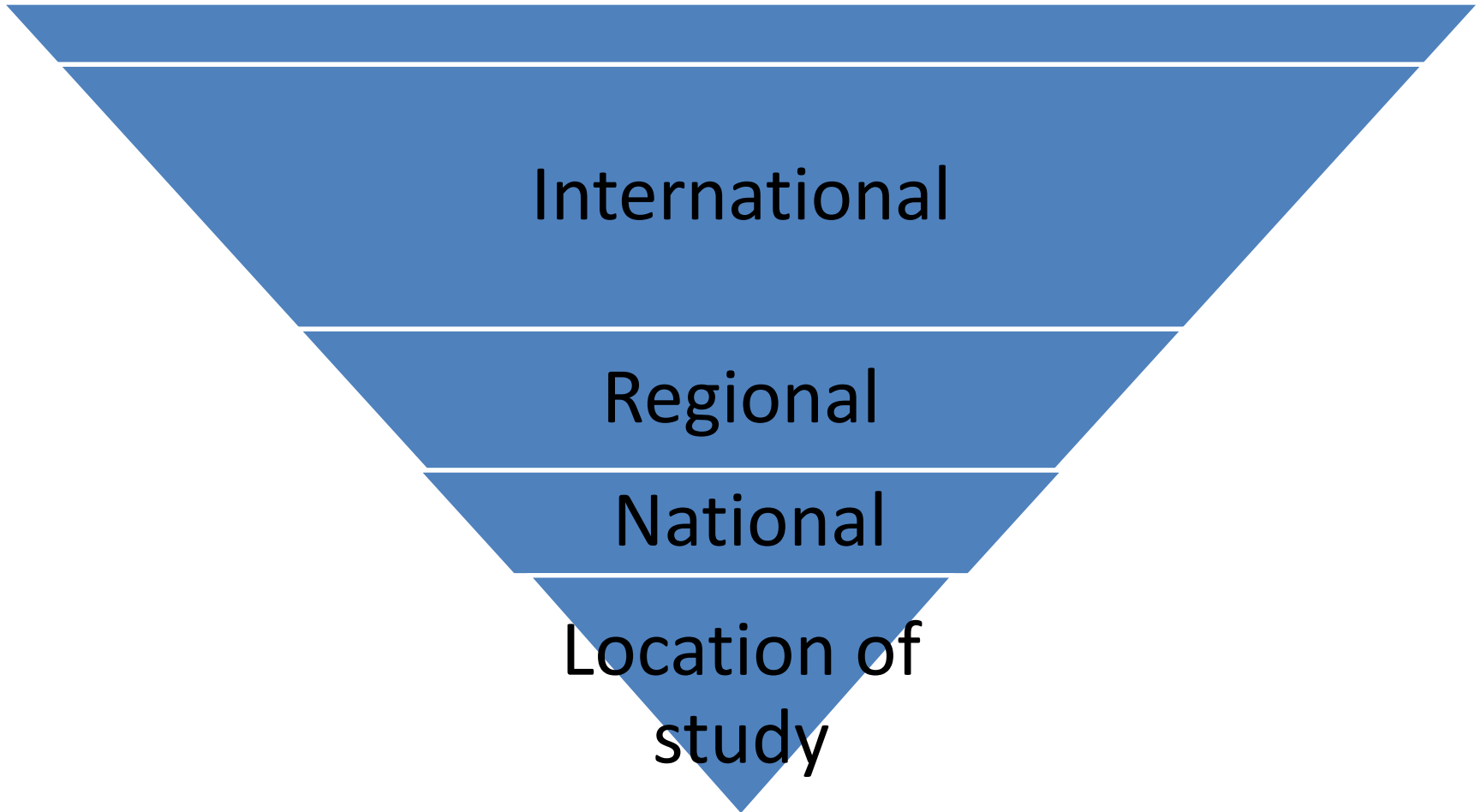
Composition: Organizing the Work

From words to sentences, paragraphs to different headings

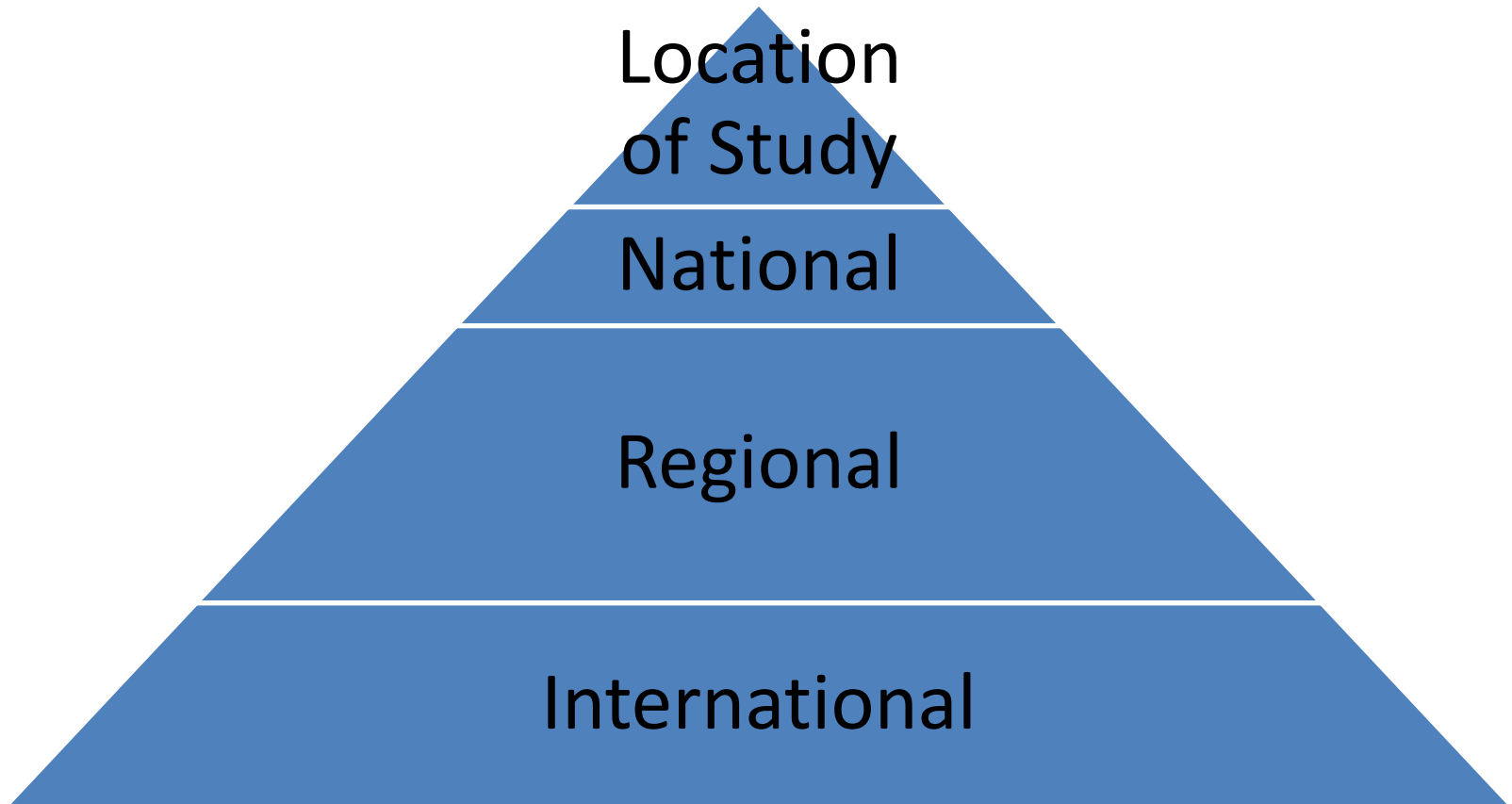
Consider;

- Which sentence in each section and subsection states its point?
- Thesis sentence for each paragraph be stated at the point of choice; beginning, middle or end
- Where each section and subsection end and the next ones begin.
- Use subheadings to signal the transition from one section to another (major).
- What role each section plays in the whole.
- What distinctive key terms run through each section?
- **NB. Follow provided guidelines to format your work**

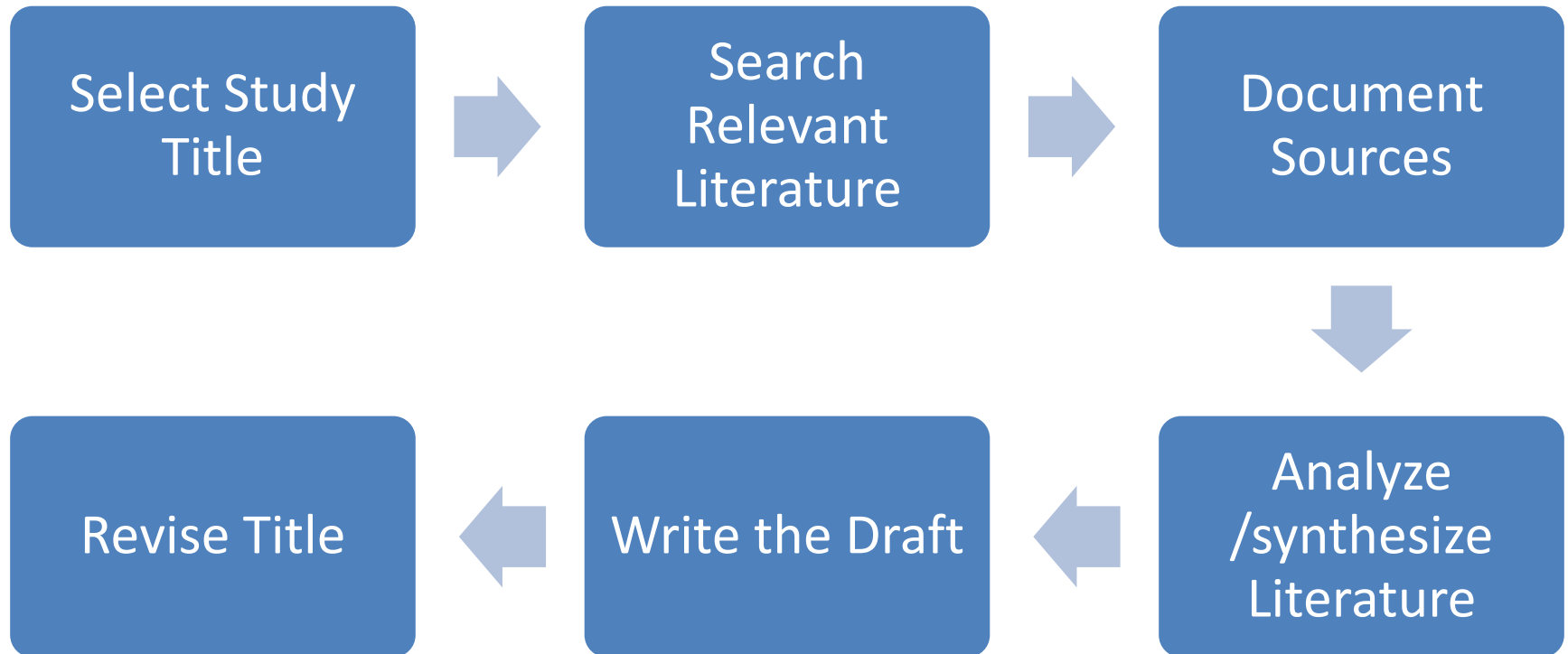
Background Format: Approach 1: General to specific



Approach 1: Specific to General



Literature Search Process



Chapter Two

Make a draft of chapter 2

Organize relevant Literature guided by study objectives

- **Introduction**
- **Explanation of concept/phenomenon under study**
- **Main sub titles/headings are derived from: objective (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)**
- **Summary helps to identify gaps**
- **<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WUErib-fXV0>**

Importance of literature Review

- Determines Information that exists to avoid duplication,
- Provides a framework to interpret findings
- Enhances readers' confidence in the researchers' work
- Demonstrate researchers familiarity with existing body of knowledge
- Help researcher to benefits from *experiences of other researchers (strategies, procedures and instruments)*
- Helps to identify gaps in past documented studies

Acknowledging Sources; use recommended style

- (i) Reference style: Author surname, Other names/ initials. year. Title. Place of Publication: Publisher e.g.**

- (ii) Oliver, P. (2006). Writing Your Thesis. London: SAGE PUBLICATIONS.**

Organize Reference list Alphabetically

- **Shorter, A. & Onyancha, (1997). *Secularism in Africa; A case of Nairobi city*. Nairobi: Paulines Publications.**
- **Steinberg, L. (1991). *Adolescence*. New York: McGraw Hill.**
- **Stephen, J. Ling L., Burman, E., & Cooper, M. (1998). *Values in education*. London: Routledge.**

Citing sources in text according to position of citation in paragraph

- **Excerpt 1;**
- **The past few years have seen immoral behaviour among pupils become an almost daily occurrence in Kenya. Such includes alcohol and substance abuse, transactional sex, stealing, disobeying school rules, and use of vulgar language among others (Shorter and Onyancha, 1997).**

Guarding Against Plagiarism

- **Plagiarism; means stealing words, ideas, or work that rightfully belong to others, presenting them as our own.**
- **Plagiarism is unauthorized use or imitation of ideas or thoughts of other authors without acknowledging Mugenda (2008).**
- **Plagiarized is treated as cheating in exams**
- **Sentences copied directly should be in quotation marks.**

Detecting Plagiarism

- Complete paragraphs with no sources
- Copy –pasting instead of paraphrasing
- Cited sources not appearing in References or Bibliography
- Inadequate recent Sources of literature
- Passive sponge approach: too many quotations without synthesis

**NB. Computer programs for testing plagiarism e.g
turnitin**

Conclusion

- **Literature is the Engine of your study**
- Review starts while conceptualizing the topic
Chapter 1; background; the problem (**what**)
- Chapter 2; **What others have done about it**
- Chapter 3; **how others did it - methods**
- Chapter 4; Discussion; do findings of others concur or differ
- Chapter 5; Formulating recommendations



THE END



THANK YOU

ASANTENI SANA