



MODULE FOUR: Review of Related Literature

BACKGROUND

This module covers the conduct of literature review, particularly on how to critique journal articles, the use of the American Psychological Association (APA) style of citation and referencing, including the elements of a research design and the forms and contents of an abstract. This module will be supplemented with additional handouts about plagiarism.

At the end of this module, it is expected that the student is able to:

- *conduct, write and compile appropriate literature and studies relevant to their proposed research topic ;*
- *apply the proper way of citation and referencing using APA style;*
- *recognize the elements of a research design;*
- *identify the different types of variables; and*
- *avoid plagiarism during the research proposal writing and conduct of research.*

1. Literature Review

A literature is an independent works or brief introduction to the reports of new primary data with different focuses, goals, perspectives, strategies, organization and audiences. It can also focus on research outcomes, research methods, theories and applications. It provides background to and context for the research and to establish a bridge between the research study and the existing body of knowledge on the research topic. It is a process in which the researcher “critically” reviews available literature directly or indirectly related to the conduct of the research. There are three main reasons why a literature is necessary: (a) determining what research has been done on the research topic, (b) determining what level of theory and knowledge development relevant to the research topic, (c) determining relevance of the current/existing knowledge in relation to research problem.

Major Steps to Literature Review

- (a) Determine when to conduct a search, (b) Delimit what is searched, (c) Access database for books, journals, and documents, (d) Organize the information gathered, (e) Critically evaluate the literature, (f) Write the literature review



Primary Techniques for Incorporating Source Material

Table below shows the three main techniques in the conduct of literature review.

Example: The example for each technique is based on the statement, "Skin cancer is generally divided into two main classes, nonmelanomas and melanomas, both types affecting different types of skin cells" (Joyce 2005, 143).

Technique	Description	Example
Quoting	Exact words used in the original are placed in quotation markers	"Skin cancer is generally divided into two main classes."
Paraphrasing	Information from a source is restated in a that retains the essence of the original statement	There are two primary types of skin cancer.
Summarizing	Key points from the source material are rewritten in a more succinct, more focused way in the student's own words	The type of skin cell affected depends on the type of skin cancer.

Example of Citation Styles

Table lists down the three most common citation used style guides/publication are the following: (a) American Psychological Association, (b) the University of Chicago Press, and the (c) Modern Language Association.

Citation Style	Journal	Book	Web Source
APA American Psychological Association	<i>Journal Article without Digital Object Identifier (DOI)</i> Light, M.A., & Light, I.H. (2008). The geographic expansion of Mexican immigration in the United States and its implications for local law enforcement, <i>Law Enforcement Executive Forum Journal</i> , 8(1), 73-82.	Shotton, M.A. (1989). <i>Computer addiction: A study of computer dependency</i> . London, England: Taylor & Francis	PZ Myers. (2007, January 22). The unfortunate prerequisites and consequences of partitioning your mind [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://scienceblogs.com/pharyngula/2007/01/the-unfortunate_prerequisites.php
	<i>Journal article with DOI</i> Herbst-Damm, K.I., & Kulik, J.A. (2005). Volunteer support, marital status, and the survival times of terminally ill patients. <i>Health Psychology</i> , 24, 225-229, doi: 10.1037/0278-6133.24.2.225		
Chicago	Calabrese, E.J. and L.A. Baldwin, 1999. Reevaluation of the fundamental close-response relationship, <i>Bioscience</i> 49:725-32	Martin du Gard, Roger. Lieutenant-Colonel de Maumort. Translated by Luc Brebion an Timothy Crouse. New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2000.	<i>Website, owner of site used for author</i> Federation of American Scientists. Resolution comparison: Reading license plates and headlines. http://www.fas.org/irp/imint/resolves.htm



MLA (Modern Language Association)			<i>Web publication</i> Eaves, Morris Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. The William Blake Archive, Lib of Cong, 28 Sept., 2007. < http://www.blakearchive.org/blake/ >
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REMINDER: Download the handout material that is also available at Weebly website:

http://www.brainitiativesph.com/uploads/7/7/6/4/77644974/sample_apg_guidelines_3.pdf

2. What is a Research Design?

Some definitions of research design are as follows:

- A technical document where the decisions to conduct a research project, including some exploratory work have been stated, justified, evaluated and completed
- An overall action plan or scheme which contains specific structure and strategy of investigation to obtain answers to identified research questions and to control variance.
- A process link research questions, empirical data, and research conclusions
- Considered as a working document derived from courses/modules taken in research methods/methodology, as well as an output from the discussions between the supervisor and a student
- It aims to provide framework for the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; and it specify or designate the logical manner by which the variable units are compared and analyzed

3. Basic Elements of a Research Design

The fundamental stages by which choices need to be made are as follows. (a) research topic/problem, (b) research questions and objectives, (c) research methods, techniques and strategies, (d) research concepts, hypotheses and models, (e) data sources, types of and forms, (f) selection from data sources, (g) data collection and timing, (h) data reduction and analysis. In general, a research design needs to answer basic questions: what will be studied? Why will it be studied, and how will it be studied? The selection or choice of a research design is the most important decision to make because this decision greatly influence s and have direct impacts in the prospective results of the study. Every type of research design setting has its own individual central characteristics and expected outcomes as illustrated in the table below.

Type	Characteristics	Outcome
Sample survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It deals with a fraction of o total population - It employs a sampling method to provide a sample that represents the total population - Test hypotheses are also established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data analysis is based on a simple relationship between two variables - It utilizes both qualitative and quantitative analysis
Field Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It concern primarily with processes and patterns under investigation (community, group) - It emphasizes on the social structure and social interactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The data gathered enable to test many hypotheses compare to the sample survey



		- General control through focusing on subgroup of larger population
Case Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensive analysis of a single instance of a phenomenon being investigated - It attempts to discover unique features and common characteristics - Cases is grouped by type to discover uniformities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts is discovered and tested - Cases are coded and statistically tested
Combined survey ad case study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey methodology is utilized to determine relationship in a correlational pattern, and then interpreted using case study to discover patterns and processes - Cases selected from the results of the survey analysis particularly with significant results 	<p>Creation of two databanks,,: case study analysis and statistical data</p> <p>Relationships accompanied by process and pattern data</p>

4. Variables - It is defined as a quantity susceptible of fluctuation or change in value or magnitude under different conditions. Numerical values or categories represent these quantities.

Types of Variables:

- a. Independent variable – the stimulus variable which is chosen by the researcher to determine its relationship to an observed phenomenon. This is the one being manipulated.
- b. Dependent variable – this is the response variable which is observed and measured to determine the effect of the independent variable – it changes when the independent variable varies.
- c. Moderate variable - this is a secondary or special type of independent variable to determine if it changes or modifies the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
- d. Control variable - this is a variable that is controlled in which the effects can be neutralized by eliminating or removing the variable.
- e. Intervening variable – this is a variable which interferes with the independent and dependent variables, either its strengthen or weaken these variables.

5. What is Abstract?

It is a brief and concise descriptive summary of statement of the problem, hypotheses, significance of the study, research design, determination of sample size, sampling design and technique, the research instrument and validation, data processing and method, statistical analysis, findings, conclusions and recommendations.

Forms of Abstract:

- a. Short Form – it consists of 100-250 words and normally used for publication of research paper in a journal.
- b. Extended Form – it consists of 500 – 900 and being used in research paper contest; and presentation of scientific papers during symposium, seminars and conference.
- c. Long Form – it consists of 900-1000 words and being used in master’s thesis and PhD dissertation



MODULE ASSESSMENT

MODULE THREE ASSESSMENT TASK #4

1. Choose one (1) journal article relevant to your proposed research topics/titles that you submitted in Assignment #2.
2. Read carefully the journal article and part of critiquing, write the following basic information about the article using the APA style.
 - a. Name(s) of the author(s)
 - b. Title of article
 - c. Title of journal, volume number, date, month and page numbers
 - d. Statement of the problem or issue discussed
 - e. The author's purpose, approach or methods, hypothesis, and major conclusions (Please summarize)
3. Answer the following questions:
 - a. Is the title of the article appropriate and clear? If yes/no, explain why.
 - b. Is the abstract specific? Does it fit with the type of abstract for journal? If yes/no, why?
 - c. Is the purpose of the article made clear in the introduction? Explain why.
 - d. Should some sections of the manuscript be expanded, condensed or omitted?
 - e. Are the study design and methods appropriate for the purposes of the study? Explain why.
 - f. Have the procedures or methodology been presented in enough detail to enable a reader to duplicate them? Briefly discuss.
 - g. Scan and spot-check calculations. Are the statistical methods appropriate? Briefly discuss.
 - h. Do you find any content repeated or duplicated? (A common fault is repetition in the text of data in tables or figures. Suggest that tabular data be interpreted or summarized, not merely repeated, in the text.) Cite any part of the article that has duplication.
 - i. What is the main significance of the article to your proposed topic or research area of interest?
4. Submit your answers thru Google Classroom on or before 23:59PM, Monday, 22 March 2021. Point deduction for late submission. You also submit the complete e-copy of the journal article.
5. Short bond paper, 1.5 spacing, 10-12 font size, either MSWord or PDF file. The file name should be: **FIRSTNAMESURNAME_Assessment#4**. Upload your submission to the link provided in Google Classroom and make sure that the file successfully uploaded

DEADLINE: 22 MARCH 2021, 23:59PM

"PLAGIARISM IS AN ACADEMIC OFFENSE, NOT TO BE TOLERATED"



READING MATERIALS

1. Dawson, C. (2009). *Introduction to Research Methods, A Practical Guide for Anyone Undertaking a Research Project*, 4th Edition, UK: How to Content. Retrieved from <https://www.pdfdrive.com/introduction-to-research-methods-a-practical-guide-for-anyone-undertaking-a-research-project-d157725135.html>
2. Vanderstoep, S. & Johnston, D. (2009). *Research Methods for Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, USA: Jossey-Bass. Retrieved from <https://www.pdfdrive.com/research-methods-for-everyday-life-blending-qualitative-and-quantitative-approaches-research-methods-for-the-social-sciences-d161070302.html>
3. Neuman, W. (2014). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, 7th Edition, UK: Pearson Education Limited. Retrieved from <https://www.pdfdrive.com/social-research-methods-qualitative-and-quantitative-approaches-e19744746.html>
4. Johnson, R. & Christensen, L (2014). *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches*, USA: SAGE Publications, Inc. Retrieved from <https://ismailsunny.files.wordpress.com/2017/07/educational-research-quantitat-r-robert-burke-johnson.pdf>

REFERENCES AND OTHER SUGGESTED READING MATERIALS

- 1 Albert, J. R. (2008). *Basic Statistics for the Tertiary Level*, Padua, Patungan & Marquez (eds), Manila: Rex Book Store
- 2 Ariola, M. (2016). *Principles and Methods of Research*, 1st Edition, Quezon City: Rex Store, Inc.
- 3 Asaad, A. S. (2008). *Statistics Made Simple for Researchers*, Manila: Rex Book Store
- 4 Calderon, J. & Gonzales, E. (2016). *Methods of Research and Thesis Writing*, Mandaluyong City: National Book Store
- 5 Castillo, F. S. (2007). *Research Education and Scientific Writing*, Latest Edition, Manila: Booklore Publishing Corporation
- 6 Finkelsten, L. Jr (2005). *Pocket Book of Technical Writing for Engineers and Scientists*, 2nd Edition, McGraw-Hill (Asia)
- 7 Fraenkel, K. R., Wallen, N. E., and Hyun, H. H. (2013). *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*, 8th Edition, New York, USA: McGraw-Hill International Edition
- 8 Frankfort-Nachmias, C., and Nachmias, D. (1997). *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*, 5th Edition, London: Arnold.
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- 11 Jha, A. S. (2011). *Research Methodology*, Delhi, India: APH Publishing Corporation
- 12 Lavina, C., Manabo, R., Hernandez, G., Hablanida, F., Lacorte, A., & Gaza-Ebron, J. (2016). *Outcomes-based Practical Guide to Thesis and Capstone Project Writing in Computing*, Manila: Mindshapers, Co., Inc.
- 13 Mustafa, A. (2010). *Research Methodology*, India: AITBS Publishers
- 14 Paler-Calmorin, L, & Calmorin, M. A. (2007). *Research Methods and Thesis Writing*, 2nd edition, Manila: Rex Book Store
- 15 Sanchez, C. A. (1997). *Methods Techniques of Research*, 3rd Edition, Manila: Rex Book Store



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- 16 Tayie, S. (2005). *Research Methods and Writing Research Proposals*, Pathways to Higher Education Project, Center for Advancement of Postgraduate Studies and Research in Engineering Sciences, Faculty of Engineering – Cairo University
- 17 Trinidad, J.E (2018). *Researching, Philippine Realities: A Guide to Qualitative, Quantitative, and Humanities Research*, Quezon City: Ateneo De Manila University Press
- 18 Walliman, N. (2018). *Research Methods the Basics*, Second Edition, London and New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group