



Tutorial 4

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

ORGANISATION OF THE MAIN BODY

Development of the project

- Should be developed in a logical way.
- Should be a critical and wide range of relevant literature.
- The points should be well argued.
- Main issues should be explored and evaluated.
- SHOULD BE CLEARLY REFERENCED.

Development of the project

- If you say: 'studies have shown ...' you have to quote the studies that have shown.
- If you say something was developed in 1990, then you should give the reference where this was first published.

Main body

- may be divided under sub-heading, BUT NOT chapters.
- Organise the literature according to common themes.
- Provide insight into the relation of your chosen topic and the wider subject area;
eg; between obesity in children and obesity in general.
- Move from general, wider view of the literature being reviewed to the specific focus of your research.

Organising the body

1. Chronological
2. By publication
3. By trend
4. Thematic
5. Methodological

Chronological/ by publication

- Writing about the material according to **WHEN** they were published.
- 1851, 1968, 1980s ... etc
- There is relatively no continuity among subjects here.

By trend

- examine sources under another trend.
- The review would have subsections according to eras within this period .

Thematic

- Organisation around a topic or issue, rather than the progression of time.
- However, the progression of time may still be an important factor in a thematic review.
- The difference between thematic and chronological approach is what is emphasized the most:

eg; A study focus on harpoon technology, it will be still organised chronologically. Choosing the organization depends on what the writer emphasize more : the development of the harpoon or the harpoon technology.

Methodological

- the focusing factor usually doesn't have to do with content of the material.
- Instead would focus on the methods of the researcher or writer.
- influence either the types of documents in the review or the way are discussed.

Additional sections

- sections that are necessary for your study, but not fit in the organizational strategy.
- Put in only what is necessary.
- a few sections you may consider are;

Additional sections

1. Current situation:

Are information necessary to understand the topic or focus of the literature review.

2. History:

The chronological progression of the field, or an idea that is necessary to understand, if the body of the literature is not already a chronologically.

3. methods and/or standards:

The criteria you used to select the sources, or the way in which you present your information.

Eg: you might explain that your review include only peer-reviewed articles and journals.

Use evidence

- refer to several other sources when making your point.
- Your interpretation of the available sources must be backed up with evidence to show that what you are saying is valid.

Be selective

- select only the most important points in each source to highlight in the review.
- the type of the information you choose to mention should relate directly to the review's focus.

Use quotes sparingly

- just if you want to emphasize a point.
- or if what the author said just cannot be rewritten in your own words.

Summarize and synthesize

- within each paragraph as well as throughout the review.

Keep your own voice

- while the literature review presents others' ideas, your voice (the writer's) should remain front and centre.
- By starting and ending the paragraphs with your own ideas and your own words.
- The sources will just support what you are saying.

Use caution when paraphrasing

- when paraphrasing a source that is not your own, be sure to represent the author's information or opinions accurately and in your own words.