

Graduate Research Advanced Skills Program (GRASP)

Research Proposal Series (Milestone 1)

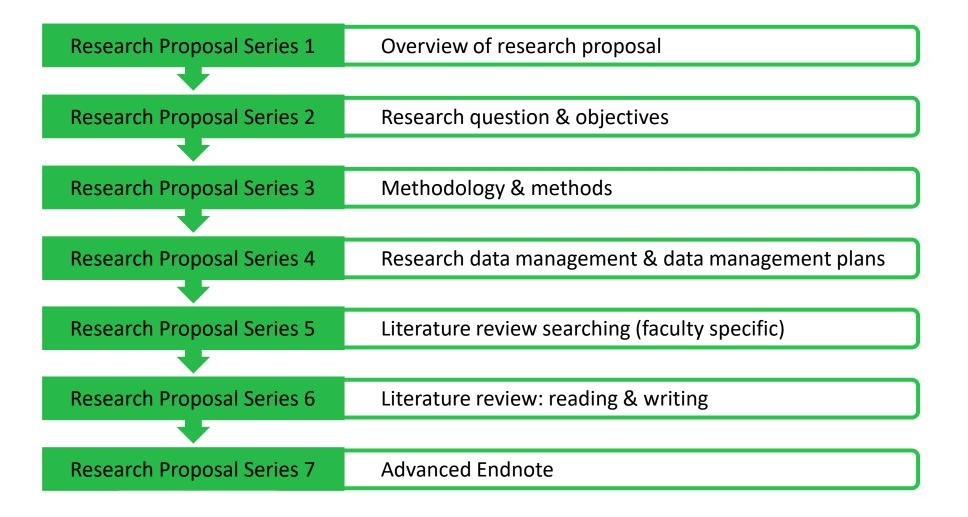
Literature review: reading and writing

Dr Petra Dumbell, Sem 2 2022

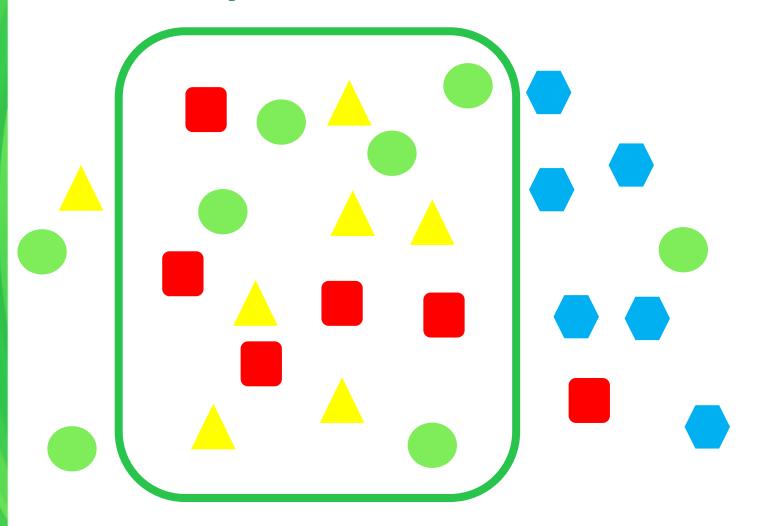
I acknowledge Whadjuk Nyungar as the Custodians of the land on which I live and work. This Country was never ceded, it always was, and always will be Aboriginal land.

I pay my respects to Whadjuk Nyungar Elders past and present. I value their ancestral and continuing caring for Country practices and thank them for looking after this Country for so long.

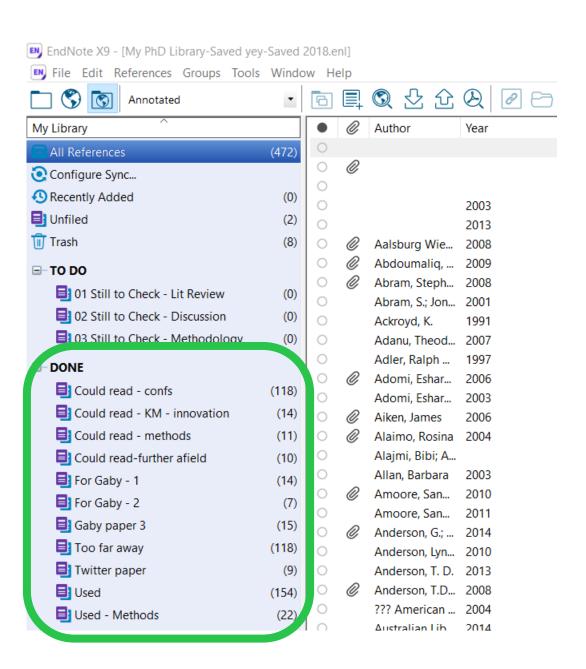
I appreciate Indigenous ways of communication which are inclusive and respectful, and I recognise that this Country has been a place of teaching, research and learning for tens of thousands of years.



Frame your literature review



How many papers?



Literature Review - Reading

- Skim-read
- ... then read
- Capture information:
 - Bibliographic information (Endnote, Mendeley, Zotero...)
 - Notes about the resources (Word, Excel..)
 - ✓ Tip: work out a process, but don't spend too much time on it.
 - ✓ Be flexible and adapt your process.
 - ✓ Be kind to your future self don't think you will remember everything!

TEMPLATE:

Author(s) year (title)

Mark: key paper, study, opinion paper/editorial, LIS

Keywords

General thoughts on conferences:

Claims about conferences without proof

Barriers to conference attendance

On literature on conferences

On aims of conferences

On networking aspect of conferences

On knowledge aspect of conferences

On motivation aspect of conferences

On organising conferences:

On impact of conferences

On financial impact

On digital media at conferences:

Study

Method: (qualitative/quantitative, data gathering and analysis, size)

Findings:

Notes re their research instrument

My comments/limitations

Other notes

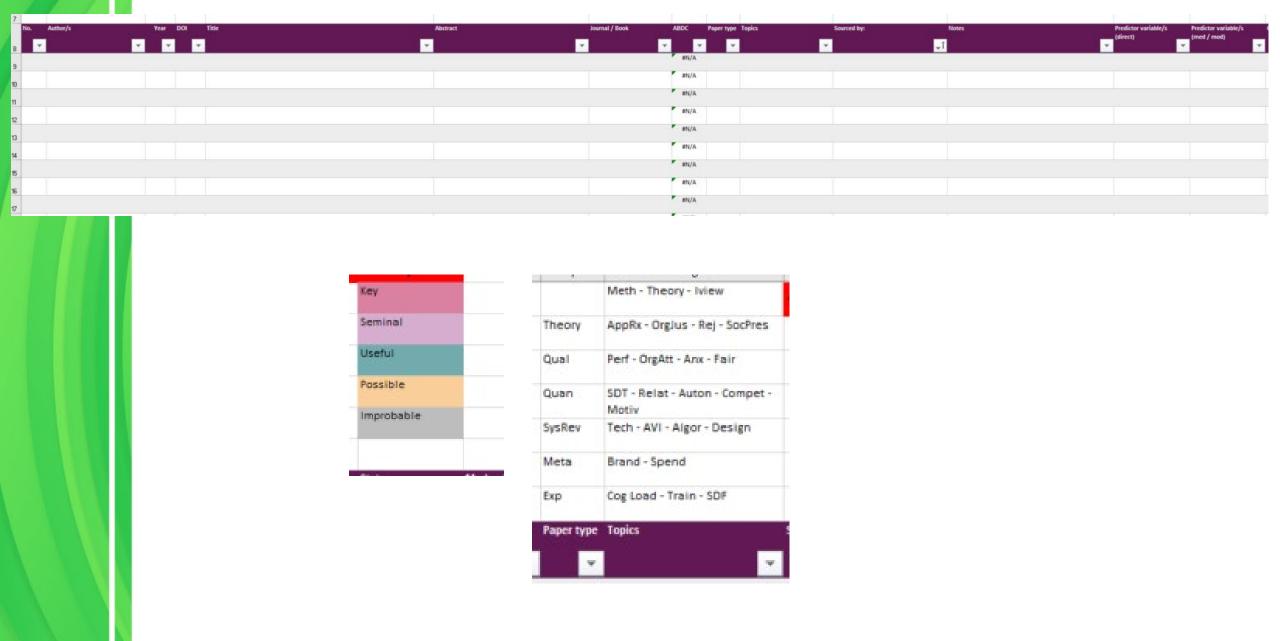
To do with papers

Author's name				
Read the paper ©				
Take notes/quotes and add to Lit review notes doc				
If it's too far away from core topic > Add to <i>Too far away</i> folder in Endnote > Add note to Endnote record (or add keyword if it should be in "Could read"-folder				
Add paper to mindmap				
Move to the Done folder on Dropbox, check spelling of PDF				
Add reference to Endnote (in folder <i>Used</i> or <i>Too far away</i> , delete in "Still to read"-folder				
Check reference in Endnote (DOI, URL, date accessed, abstract), and add PDF				
Add reference to Chapter doc, and check with APA document and other examples				
Check bibliography, follow new papers rules below if there are any I should read, use "too far away"-folder in Endnote				
Decide if paper is <i>key paper</i> , if yes > Search in WoS and Scopus, set up alerts, check citations and add to docs				

Themes in research about PhD students	Humbug et al (2009)	Mewburn (2012)	Whathisname (2013)
Reasons for undertaking a higher degree	Argues that this varies by discipline	Argues that there is a clear gender division in the discipline enrolments - but older people less so.	Doesn't mention this – many people don't actually. Is this a problem with the literature?
Completion rates.	Shows that men drop out more than women in almost all disciplines.	Shows that older people who are enrolled part time are more persistent than those who enrol part time	Shows that attrition varies by institution and that the 'richer' institutions lose less students
Social learning in PhD student communities	Doesn't mention this	Shows examples of conversations to show that older people have more complex discussions about 'meta' issues in PhD study than younger students	Suggests the community in richer institutions is better than that in poorer institutions.
Relationships with supervisor - how important is it?	Argues that the relationship with supervisor is a key determinant of success	Argues that older people deal with poor supervision better than younger people	Suggests that poorer institutions have a 'younger' supervisor profile

Dr Inger Mewburn. TW blackline masters.

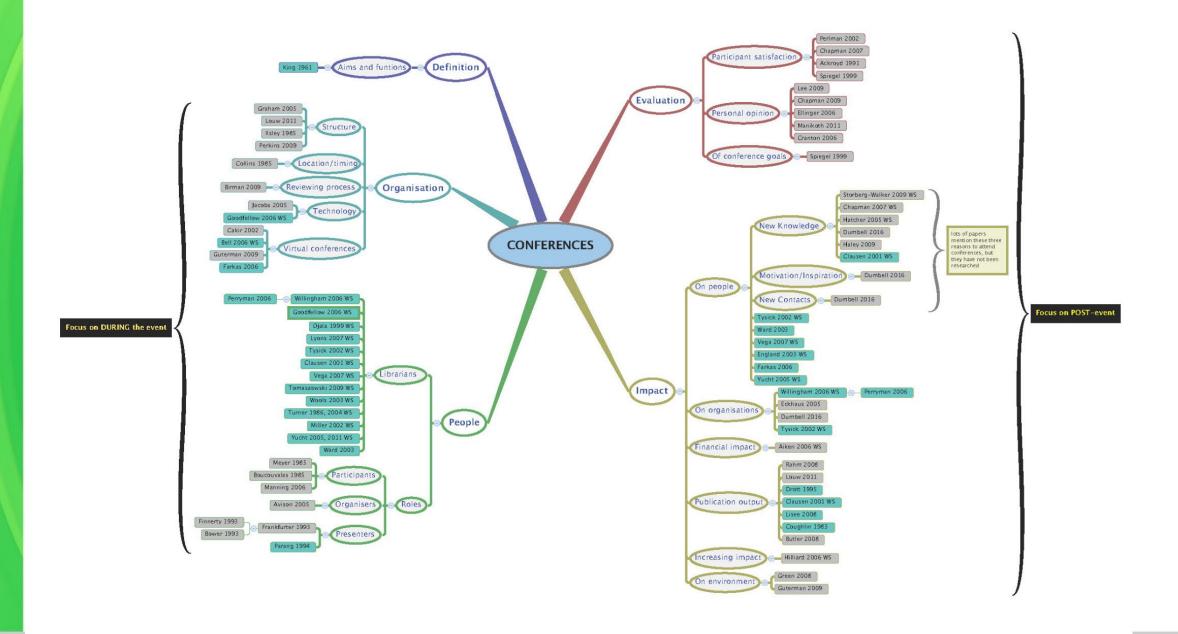
https://sites.google.com/site/twblacklinemasters/using-a-matrix-to-organise-your-notes-for-faster-writing

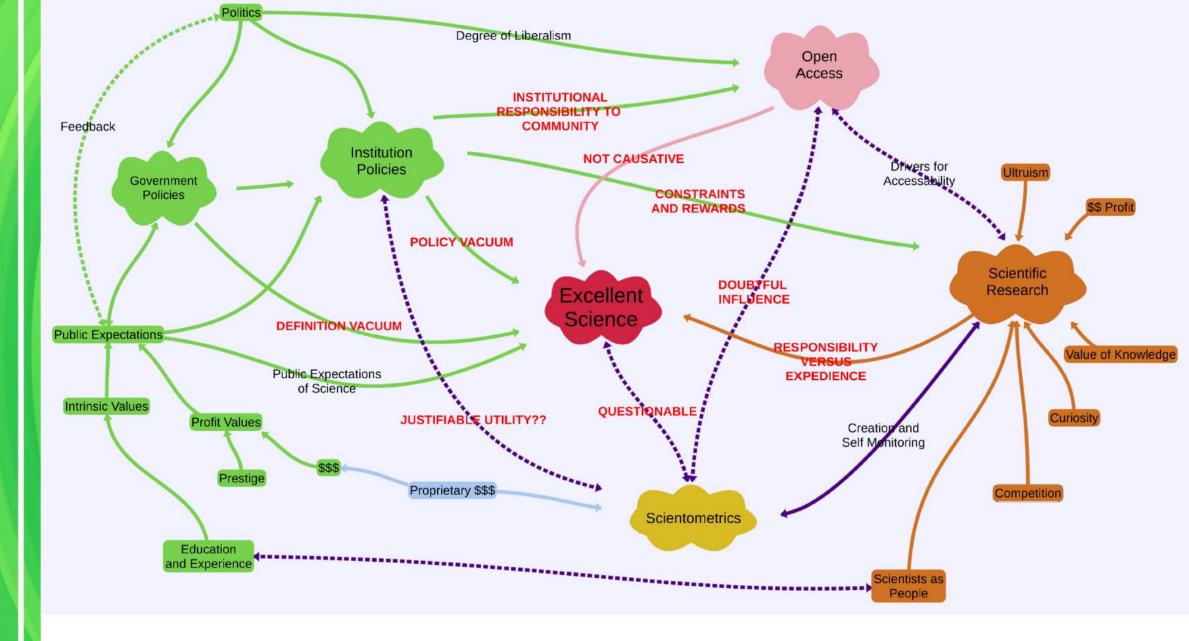


Hayley Moore, Research Assistant, Future of Work Institute, Faculty of Business and Law)

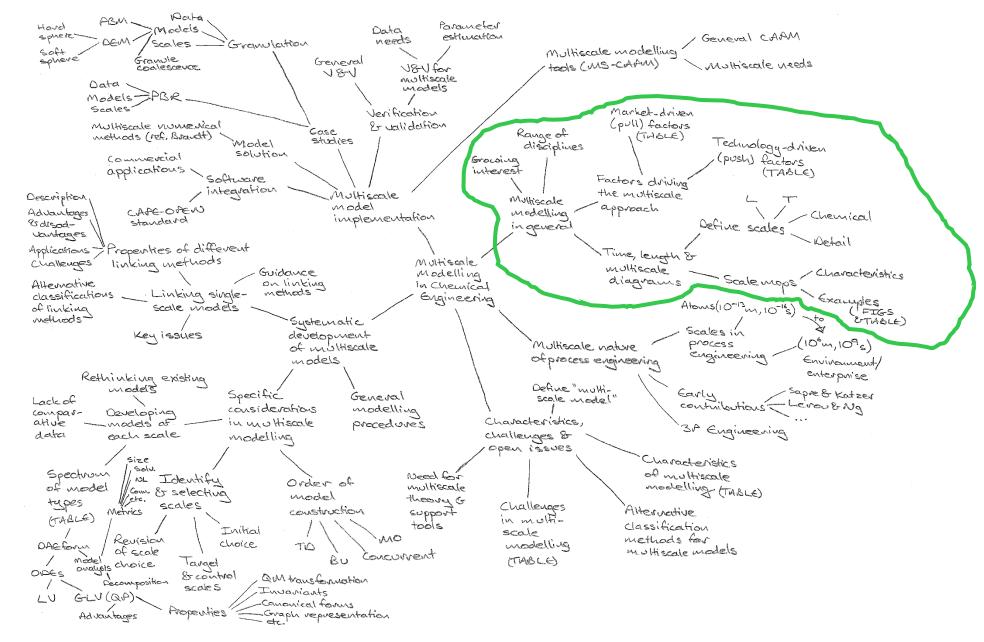
Literature Review - Writing

- Use mindmap or other method to outline your chapter
- Plan your headings/sections/paragraphs/signposts
- Keep your audience in mind





Rob Hunt. PhD Candidate | MSc(Astro) | GDipEd(Sc) | GCert(SpSt) | BAppSc(Bio)



Dr Gordon Ingram, Senior Lecturer, WASM: Minerals, Energy and Chemical Engineering

Using written sources in your research story

- Direct quotation used very little
- Summarising effective analysis should result in summary
- Paraphrasing vital for developing your own scholarly voice (= your own clarification or translation of the passage)
- Synthesising crucial for making the connections between voices/views/approaches/methods/findings

Your scholarly voice

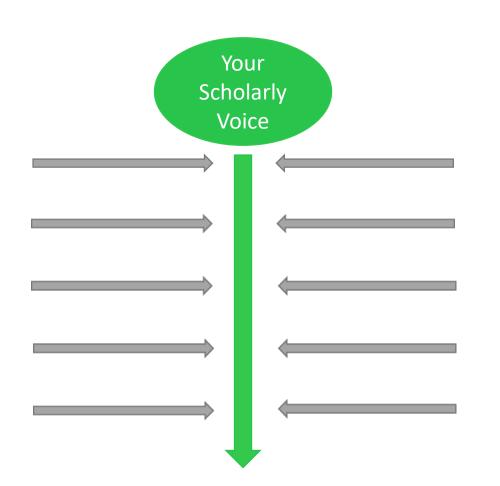


supporting

contradicting

contrasting

complicating



OTHER VOICES

supporting

contradicting

contrasting

complicating

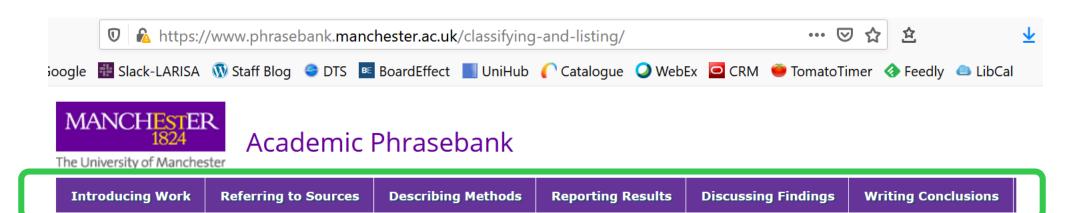
Your scholarly voice

• You can't expect to be a good writer, unless you are a reader (McDonough, 2017)

Sciences: ideas more important than authors, research presented as fact



HASS: authors more important than ideas, you need to work out where you are in relation to what they claim the *truth* to be (Mewburn, Firth & Lehmann, 2019)



HOME »

Classifying and Listing

GENERAL LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS When we classify things, we group and name them on the basis of something that they have in **Being Cautious** common. By doing this we can understand certain qualities and features which they share as a class. Classifying is also a way of understanding differences between things. In writing, **Being Critical** classifying is often used as a way of introducing a reader to a new topic. Along with writing Classifying and Listing definitions, the function of classification may be used in the early part of an essay, or longer piece of writing. We list things when we want to treat and present a series of items or different **Compare and Contrast** pieces of information systematically. The order of a list may indicate rank importance. **Defining Terms Describing Trends Describing Quantities** Classifying a topic **Explaining Causality Giving Examples** Describing a specific system of classification **Signalling Transition** Writing about the Past

https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk

Which tense to use in the literature review?

- Past tense can be the primary verb tense in the literature review section described, found
- Emphasise a difference in timing with Past Perfect tense had described, had found
- Use Present Perfect tense when timing is uncertain have been testing

It is also OK to use present tense

Snyder's argument draws upon...

Maeda provides a fascinating insight into...

Saaba argues, identifies, elaborates...

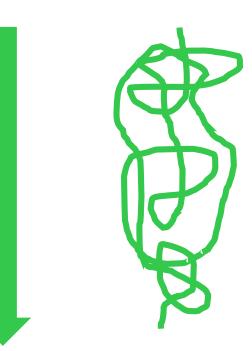
... because the literature is still existent and in the public domain.

(Johnson, 2004)

Tips for literature review

- ✓ Search find the frame
- ✓ Select stay within the frame
- ✓ Decide on process
- ✓ Read take notes.
- ✓ Connect what you read.
- ✓ Find your scholarly voice.
- ✓ Be ready to get lost ②
- ✓ Ask for help

(Adapted from Brabazon, 2017)



Questions

GRASP webpage

https://libguides.library.curtin.edu.au/grasp

Help

<u>LibraryResearchSupport@curtin.edu.au</u>

Feedback (Stop – Start – Continue)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1t7roPlnys2xK 0zY69ivY9s09ZNs2iY byLVdCSKD7M/edit?usp=sharing

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