

So we are here to do an overview of literature review for graduate students. So the outline for the workshop will be defining literature review-what is a literature review, what is not a literature review. And that, and then we'll move on to how you do searching for that searching for the literature review. Um, citations and things all kind of around the citations. Writing the review we will touch on but we will not be doing a whole lot of talking about the writing. I can put people in touch with the resources for that I know, one person mentioned scientific writing, Allison, so you know I do know some people who do that in the English department so I can hook you up to one of those resources, and that's one of the nice things about librarians you may not know how to do everything but we know where to send you so. Help in your discipline, that will be your liaison librarian and also I'll show you some ways to get that on the phone there are some extra resources that I have used to make this presentation as well as some that might be [audio cuts out]1:16-1:19

So what is a literature review. So a literature review is something where you're systematically looking at the literature that is out there on your topic, or on your research question. Um it's designed so that it's penalizing those um it's not doing anything like you wouldn't just a citation, or even a bibliography it's a little bit more than that. It represents the literature that provides background information on a topic and it shows the relationship between those topics between the writings and so it talks about it sort of as a larger piece. Um, what it is not is, it is not an annotated bibliography, so how many of you have done an annotated bibliography? Probably all of you, to some degree right? It depends on who is assigning the bibliography as to what they wanted you to do but most bibliographies are short summaries of an article or of a book or of a news source, and then they may go into some analytical information, some critical piece, and it may even be related to each other in that annotated bibliography-let's say have to do one with ten sources, on a question. There may be some this source would help me over the other source because of x, y, and z to write my paper and the critical analysis but it's not gonna go into the breadth that the literature review would, it's much shorter, and physically an annotated bibliography has about a paragraph depending on the information and also, on the other side, it's not a research paper. So the larger, looking at that topic, from one angle or one perspective. It's [audio cuts out] both sides, if you will, if there are sides I mean there usually are. So also just kind of like the folks that are in the agreement or disagreement uh you would be presenting both of those. And then an annotated bibliography or a research paper you may only need one side you may be looking primarily looking at [audio cuts out] and in your literature review [audio cuts out]. So let's define "the literature". So when somebody says do a literature review what is the literature? Well it is just really a scholarly, um, a collection of scholarly works so it typically contains articles, books, dissertations, are often in there, well, a lot of times dissertations and thesis like y'all will be doing, are things that are very specified and while they may not have done by a phd, yet, um, it's definitely sometimes the cutting edge. And the other nice things about dissertations is their bibliographies, or their references often have the most recent research, so they have done that literature review, they have looked at something so that's a good way to also see what else you might need for a literature review. And often a lot of conferences [audio cuts out] though a lot of times that could be a very current type of resource. So that's what 'the literature' is if you hear that. So what are the types of literature? They can be part of a larger work, so if you've read, you know scholarly articles, you've probably seen a literature review right in the article itself sometimes, sometimes right in the title. Um, because it is a literature review itself. But most scholarly articles are going to have some sort of look at the background the literature that it comes from. So it kind of depends on how comprehensive that is uh, and whether or not the actual paper is a literature review itself. So comprehensive would be a literature review paper. [audio cuts out] I was actually pretty lucky because it was early enough in the research of this particular topic that I could literally look at everything so new so I was able to do a literature review, compile those resources and kind of give that, and now it's been cited because it was like the very first one and lots have been done since then but it's kind

of that you know if you have that opportunity to do a literature review on something so new. That's probably not going to happen for most of you because a lot of times you'll get a topic that a lot of people have already done. And then sometimes you're given a, a certain scope, or time limit, and I would talk with your advisors or your mentors or whoever your instructors are um, about what the scope of your literature review needs because again typically it's not gonna be that you can look at everything there are very rare times [audio cuts out] so It would be good if you could try to figure out what you're going to try and research . So today what you're trying to do it can be overwhelming, um, you wouldn't really wouldn't be able to find something on a topic. We're gonna break down searching a little bit, we're gonna look at subject specific databases, like some ways of searching, and then we're gonna do something I like to call, citation chasing, has anybody ever heard of that? No ok good, cause I'll go over that a little. And one more,

(student) um, citation chasing is basically like you lose your citation and you've got to go dig it up again?

No, no this is more, looking at other people's citations and seeing, what are they using? What kinds of research are they using? But I'll talk about it more. What you just talked about, finding your citations, we'll talk about that as well because we wanna make sure that we are doing double, triple work. This pretty much happens a lot we go, wait, didn't I read this article before ? You know this person's written three articles and you've got all three but then you do it again and again and again. So some people use specific databases. If you can go to the libraries home page and I just want you to kinda do this for practice um, especially since we're all here for this workshop, so I have the library web page, which is library.uncw.edu on the home page of the webpage, and if you go to the drop down databases we're not gonna deal with that main search box at all. We hope that at least at first you go right to some of our subject databases. You can see we have a lot of types of databases here--that is a tiny, tiny portion of the databases that we have as a university. We have databases for biology, we have databases for all kinds of different backgrounds in business and english and other topics. So we have a lot of them for various subjects so you wanna start there when you're starting research, you definitely don't want to start with some kind of multilayered database unless you are using some limiter. So, have any of you used JSTOR for instance? OK or .sciencedirect, [inaudible] what databases have you used?

Student responds, [inaudible]

OK then perfect, so this is where you want to look for your topic that you would wanna go to visit and you would wanna go to biology, and you would wanna go to english, and she's gonna see my page which we just happen to have next on the screen just to kinda show you what a research guide looks like um typically they look like this, some of them are slightly different depending on the library or style. Um, if you go to your page you will have contact information for your contact librarian uh which is really great because that means if you started searching and then an hour later you're like 'oh, I don't know' and you feel like you're kind of lost don't go any further, check with your liaison librarian to see if we can help you guide it in a little bit so you can figure out where to go. It's gonna give you some recommended databases and some helpful other tips and places to go for your topic. So this is definitely where you wanna start you do not wanna start in like a proquest central or very large database--not that you won't find things there but it will be much more difficult to kind of narrow it down, like when I do one for library of science I make sure to look in the library journal and the library databases first and then I think oh, this is also cross disciplinary with something else, I may go to a psychology database if I'm missing anything important in my research because you really do wanna stick with your main um disciplines database, there's lots of them there's not just one or two if you see on your page, there should be at least 6-8 of them and that's still only a few of them. So that's where your liaison librarian comes into play to help and there's a way to find your librarian and we're going to do that now, so if you went to our homepage again there's a get help section

right under where the databases are and you can find your librarian by looking at the drop down also your librarian would have been on that [inaudible] so that probably would have taken care of most of you and [inaudible] Peter, for instance is our science librarian and he has been our librarian for a while he is very knowledgeable in web of science and he explain so he's really go to go if that's your topic he's great one on one and does a lot of one on one work. And marketing would be with, Beth Kaylor actually so and then of course [inaudible13:00] OK so searching once you do get to some of those subject specific databases the first thing you do is, what you probably should do is you should see if there are literature reviews on that topic 'why we invent the wheel' and you are going to be doing some of your own work anyway but you might as well see what's been written and if somebody wrote something 5 or 10 years ago a full peer review paper on your topic you've got a head start now of course you wanna check what's happened since then or if since it's debuted or you know if they did a good thorough literature review if it was published in you know, a scholarly peer review journal most likely it was a peer reviewed and that information will be really helpful. There also might be literature reviews within papers so that sort of smaller subset, where we're in the introduction or even in the article itself it'll say introduction and then it'll say literature report or literature review. So sometimes it might be that an analysis of literature review will be there or a review of literature or it will be a full blown paper of a literature review by a student [inaudible 14:27] So it's a very specific topic which we've searched for and, that connector called a bulleon ? operator which you don't need to know but it just helps and also the database know and you also wanna put peer review or literature review that is a very common phrase in research so don't forget to put it in quotes, don't forget that OK? That's something that a lot of people forget because a lot of people don't get to be searching for literature over here, you want to be looking. And then in some disciplines, I believe in science specifically like web of science or science direct and some other of out databases you can search for something called a review article and while that may get a little confusing with humanities because there's something probably some that are book reviews, that's not the same thing at all you wanna be careful but review articles typically do mean literature reviews so in the sciences in particular, I am not sure about business, but in a lot of the humanities the databases will not be that limiter but you can definitely ask and search for literature reviews down the line. Any questions so far? Anybody?

Tammy: Shayla is gonna have her masters in clinical research so she'll be working with John OK there we go. So, the citation chasing that I mentioned. If you keep seeing your source, over and over and over again, you make sure you get that one and read it because even if it S something that maybe was computed or if it's something, an article that people were railing against or if it's been found out to be retracted from literature you wanna make sure you know about that if you're writing a literature review on that topic. So if you see something over and over and over again even if it's an older book or it's an older research paper that could be a quintessential, seminal work that could be related to your topic. But that's one of the things I look for if I see it two times I even get a flag, and you know the third time there's a huge flag, gt this thing and one of the ways to get it is through interlibrary loan does anybody, has anybody used interlibrary loan yet? Oh, we're definitely going to show that to you so I didn't totally put that into the presentation but you wanna get an ILL account, interlibrary loan because that way if there is something, an older book that we just don't happen to have in our collection um, or an article that we don't have full text access too we wanna make sure that you can get that and that's your interlibrary loan service you can look at another library so that's something you wanted to know and I kind of call it citation chasing or footnote chasing because if you are looking at articles that are in your topic you always wanna look at the options just kind of glance over them, some things will be things that you wouldn't even mention in your own lit review but there's always going to be something that you will need to know about. So now that we're onto those citations you started looking, you started finding some things you are gonna need to keep this organized and that's gonna be a trick that was probably my downfall during all my degrees

all my schooling and I still have a hard time with it. Tammy is a Zotero whiz and this here is to her guide a research guide for Zotero and how to use that um, and she is also helpful if you get stuck [inaudible] endnote basic, Peter Fritzler is very good with that. Endnote basic is a part of web of science, or the companies are the same but there is a huge connection between that program and that database um, and both of them are free if you have to have. Zotero you can use without an account, you do want to