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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

A Literature Review Process:

Define, Search, Evaluate, Analysis, and Report

A Literature Review Process:

Define, Search, Evaluate, Analysis, and Report

Available online at: http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1367778

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
BSc (Mech. Eng., Tehran), MSc (Mech. Eng., Tehran), PhD (Tech. Mang., UM)
==========
Research Support Unit
Centre for Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Abstract

Preparation of a literature review can be divided into five general stages:

1. Define your topic
2. Search for materials
3. Evaluate what you have found
4. Analysis and interpretation
5. Reporting the review

This presentation provides tools and techniques for conducting an effective literature review.

Nader Ale Ebrahim

- Semināra
- Budapest Open Access Initiative

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What is a literature review

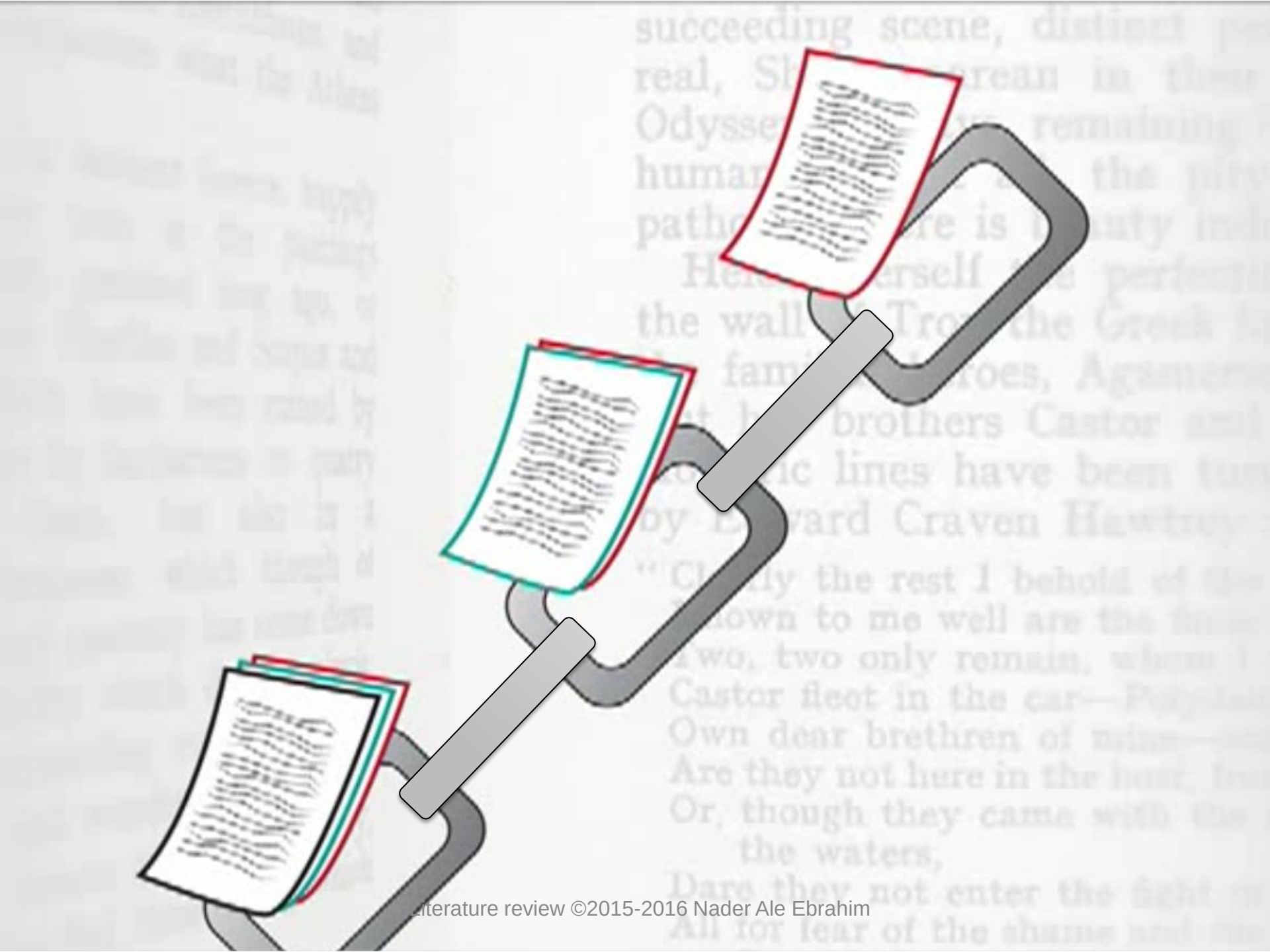
A literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes within a certain time period.

A literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information. It might give a **new interpretation of old material** or **combine new with old interpretations**. Or it might **trace the intellectual progression of the field**, including major debates. And depending on the situation, the literature review may **evaluate the sources and advise the reader** on the most pertinent or relevant

Source: http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/literature-reviews/

Reasons for reviewing the literature

- To conduct a ‘preliminary’ search of existing material;
- To organise valuable ideas and findings;
- To identify other research that may be in progress;
- To generate research ideas;
- To develop a critical perspective.



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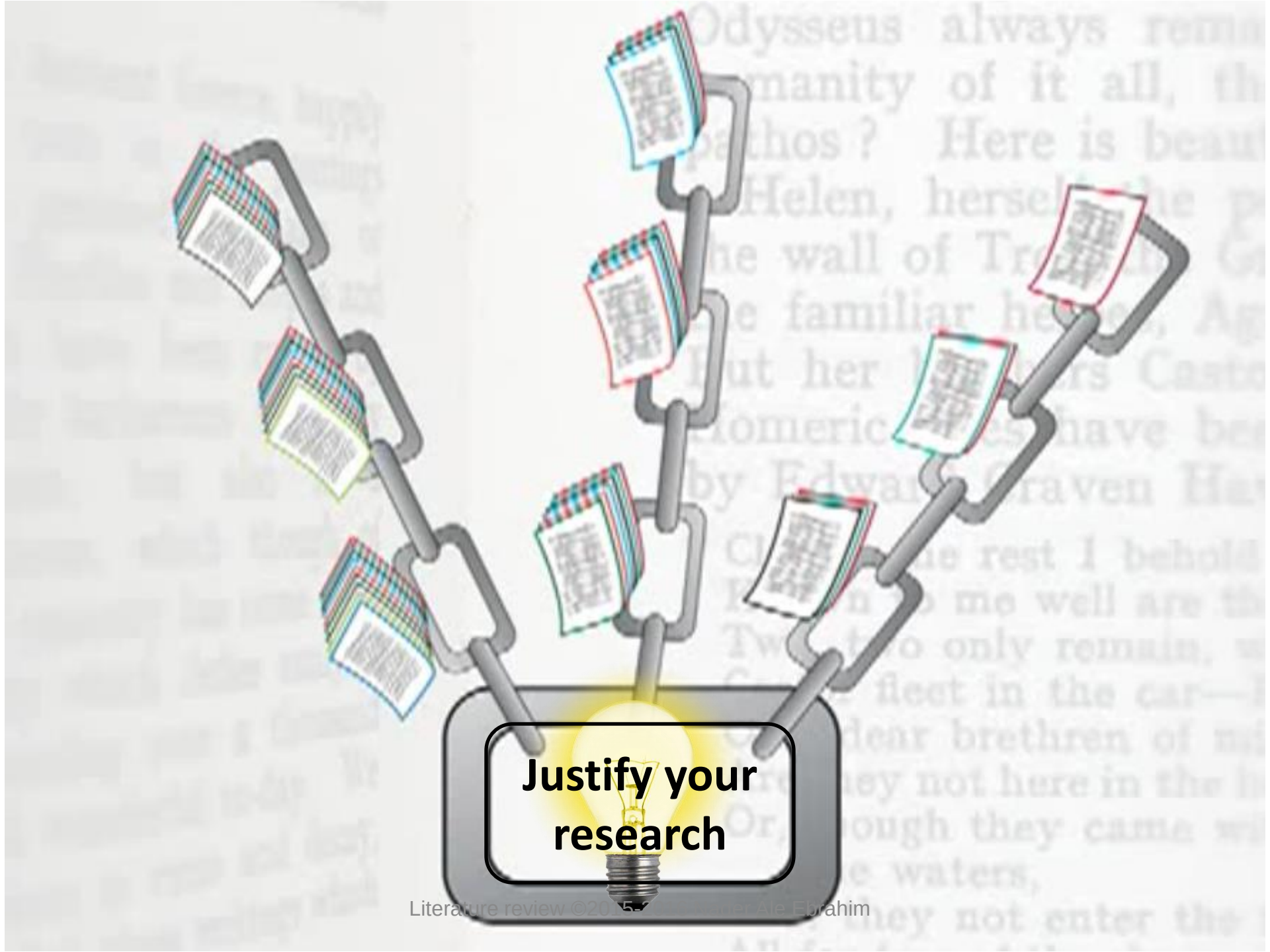

Justify your research

The literature review

In your literature review, you should:

- **clarify your understanding of the field**
- explain the rationale for your research
- place your research within a broader context
- **evaluate the results of previous research**
- **define key concepts and ideas**
- **identify research in related areas that are generalisable or transferable to your topic**
- **identify relevant methodological issues.**

UNE. 2009. The literature review [Online]. University of New England. Available: http://www.une.edu.au/library/eskillsplus/literature/litreview.php [Accessed 25 January 2010].

The literature review

A literature review ensures that you are at least familiar with the body of research in your field before starting your own investigations. Writing a literature review also provides practice in critical thinking. Once you have applied critical thinking skills to the findings of past researchers, you are in a better position to apply these same skills to your own work.

UNE. 2009. The literature review [Online]. University of New England. Available: http://www.une.edu.au/library/eskillsplus/literature/litreview.php [Accessed 25 January 2010].

Critical reading -1

Critical reading is the process of reading that goes beyond just understanding a text. Critical reading involves:

- Carefully considering and evaluating the reading
- Identifying the reading's strengths and implications
- Identifying the reading's weaknesses and flaws
- Looking at the 'big picture' and deciding how the reading fits into the greater academic context (the understandings presented in other books and articles on this topic)

Source: http://owll.massey.ac.nz/study-skills/critical-reading.php

Critical reading -2

Critical reading often involves asking questions about the reading. In particular, you are examining the strengths and weaknesses of the reading's argument. To do this, you need to consider:

- the reading's background
- its purpose and overall conclusion (claim)
- the evidence used in the reading
- the logical connections between the claim and the evidence
- the reading's balance
- its limitations
- how it relates to other sources and research
- if the reading is based on research, how this research was conducted

Source: http://owll.massey.ac.nz/study-skills/critical-reading.php

Questions to ask yourself

Why am I reading this? (helps to focus on your subject)

What is the author trying to do in writing this?

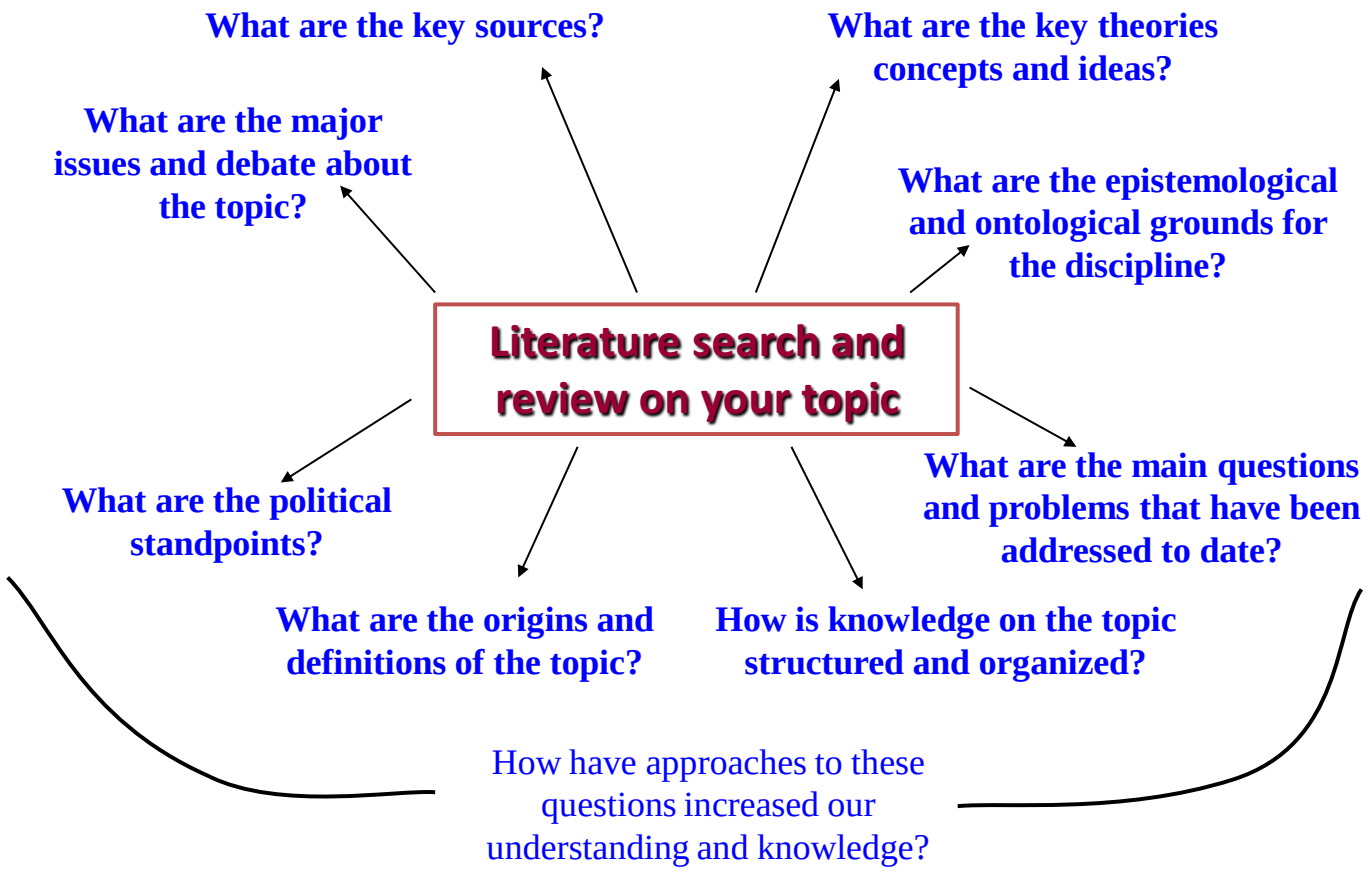
(helps deciding how valuable for your purpose)

How convincing is this?

What use can I make of this reading?

Adapted from Wallace and Wray (2006)

Some questions that the review of literature can answer



Source: http://www.languages.ait.ac.th/EL21LIT.HTML

Systematic Review 1/2

- A systematic literature review is a means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to a particular research question, or topic area, or phenomenon of interest. Individual studies contributing to a systematic review are called *primary studies; a systematic review is a form a secondary study.*

Systematic Review 2/2

- A **systematic review** is a literature review focused on a research question that tries to identify, appraise, select and synthesize all high quality research evidence relevant to that question.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic_review

- A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review

Reasons for Performing Systematic Reviews

- **To summarise** the existing evidence concerning a treatment or technology e.g. to summarise the empirical evidence of the benefits and limitations of a specific agile method.
- **To identify any gaps** in current research in order to suggest areas for further investigation.
- **To provide a framework/background** in order to appropriately position new research activities.

However, systematic reviews can also be undertaken to examine the extent to which empirical evidence supports/contradicts theoretical hypotheses, or even to assist the generation of new hypotheses

The Systematic Review Process

Source: Adapted from Systematic Review

Planning the review

1. Identification of the need for a review
2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during protocol is to formulate the research question.)

Conducting the review

1. Identification of research
2. Selection of primary studies
3. Study quality assessment
4. Data extraction & monitoring
5. Data synthesis.

Reporting the review

Reporting the review is a single stage phase.

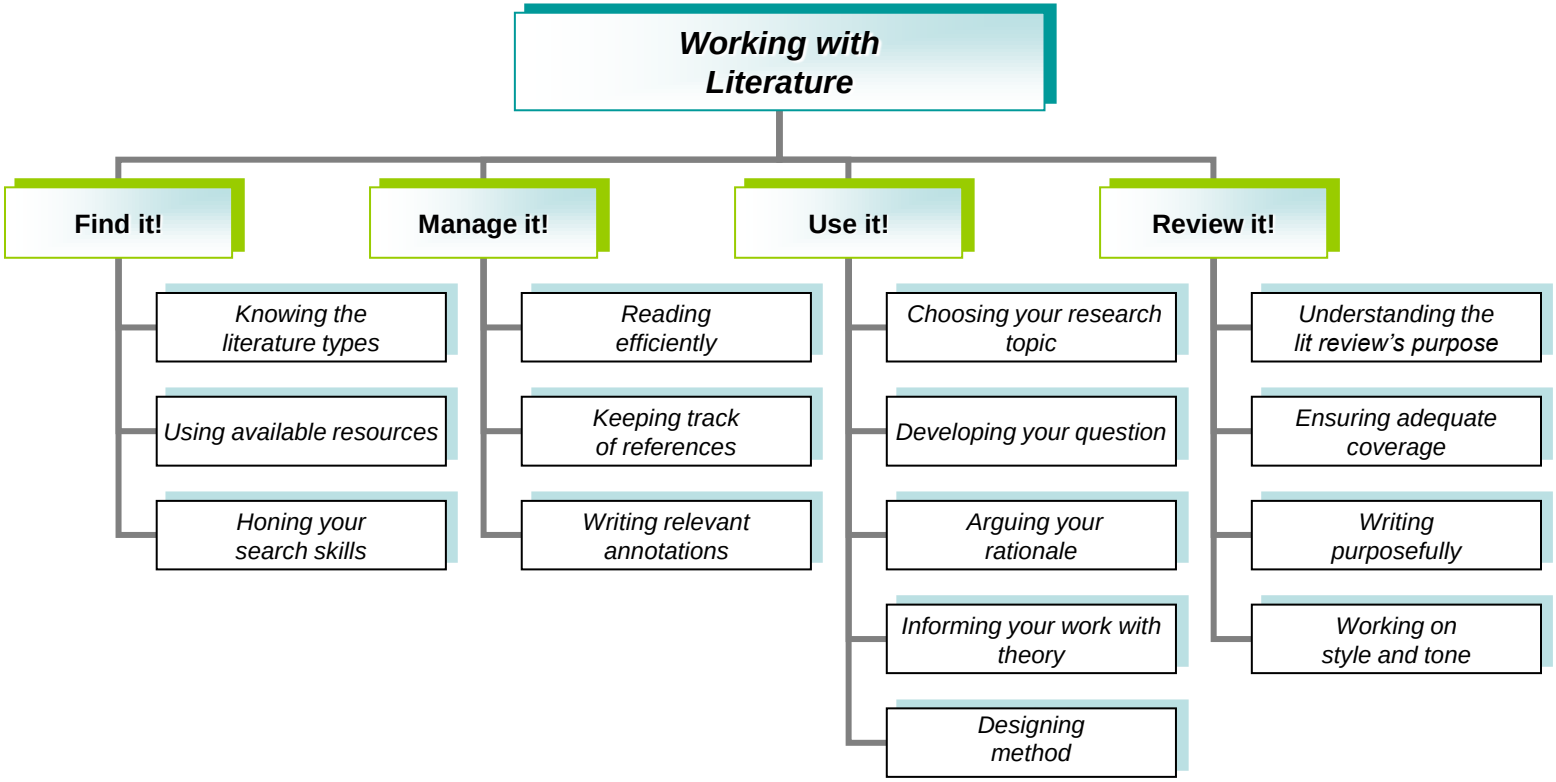
Checklist for reading a review paper

- What are the review's objectives?
- What sources were searched to identify primary studies? Were there any restrictions?
- What were the inclusion/exclusion criteria and how were they applied?
- What criteria were used to assess the quality of primary studies and how were they applied?
- How were the data extracted from the primary studies?
- How were the data synthesised? How were differences between studies investigated? How were the data combined? Was it reasonable to combine the studies? Do the conclusions flow from the evidence?

Checklist for reading a review paper-From a more general viewpoint

- Can you find an important question, which the review addressed?
- Was a thorough search done of the appropriate databases and were other potentially important sources explored?
- Was methodological quality assessed and the trials weighted accordingly?
- How sensitive are the results to the way that the review has been done?
- Have numerical results been interpreted with common sense and due regard to the broader aspects of the problem?

Working with literature



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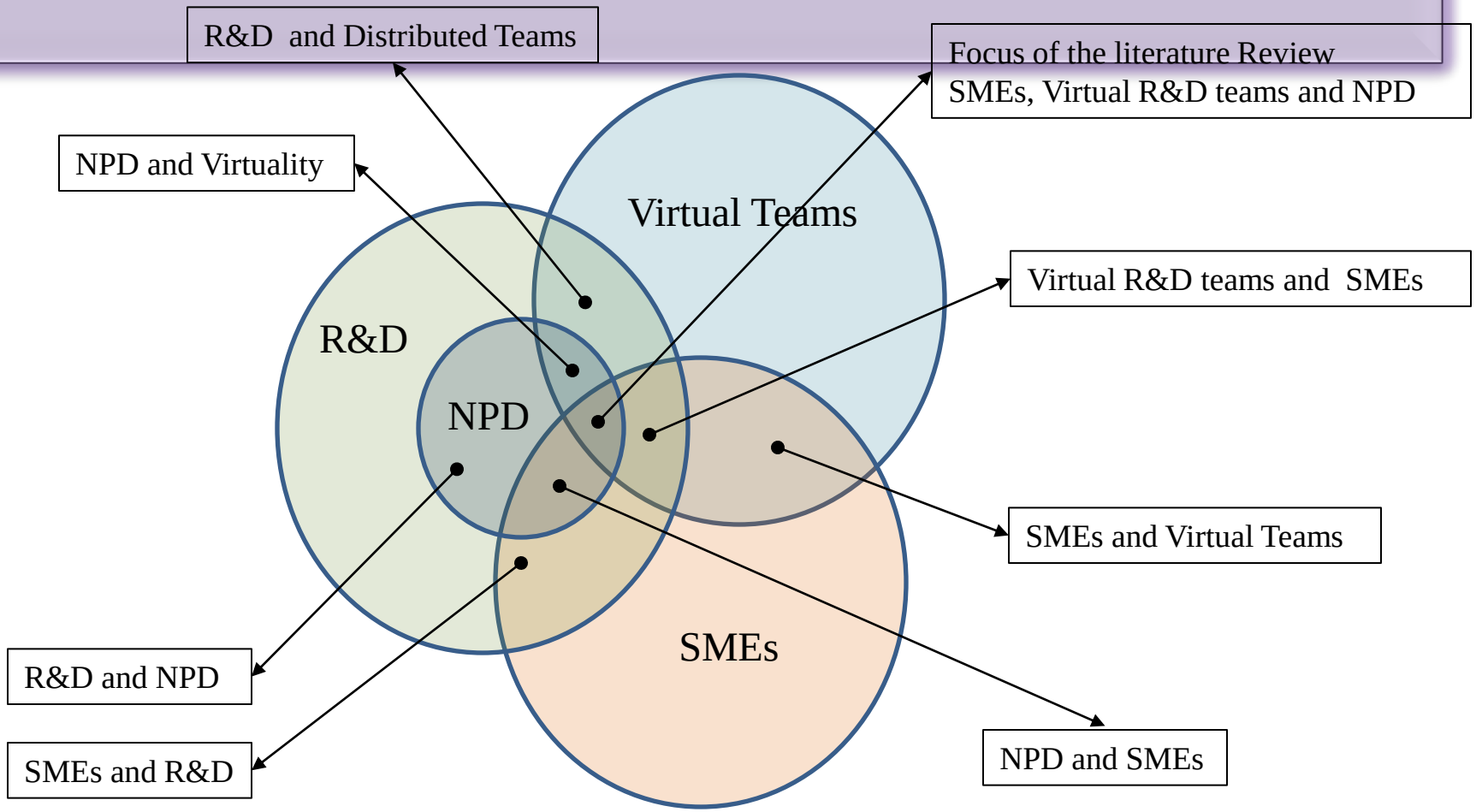
Narrow the area of research



Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review. [Review]. Scientific Research and Essay, 4(13), 1575–1590.

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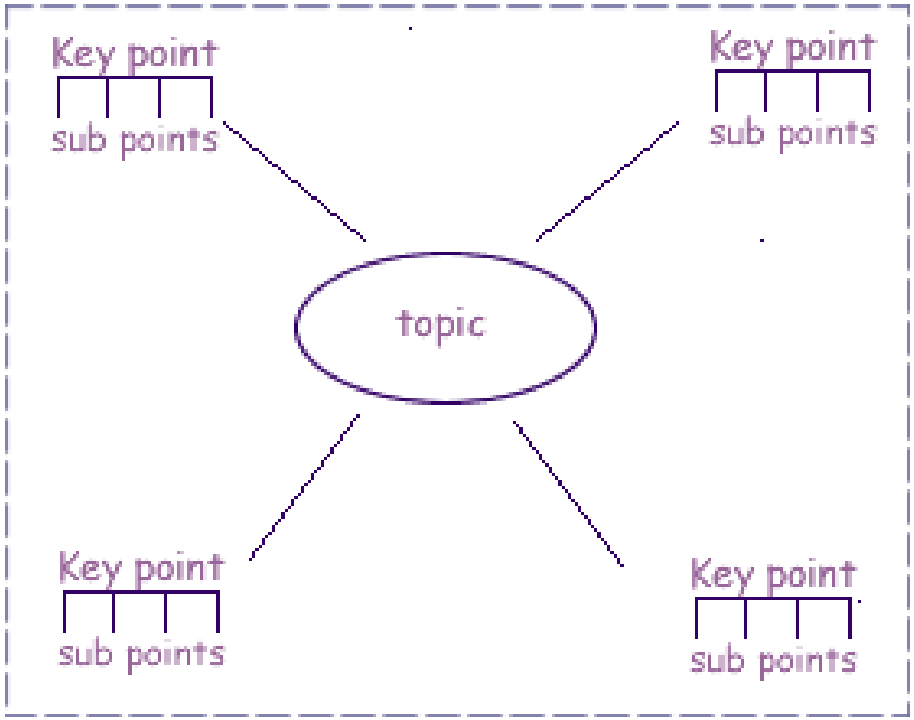
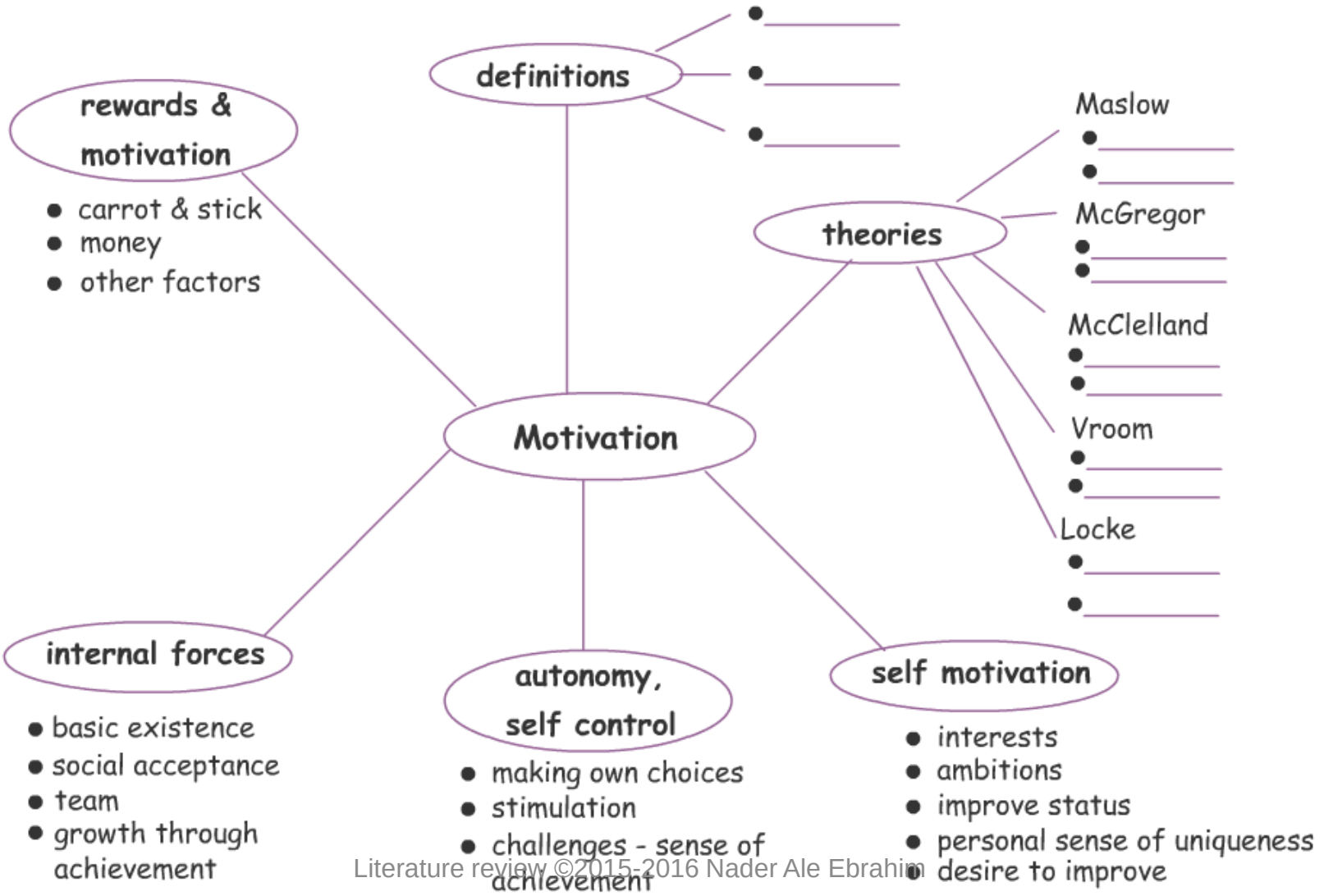
Structure & planning your writing - MindMaps

MindMaps are a visual map to link and organise key concepts of your research. They also show links and relationships between ideas. Sometimes it is a good idea to number key ideas in the order that you are going to place them in your literature review.

Example



Example of a MindMap



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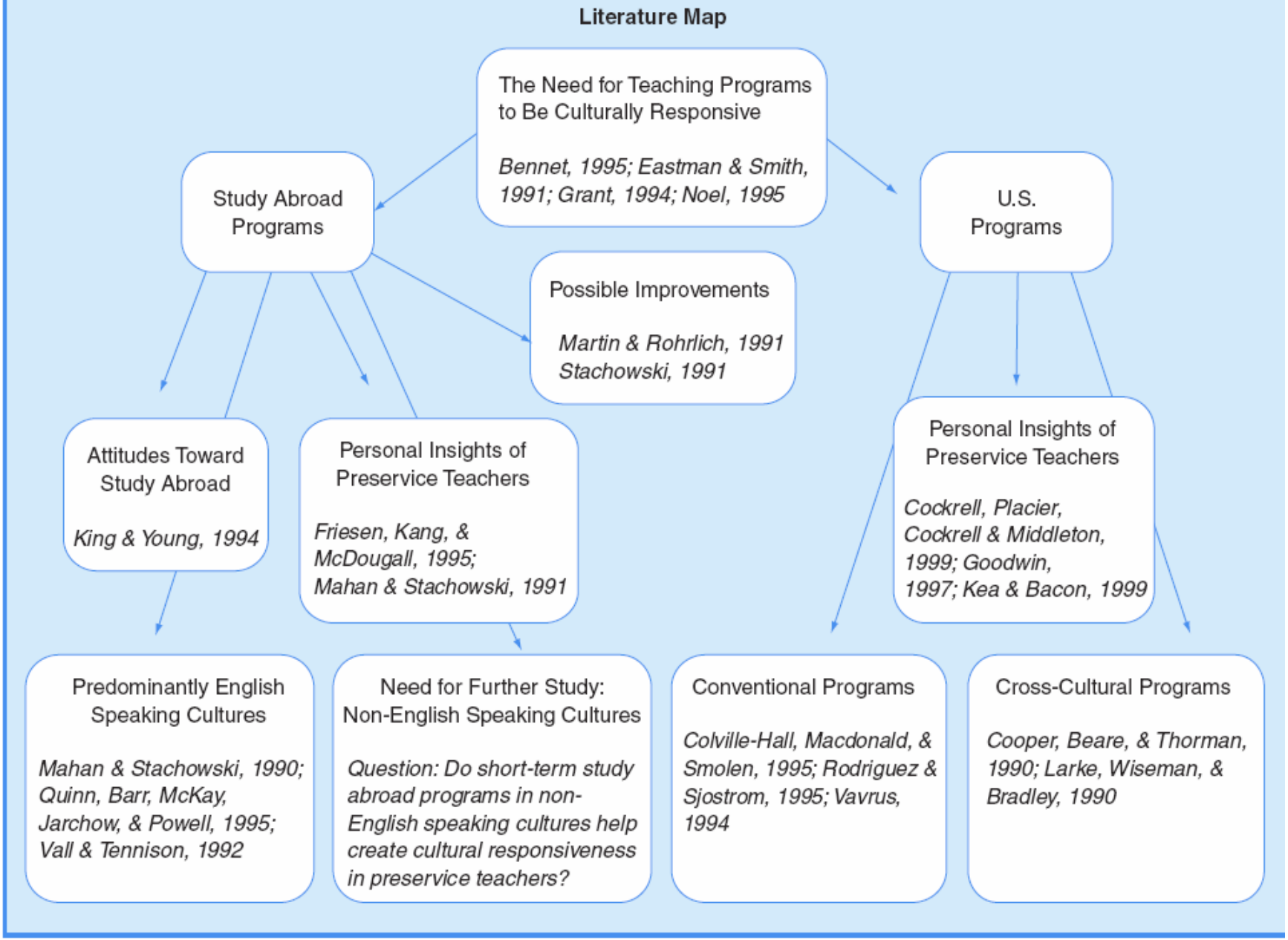
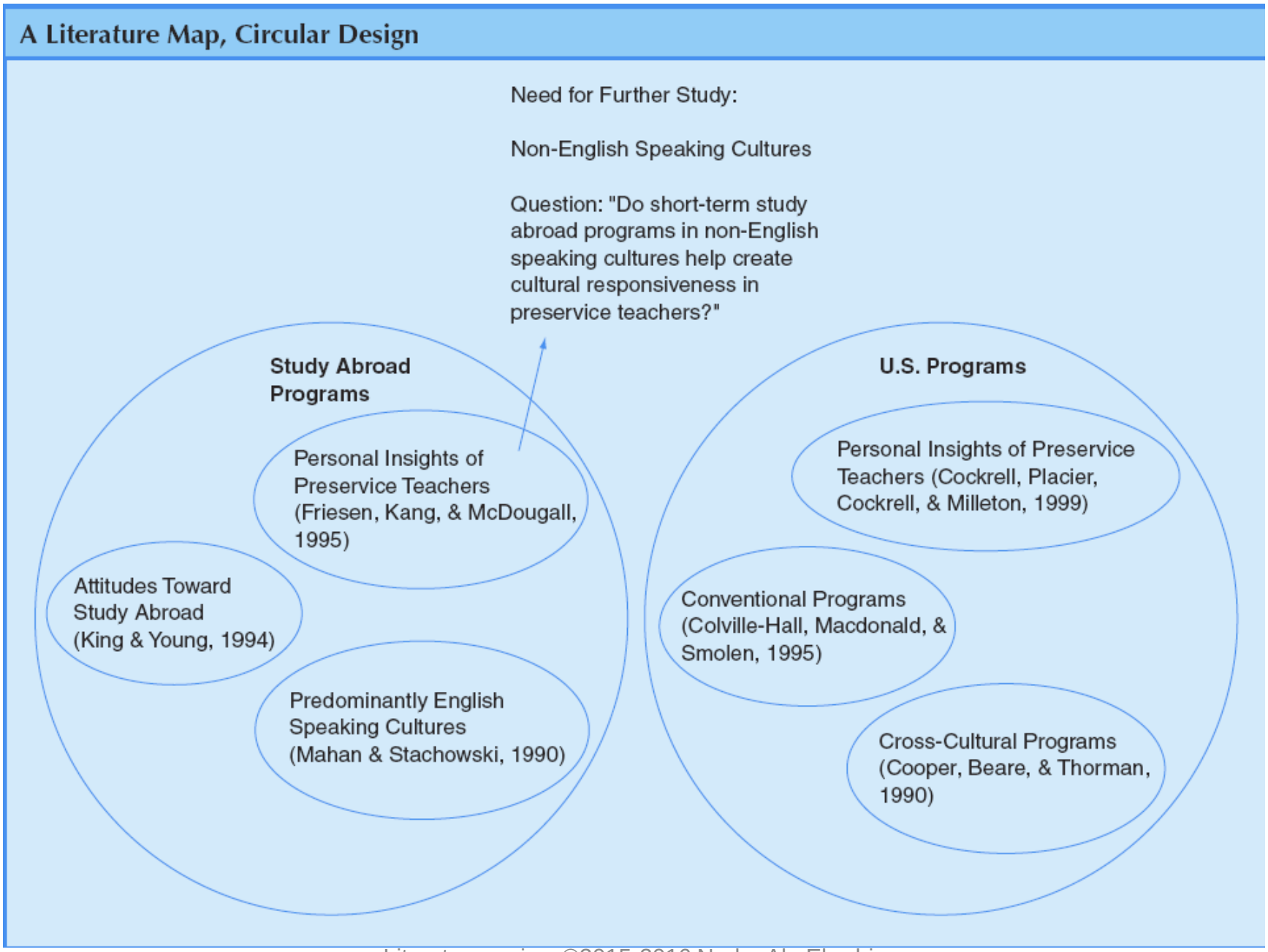
A Literature Map, Hierarchical Design



Literature review ©2015-2016 Nader Ale Ebrahim

Source: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*

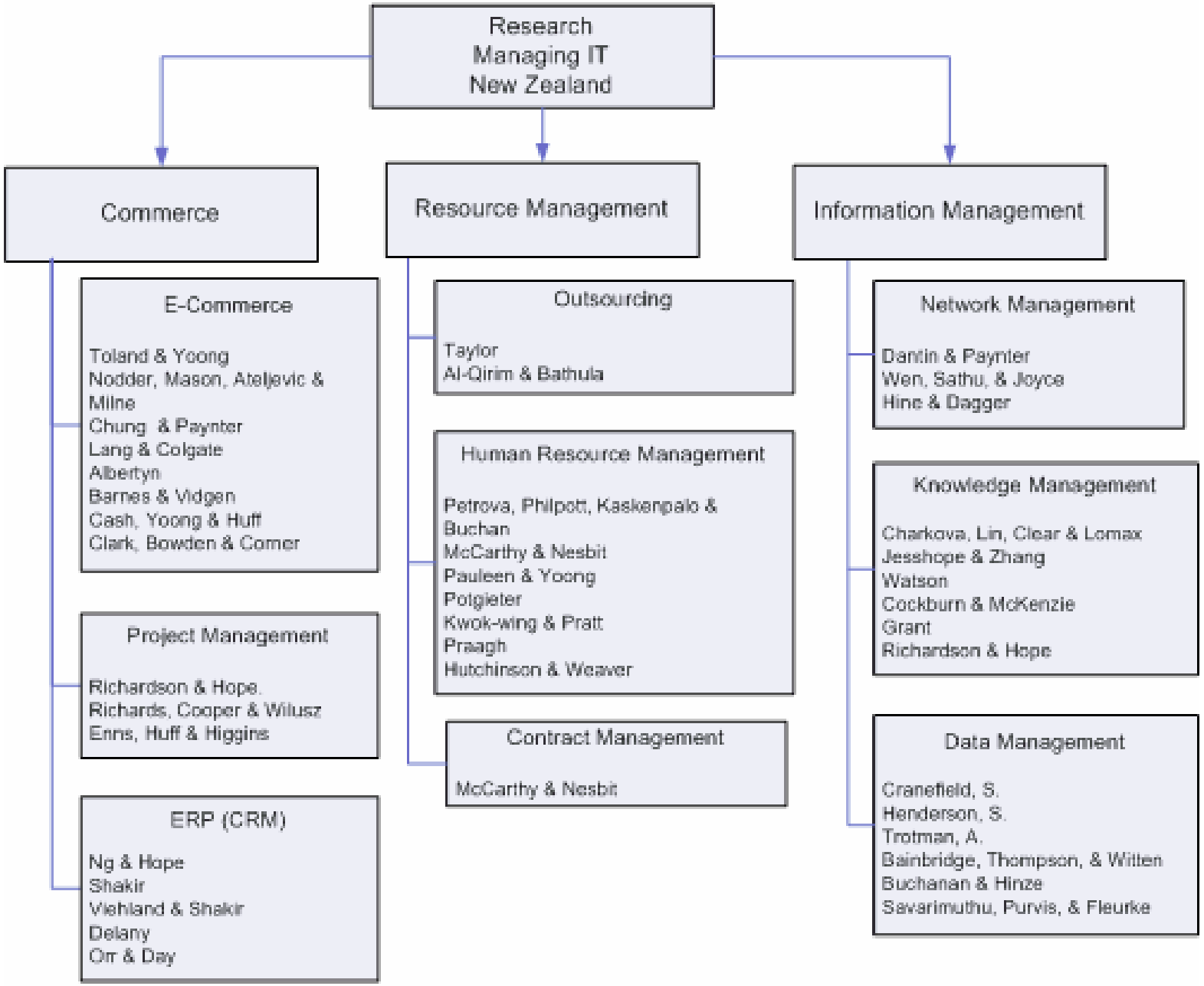
A Literature Map, Circular Design



Literature review ©2015-2016 Nader Ale Ebrahim

Source: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*

Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map



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Source: http://www.wordsinspace.net/course_material/MatternLiteratureReviewTips.pdf

Review biases

- Read outdated version of a paper/book
- Reading but not writing
- Read unlinked papers (detect as much of the relevant literature as possible)
- Read before planning (defining a review protocol that specifies the research question being addressed)
- Start reading with few resources
- Language bias
- Publication bias
- Read everything
- Not keeping bibliographical information

Identifying a Research Problem

Researchers begin a study by identifying a research problem that they need to address. They write about this "problem" in the opening passages of their study and, in effect, give you as a reader the rationale for why the study is important and why you need to read their study.

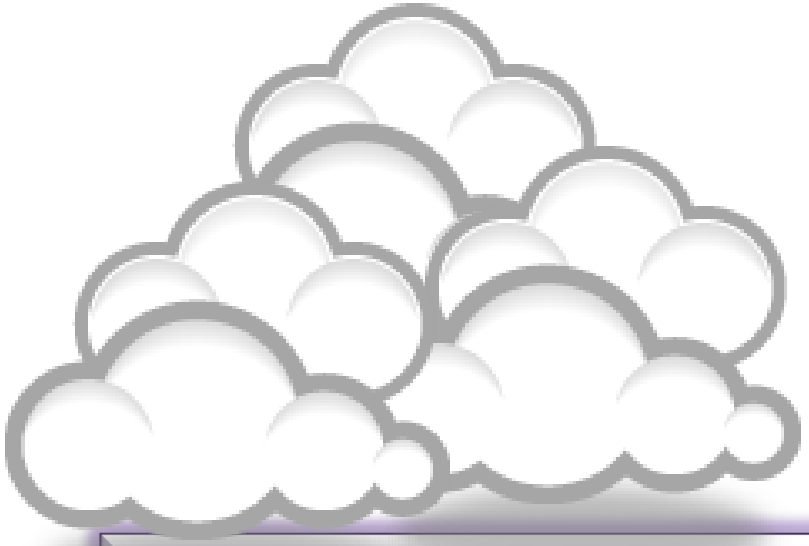
Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*

Reviewing the Literature

With so much information available, searching and locating good literature on your topic can be challenging. Five steps will provide a sense of how researchers proceed in reviewing the literature are:

1. ***Identify key terms to use in your search for literature.***
2. ***Locate literature about a topic by consulting several types of materials and databases,* including those available at an academic library and on the Internet.**
3. ***Critically evaluate and select the literature for your review.***
4. ***Organize the literature you have selected by abstracting or taking notes on the* literature and developing a visual diagram of it.**
5. ***Write a literature review that reports summaries of the literature for inclusion in your* research report.**

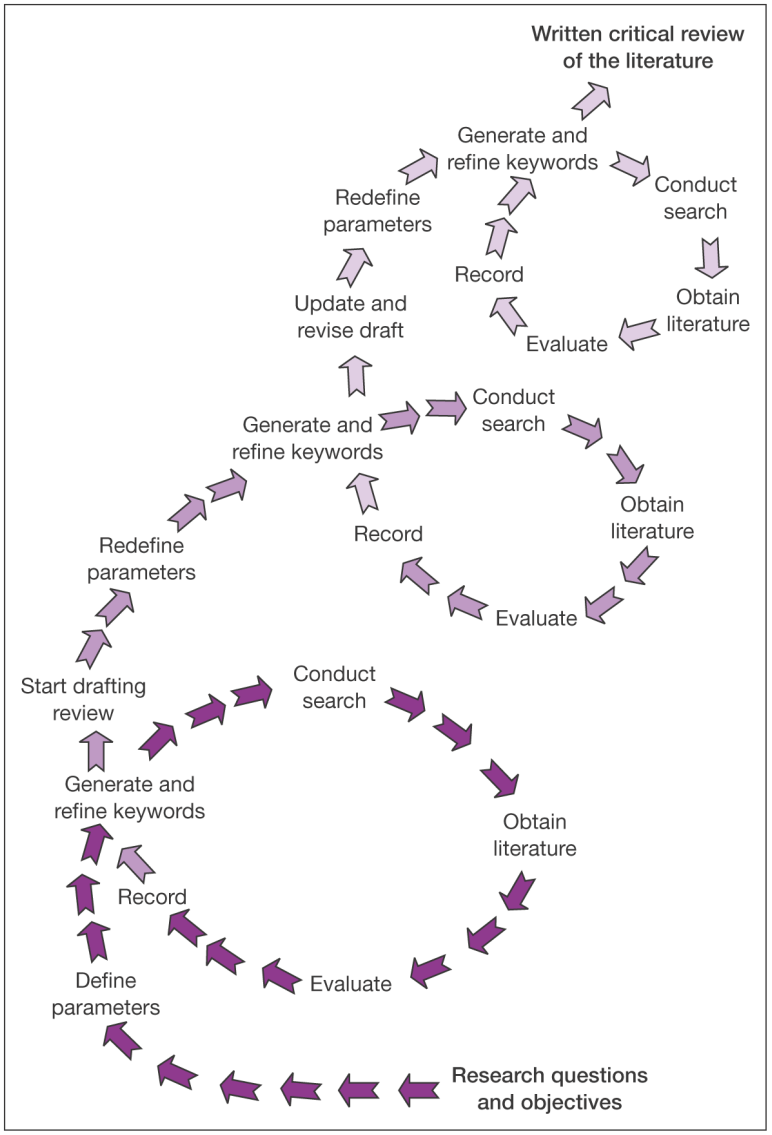
Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*



Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword

The Research Process

Source: https://speakerdeck.com/vforrestal/beyond-the-citation-introducing-students-to-scholarly-research-and-writing-through-strategic-collaboration



The literature review process

Source: © Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill and Martin Jenkins 2003
Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed.

Effective searching

- » Developing a search strategy
  - » Searching the library catalogue
  - » Finding journal articles and papers
  - » Searching the Internet
  - » Other sources

Source: http://learnline.cdu.edu.au/myresearch/plan/searchstrategy.html

Developing a search strategy

- » Defining the topic
  » Considering the scope of your topic
  » Identifying the main or important aspects
  » Compiling a list of keywords
  » Developing your search strategy
- It is important to develop a search strategy to, not only, find the information you need but to also clarify your topic.

How to Find and Develop a Viable Research Topic?

Step One: Identify a Topic.

Step Two: Test Your Topic.

Test the main concepts or keywords in your topic **by looking them up** in the appropriate background sources or **by using them as search terms.**

If you are finding too much information and too many sources, narrow your topic by using the **and** operator

Finding too little information may indicate that you need to broaden your topic.

Improving Readership of Your Articles

Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.

- Abstracts should include **keywords** that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.

- The **first sentence of the abstract** is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

Research Tools Mind Map

Narrow/ Broaden of searching

- Virtual AND (Team* OR group OR “Virtual R&D Teams”) NOT (Management OR Manager)
- The toolset?
  1. “phrase searching”
  2. truncat*
  3. OR, AND, NOT
  4. (brackets OR parentheses)
  5. Limit your search e.g. language, date range, type of publication etc.
  6. Think of alternative spellings

Truncation

Symbol	Retrieves
*	Zero or more characters 'carbon' *carbon, hydrocarbon, polycarbonate*
$	Zero or one character colo$r *color, colour*
?	One character only en?oblast *entoblast, endoblast*

Key Words Selection

Results: 26
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
You searched for:
TITLE: ("Envelope Design")
Timespan: All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

Results: 477
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
You searched for:
TITLE: (("efficiency envelope*") OR (envelope NEAR/5 building) OR (envelope NEAR/5 energy) OR ("envelope* energy* saving*") OR ("Envelope* System*") OR ("thermal* envelope*") OR ("Envelope* Design*"))
Timespan: All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

Keywords Plus

- KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references.

Source: http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOK46/help/WOS/h_fullrec.html

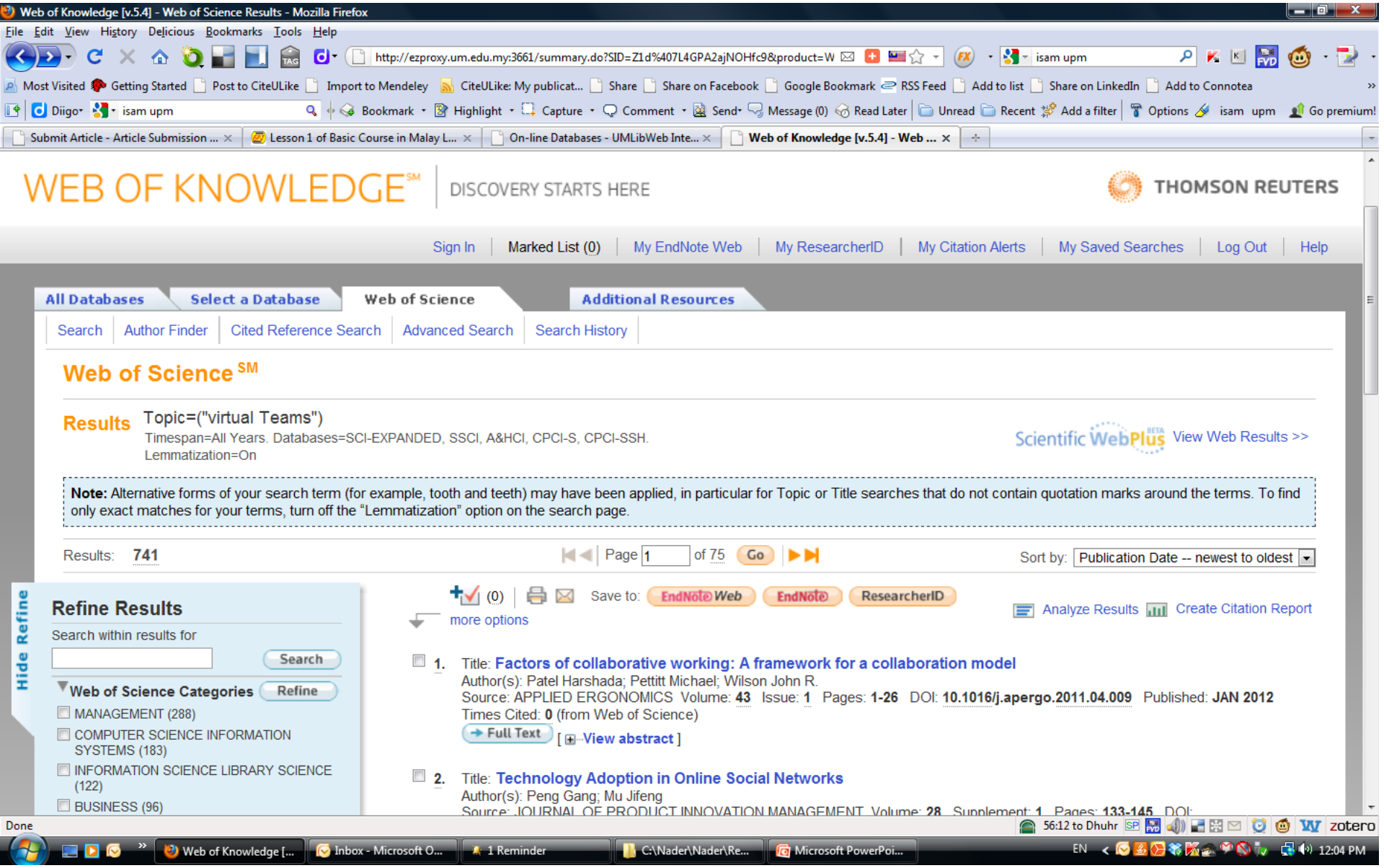
Keywords and Keywords Plus®

Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the database) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. **KeyWords Plus** are words or phrases that frequently appear in the titles of an article's references, but do not necessarily appear in the title of the article itself. KeyWords Plus may be present for articles that have no author keywords, or may include important terms not listed among the title, abstract, or author keywords.

Source: http://wos.isitrial.com/help/helpdefs.html

KeyWords Plus- Example

- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
- Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING



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Web of Science SM

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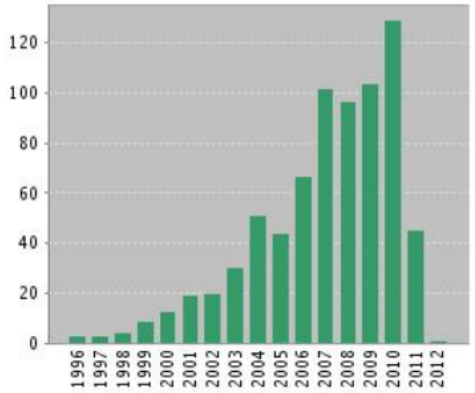
Citation Report

Topic=("virtual Teams")

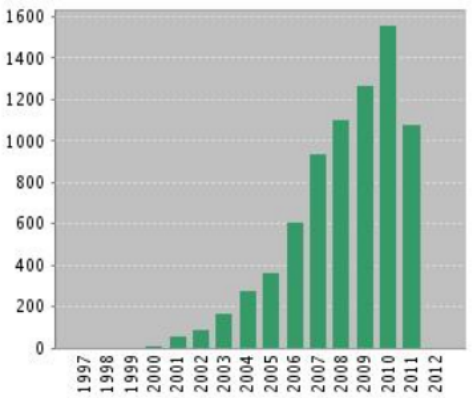
Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

This report reflects citations to source items indexed within Web of Science. Perform a Cited Reference Search to include citations to items not indexed within Web of Science.

Published Items in Each Year



Citations in Each Year



Results found:	741
Sum of the Times Cited [?] :	7561
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?] :	4771
Citing Articles[?] :	3928
View Citing Articles	
View without self-citations	
Average Citations per Item [?] :	10.20
h-index [?] :	42

Results: 741 | Page 1 of 75 Go | Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average

Done

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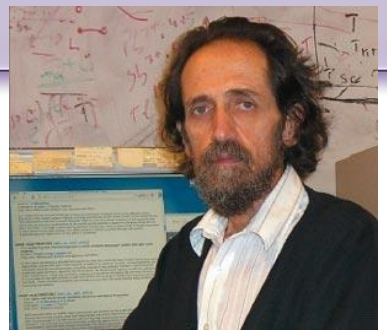
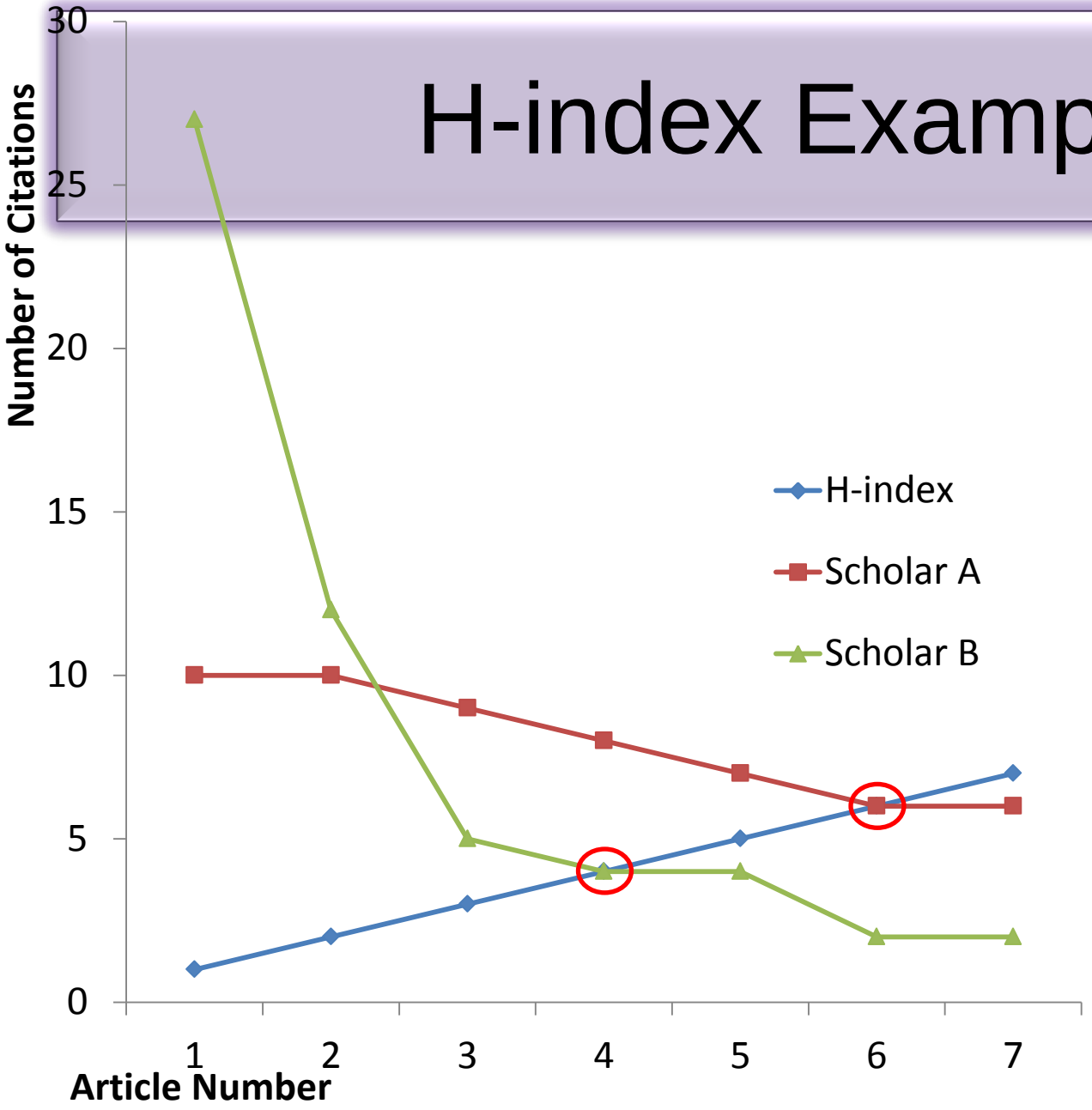
H-index Example



Jorge E. Hirsch



Scholar A	Scholar B
10	27
10	12
9	5
8	4
7	4
6	2
6	2
56 citations	56 citations
6 h-index	4 h-index

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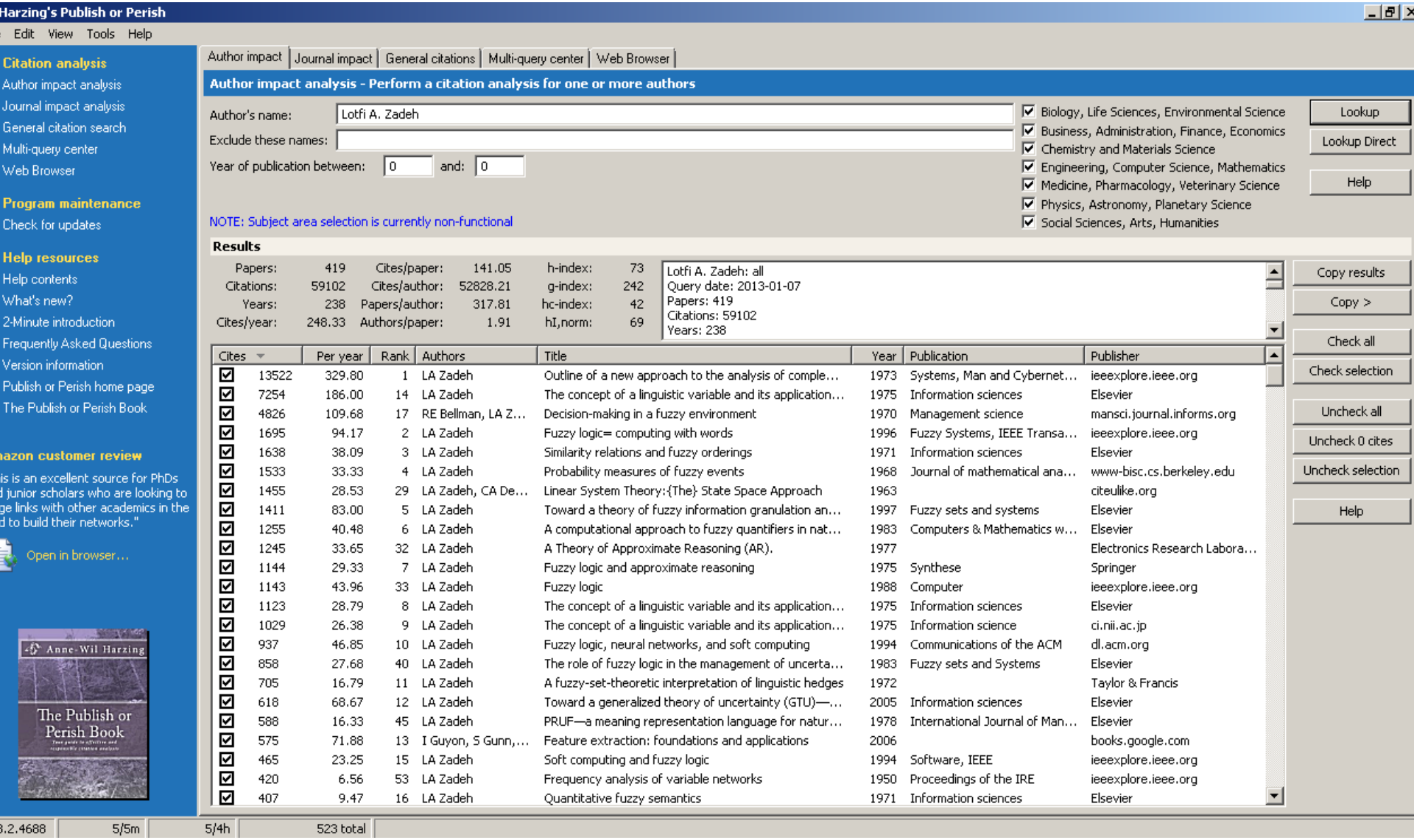
Source: http://www.slideshare.net/librarian68/overview-of-citation-metrics

Publish or Perish

Publish or Perish is a free program that retrieves citations from Google Scholar and allows users to calculate:

- Total number of papers
- Total number of citations
- Average number of citations per paper
- Average number of citations per author
- Average number of papers per author
- Average number of citations per year
- Hirsch's h-index and related parameters
- The contemporary h-index
- The age-weighted citation rate
- Two variations of individual h-indices
- An analysis of the number of authors per paper

Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2079929



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Harzing's Publish or Perish

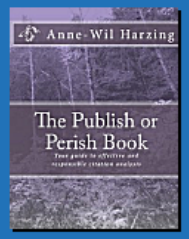
File Edit View Tools Help

- Citation analysis
  - Author impact analysis
  - Journal impact analysis
  - General citation search
  - Multi-query center
  - Web Browser
- Program maintenance
  - Check for updates
- Help resources
  - Help contents
  - What's new?
  - 2-Minute introduction
  - Frequently Asked Questions
  - Version information
  - Publish or Perish home page
  - The Publish or Perish Book

The Publish or Perish Book

Want to know more about citation analysis across disciplines? The Publish or Perish book reviews the evidence.

More about this book...



Author impact | Journal impact | General citations | Multi-query center | Web Browser

General citation search - Perform a general citation search

Author(s):
Publication:
All of the words:
Any of the words:
None of the words:
The phrase: analysis of complex systems and decision processes
Year of publication between: 0 and: 0

- [x] Biology, Life Sciences, Environmental Science
- [x] Business, Administration, Finance, Economics
- [x] Chemistry and Materials Science
- [x] Engineering, Computer Science, Mathematics
- [x] Medicine, Pharmacology, Veterinary Science
- [x] Physics, Astronomy, Planetary Science
- [x] Social Sciences, Arts, Humanities

NOTE: Subject area selection is currently non-functional

- [ ] Title words only

Lookup | Lookup Direct | Help

Results

Papers:	1000	Cites/paper:	151.56	h-index:	130
Citations:	151557	Cites/author:	122177.09	g-index:	370
Years:	42	Papers/author:	562.97	hc-index:	56
Cites/year:	3608.50	Authors/paper:	2.24	hI,norm:	97

analysis of complex systems and decision processes: all
Query date: 2013-01-07
Papers: 1000
Citations: 151557
Years: 42

Copy results | Copy > | Check all | Check selection | Uncheck all | Uncheck 0 cites | Uncheck selection | Help

Cites	Per year	Rank	Authors	Title	Year	Publication	Publisher
39481	4386.78	4	L Zadeh	From Computing with Numbers to Computing with Words—from Man...	2005	Logic, Thought and Action	Springer
13522	329.80	1	LA Zadeh	Outline of a new approach to the analysis of complex systems and ...	1973	Systems, Man and Cybernet...	ieeexplore.ieee.
7254	186.00	8	LA Zadeh	The concept of a linguistic variable and its application to approximat...	1975	Information sciences	Elsevier
6829	325.19	127	JSR Jang	ANFIS: Adaptive-network-based fuzzy inference system	1993	Systems, Man and Cybernet...	ieeexplore.ieee.
6178	181.71	111	D DuBois, HM Prade	Fuzzy sets and systems: theory and applications	1980		books.google.cc
3520	90.26	12	EH Mamdani, S Assil...	An experiment in linguistic synthesis with a fuzzy logic controller	1975	International journal of man...	Elsevier
3162	632.40	811	TJ Ross	Fuzzy logic with engineering applications	2009		books.google.cc
2838	70.95	9	EH Mamdani	Application of fuzzy algorithms for control of simple dynamic plant	1974	... Engineers, Proceedings o...	ieeexplore.ieee.
1695	94.17	271	LA Zadeh	Fuzzy logic= computing with words	1996	Fuzzy Systems, IEEE Transa...	ieeexplore.ieee.
1535	80.79	345	JSR Jang, CT Sun	Neuro-fuzzy modeling and control	1995	Proceedings of the IEEE	ieeexplore.ieee.
1143	43.96	166	LA Zadeh	Fuzzy logic	1988	Computer	ieeexplore.ieee.
891	38.74	424	S Keshav	A control-theoretic approach to flow control	1991		dl.acm.org
858	27.68	30	LA Zadeh	The role of fuzzy logic in the management of uncertainty in expert s...	1983	Fuzzy sets and Systems	Elsevier
820	23.43	58	TJ Procyk, EH Mam...	A linguistic self-organizing process controller	1979	Automatica	Elsevier
774	48.38	132	S Loncaric	A survey of shape analysis techniques	1998	Pattern recognition	Elsevier
767	36.52	14	JSR Jang, CT Sun	Functional equivalence between radial basis function networks and ...	1993	Neural Networks, IEEE Tran...	ieeexplore.ieee.
762	26.28	26	M Sugeno	An introductory survey of fuzzy control	1985	Information sciences	Elsevier
639	16.82	7	HJ Zimmermann	Description and optimization of fuzzy systems	1976		Taylor & Francis
618	68.67	84	LA Zadeh	Toward a generalized theory of uncertainty (GTU)—an outline	2005	Information sciences	Elsevier

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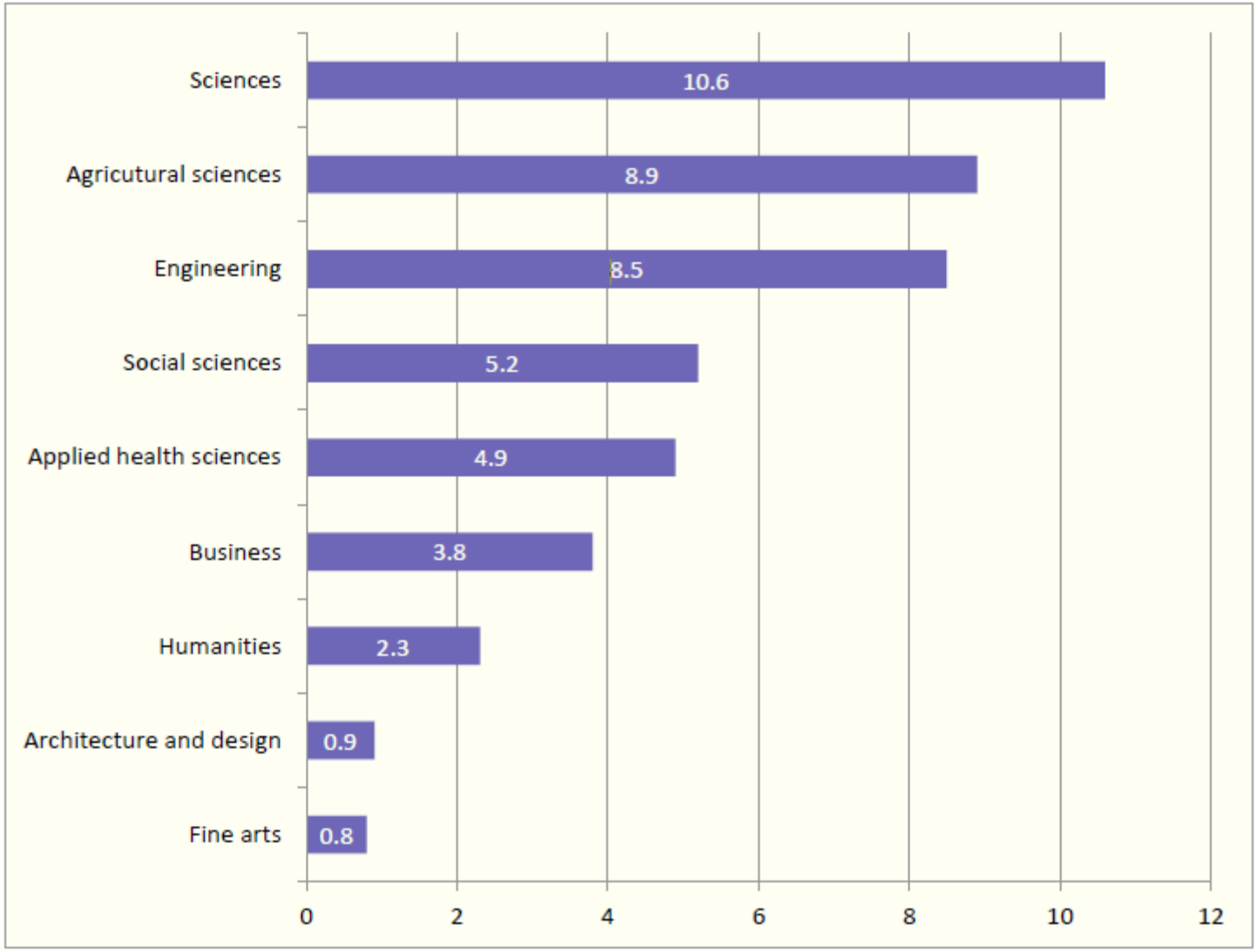
Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study



Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures

Paper/journal quality

- Another guide to paper/journal quality is the general reputation of the association, society, or organization publishing the journal.
- Leading professional associations such as American Psychological Association (APA) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) publish a range of journals that are highly regarded.

What are journal impact factors?

Impact factors are a measure of the "quality" of a journal - they identify the most frequently cited journals in a field.

Impact factors can be used to:

identify journals in which to publish

identify journals relevant to your research

confirm the status of journals in which you have published

The Impact factor formula

The impact factor of a journal is based on the average number of times that articles published in that journal in the two previous years (e.g. 2008 and 2009) were cited in the subsequent year (i.e. 2010). This is calculated using the following formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Cites in 2010 to items published in 2008 and 2009}}{\text{Number of items published in 2008 and 2009}}$$

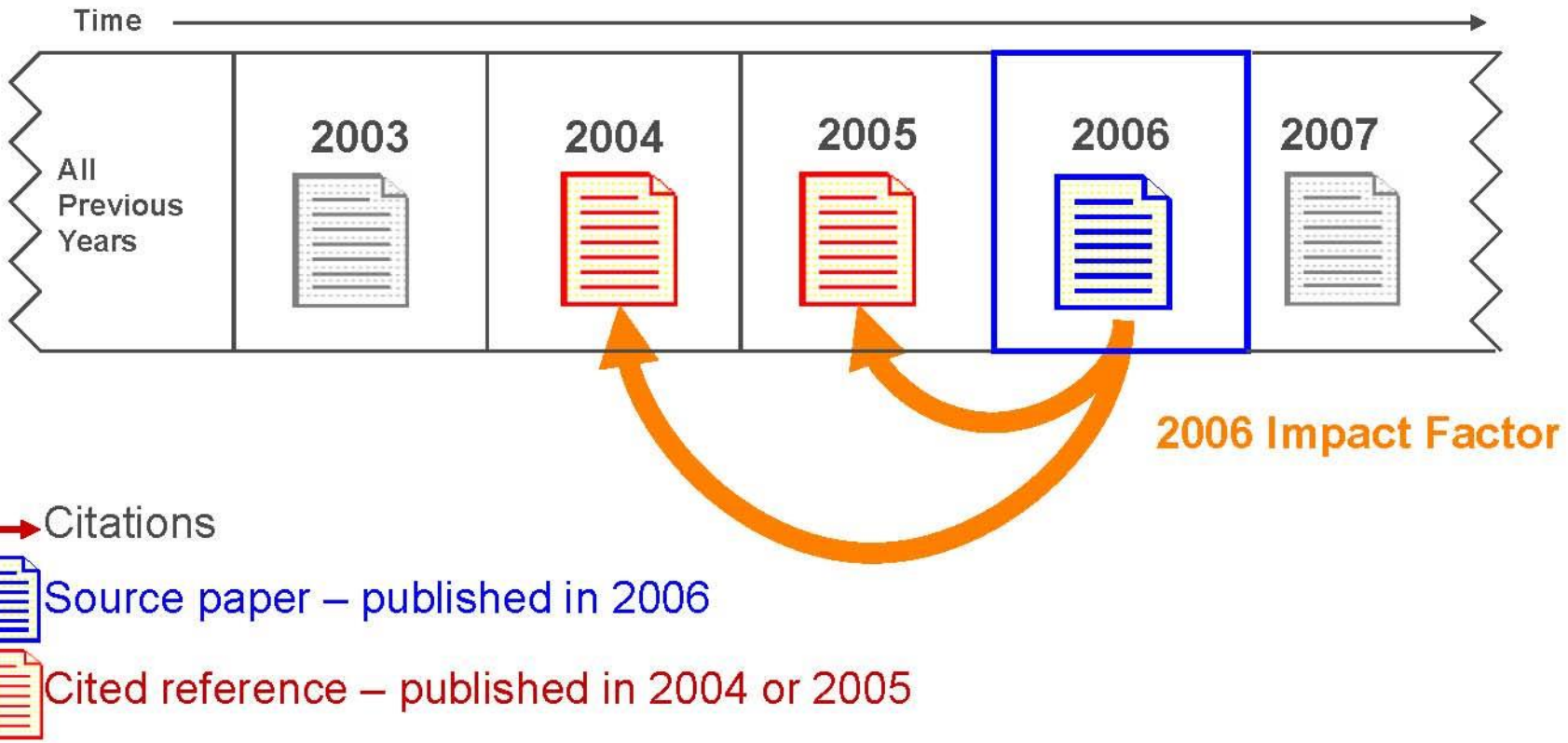
If an impact factor is lower than 1.0 that means there were more articles published in the journal than there were cites to those articles in any given year.

Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2437240

Be aware that...

- Many journals do not have an impact factor (sources other than JCR need to be consulted).
- The impact factor cannot assess the quality of individual articles.
- Only research articles, technical notes and reviews are “citable” items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are “non-citable items”.

Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2437240



$$\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}$$

The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH
Impact Factor in 2008

Cites in 2008 to items published in:			Number of items published in:		
	2007 =	144		2007 =	278
	2006 =	280		2006 =	270
	Sum:	424		Sum:	548

Calculation: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{424}{548} =$ **0.774**

Keeping up-to-date (Alert system)

Keeping up-to-date

Alert services are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.

What is an alert service?

- Many journal databases and book publishers offer free alert services. These are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.
- Alert services come in different forms. The most common include:
  - a search alert. This is a saved search which alerts you when a book or article that matches your search terms is published.
  - a TOC (Table of Contents) alert. Such an alert notifies you when a new issue of a journal is published, and provides you with the issue's table of contents.
  - a citation alert. This advises you when a new article cites a particular work.
  - Most alert services are email-based. An increasing number are now offered as an RSS feed. If you are just beginning, you might like to try email alerts first. These are generally easier to create.

Why subscribe to an alert service?

There is often a time delay between the point when a new article is published in a journal and it is indexed by one of the database services. Alert services will automatically keep you informed of new journal issues and articles on your topic or research interest when **new relevant material is made available.** Many of the large online research databases provide an automated alerting service.

Before using any current awareness services you should review the literature to establish a clear awareness of the topic that you would like to be kept up-to-date with on a regular basis. In this way you will increase the relevancy of the alerts you receive to your area of research. You can receive automated updates of newly published journal articles via email alert or via RSS Feed.

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How to Read a Paper

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1-The first pass

The first pass is a quick scan to get a bird's-eye view of the paper. You can also decide whether you need to do any more passes. This pass should take about five to ten minutes and consists of the following steps:

1. Carefully read the title, abstract, and introduction
2. Read the section and sub-section headings, but ignore everything else
3. Read the conclusions
4. Glance over the references, mentally ticking off the ones you've already read.

Source: Keshav, S. (2007). How to read a paper. *ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review*, *37*(3), 83-84.

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1- The second pass

In the second pass, read the paper with greater care, but ignore details such as proofs. It helps to jot down the key points, or to make comments in the margins, as you read. The second pass should take up to an hour. You should be able to summarize the main idea of the paper, with supporting evidence, to someone else.

1. Look carefully at the figures, diagrams and other illustrations in the paper. Pay special attention to graphs.
2. Remember to mark relevant unread references for further reading (this is a good way to learn more about the background of the paper).

Source: Keshav, S. (2007). How to read a paper. *ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review*, *37*(3), 83-84.

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THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1- The third pass

To fully understand a paper, particularly if you are reviewer, requires a third pass. The key to the third pass is to attempt to virtually re-implement the paper: that is, making the same assumptions as the authors, re-create the work. By comparing this re-creation with the actual paper, you can easily identify not only a paper's innovations, but also its hidden failings and assumptions.

This pass can take about four or five hours for beginners, and about an hour for an experienced reader.

Source: Keshav, S. (2007). How to read a paper. *ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review*, *37*(3), 83-84.

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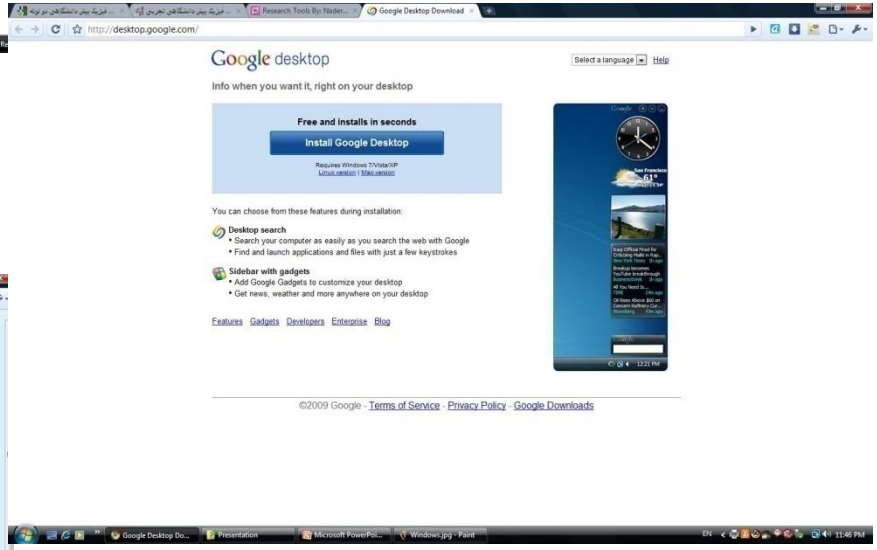

"Virtual R&D teams in New Product development" -- doi:10.1016/S0019-8501(02)00276-6 - dtSearch

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2 / 14 133% Sign Find

stances and offers related research propositions. The paper also discusses the role of the Internet in new product performance. Finally, the paper concludes with managerial and research implications.

1. New product development process and the role of the Internet

Past research has consistently shown that a high-quality new product development process is one of the most critical success factors in new product development [8,10–12]. As a result, it has offered numerous processes that firms can use when developing their new products. Cooper [13] defines a new product development process as a formal blueprint, roadmap, template or thought process for driving a new product project from the idea to market launch and beyond. The process involves predetermined set of stages and each stage consists of a set of prescribed, cross-functional and parallel activities. Each stage is preceded by a gate, controlling the flow of the process and providing a decision checkpoint in the process. Because of the stages and the with the first and second-generation processes, the third-generation process emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness in the new product development process through four fundamental areas. First, it is fluid, which means that there are overlaps in stages for greater speed. Second, it involves fuzzy gates, reducing the rigidity of criteria used in the gates and allowing conditional or situational considerations of the activities. Third, it is more focused in terms of prioritizing projects. Finally, it is flexible, suggesting that each new product is unique and has its own unique development process [13].

There are also compelling issues that indicate that new product development process may not be uniform across firms and products. Takeuchi and Nanoka [14] argue that today's rapidly changing and competitive market conditions require firms to adopt a flexible and fast new product development process and that a holistic "rugby" style new product development might be needed to respond to the conditions. With this approach, new product teams move through all phases of the development together, passing the ball back and forth as they develop new products. Based on a case study, the authors concluded that it is possible to

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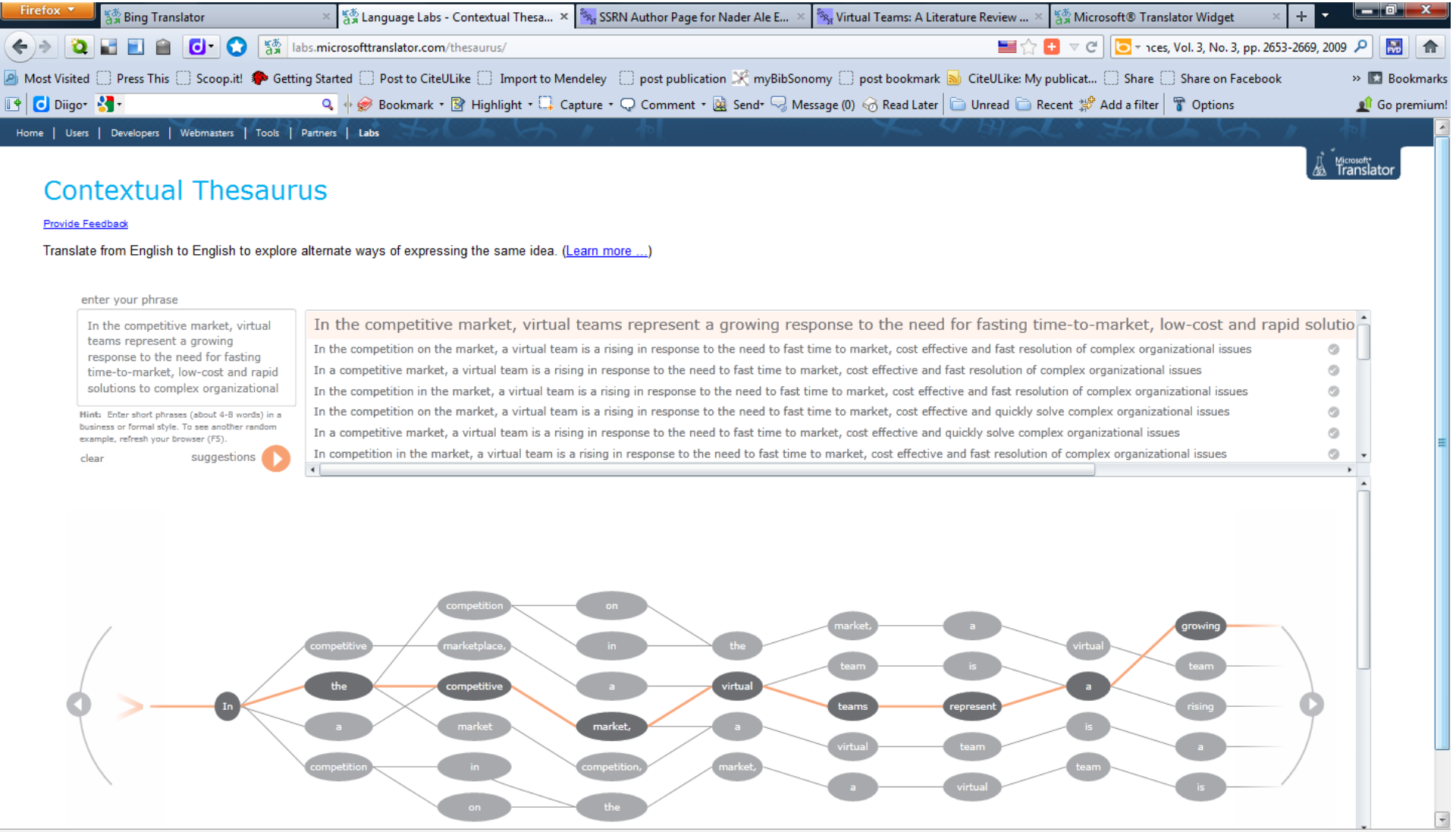
[Page 1 Paragraph 27]
a standard form on which facts, comments
and attitudes can be recorded, and facilitate data processing.
This new edition of **Questionnaire Design** explains the role of questionnaires in market research,
and looks at different types of questionnaire and when and how they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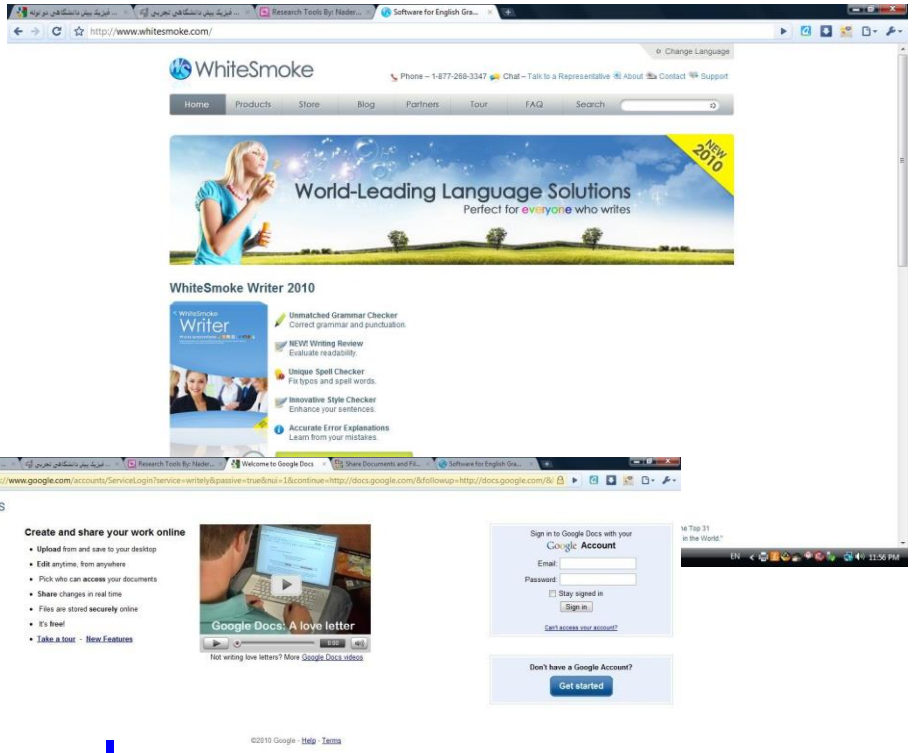

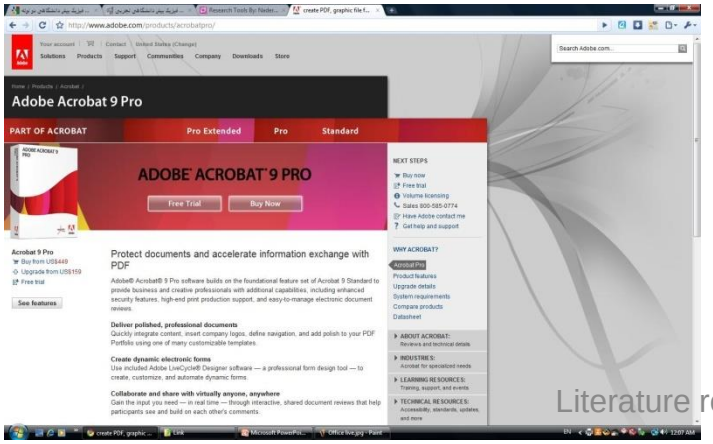

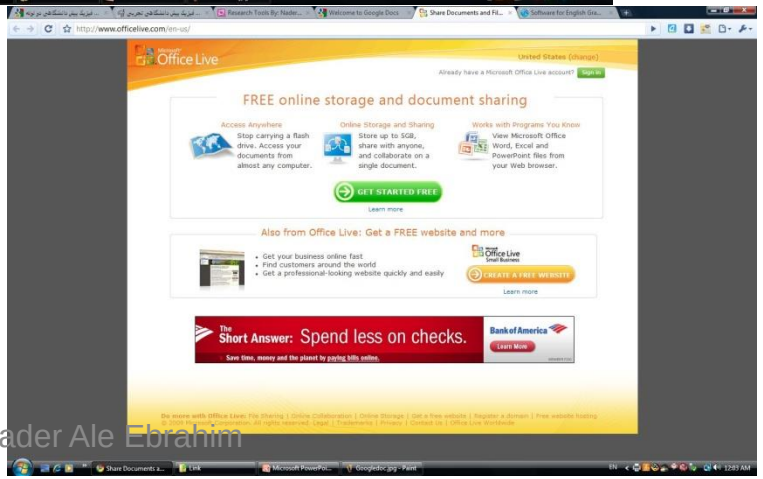

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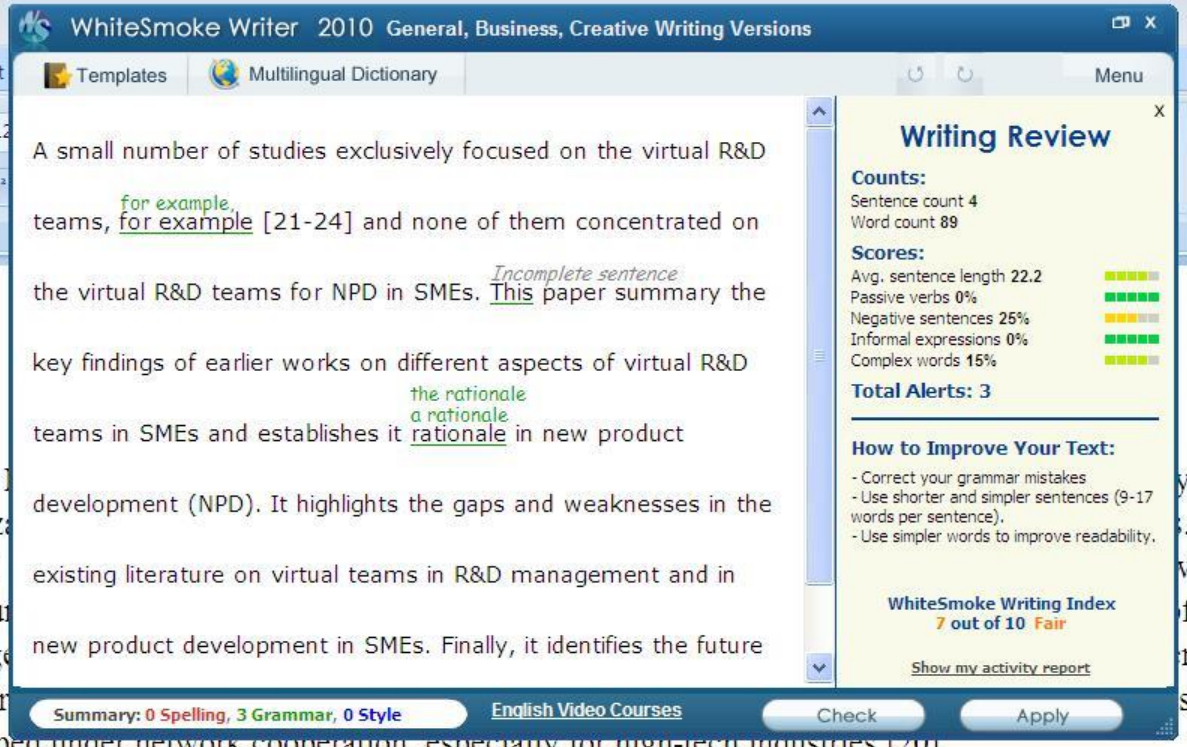

developed under network cooperation, especially for high-tech industries [20].

A small number of studies exclusively focused on the virtual R&D teams, for example [21-24] and none of them concentrated on the virtual R&D teams for NPD in SMEs. This paper summary the key findings of earlier works on different aspects of virtual R&D teams in SMEs and establishes it rationale in new product development (NPD). It highlights the gaps and weaknesses in the existing literature on virtual teams in R&D management and in new product development in SMEs. Finally, it identifies the future research directions in the area of concern.

2-Review search methodology

Collaborative R&D activities involving SMEs has wide coverage. It applies to various activities ranging from information exchange to new products development. This review article is based on dependable and reputed publications. It mainly covers aspects like SMEs characteristics, scope of virtual R&D teams and their relationship in new product development (NPD). The articles are

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We reports the relevant result of an online survey study.

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We report the relevant result of an online survey study.

Abstract—In this paper, we present our more than two years research experiences on virtual R&D teams in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and draws conclusions, giving special attention to the structure of virtual teams required to support education-industry collaboration. We reports the relevant result of an online survey study. The online questionnaire was emailed by using the simple random sampling method to 947 manufacturing SMEs. The findings of this study show that SMEs in Malaysia and Iran are willing to use virtual teams for collaboration and the platform for industry-education collaboration is ready and distance between team members or differences in time zones, are not barriers to industry-education collaborations.

Page: 1 of 1 Words: 10/110 English (United States) 160%

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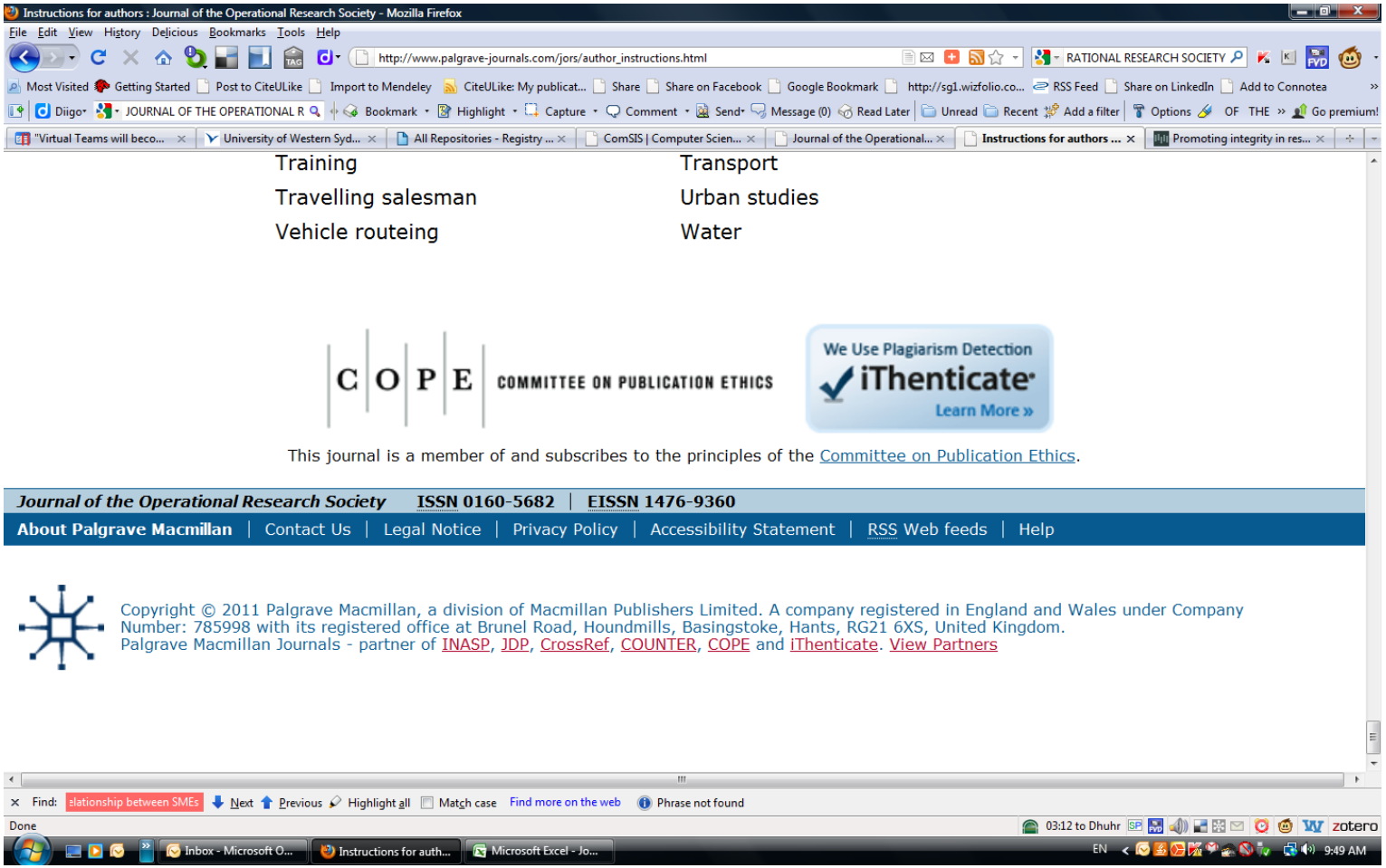

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Education in Medicine Journal ISSN 2180-1932

Objective Structured Clinical Examination: An optimized evaluation method

Commentary

Abstract

This article was retracted from publication due to it is a copied version of the original publication in "Oman Medical Journal" (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3191703/?report=classic)

The journal is not hesitated to retract any duplicated articles or fake papers from publication.

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Corrections

Retraction: Retraction notice

Posted by **PLoS_ONE_Group** on 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

0 **Responses** · **Most Recent** 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

Retraction: Retraction notice

It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.
Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.
Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)

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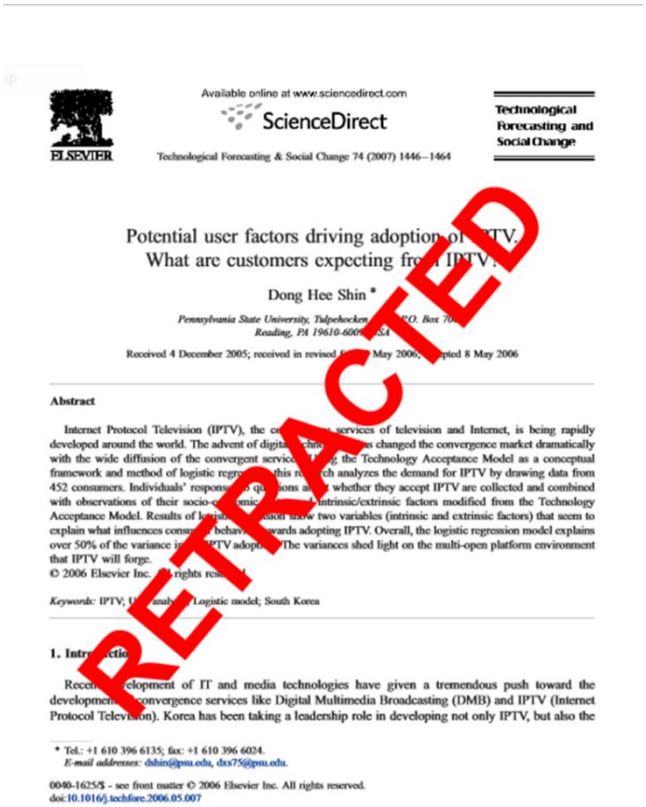

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RETRACTED

Potential user factors driving adoption of IPTV.
What are customers expecting from IPTV?

Dong Hee Shin *
Pennsylvania State University, Tulpehocken ... P.O. Box 70...
Reading, PA 19610-600... USA

Received 4 December 2005; received in revised ... May 2006; ... 8 May 2006

Abstract

Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), the co... services of television and Internet, is being rapidly developed around the world. The advent of digita... has changed the convergence market dramatically with the wide diffusion of the convergent service... the Technology Acceptance Model as a conceptual framework and method of logistic regre... this re... analyzes the demand for IPTV by drawing data from 452 consumers. Individuals' respons... questions a... whether they accept IPTV are collected and combined with observations of their socio-... Intrinsic/extrinsic factors modified from the Technology Acceptance Model. Results of lo... sion show two variables (intrinsic and extrinsic factors) that seem to explain what influences consu... behavi... wards adopting IPTV. Overall, the logistic regression model explains over 50% of the variance i... IPTV adopt... The variances shed light on the multi-open platform environment that IPTV will forge.
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Keywords: IPTV; U... nalysis; Logistic model; South Korea

1. Intro...

Recent development of IT and media technologies have given a tremendous push toward the development of convergence services like Digital Multimedia Broadcasting (DMB) and IPTV (Internet Protocol Television). Korea has been taking a leadership role in developing not only IPTV, but also the

* Tel.: +1 610 396 6135; fax: +1 610 396 6024.
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doi:10.1016/j.techfore.2006.05.007

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Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

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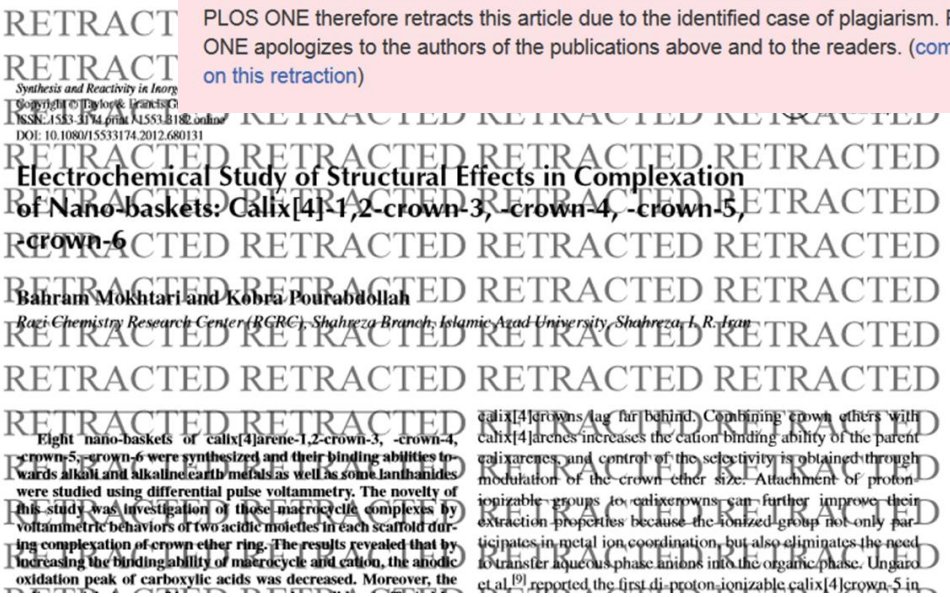

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Electrochemical Study of Structural Effects in Complexation of Nano-baskets: Calix[4]-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6

Bahram Mokhtari and Kobra Pourabdollah
Razi Chemistry Research Center (RCRC), Shahreza Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahreza, I. R. Iran

Eight nano-baskets of calix[4]arene-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6 were synthesized and their binding abilities towards alkali and alkaline earth metals as well as some lanthanides were studied using differential pulse voltammetry. The novelty of this study was investigation of those macrocyclic complexes by voltammetric behaviors of two acidic moieties in each scaffold during complexation of crown ether ring. The results revealed that by increasing the binding ability of macrocycle and cation, the anodic oxidation peak of carboxylic acids was decreased. Moreover, the

calix[4]crowns lag far behind. Combining crown ethers with calix[4]arenes increases the cation binding ability of the parent calixarenes, and control of the selectivity is obtained through modulation of the crown ether size. Attachment of proton-ionizable groups to calixcrowns can further improve their extraction properties because the ionized group not only participates in metal ion coordination, but also eliminates the need to transfer aqueous phase anions into the organic phase. Ungaro et al.[9] reported the first di-proton-ionizable calix[4]crown-5 in

Literature

GMR Genetics and Molecular Research
Online Journal
ISSN:1676-5680

Link to retraction noticed

Absolute quantification of free tumor cells in the peripheral blood of gastric cancer patients

N. Bayat[1], M.M. Mokhtari[1], M. Rezaei-Tavirani[1], A. Baradaran-rafii[2], S. Rahman Zadeh[1], S. Heidari-Keshel[1] and F. Ghasemvand[1]

[1]Proteomics Research Center, Faculty of Paramedical Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
[2]Ophtalmic Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Corresponding author: S. Heidari-Keshel
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ABSTRACT. Gastric cancer remains the third most common cancer in the world. Metastatic disease is a major cause of death in about half of the patients; therefore, early diagnosis is crucial for successful outcome. This study applied a sensitive method for the detection of circulating tumor cells using specific tumor markers for early detection. A total of 80 blood samples from 40 patients and 40 age-matched healthy controls were collected for the study. Circulating mRNA levels of two tumor markers, tumor endothelial marker 8 (TEM-8) and carcinoembryogenic antigen (CEA) were evaluated using absolute quantitative real-time PCR assay in the Stratagene Mx-3000P real-time PCR system. GAPDH was used to normalize the data. TEM-8 and CEA were detected in patients' blood more than in controls, 22/40 *vs* 9/40, P = 0.005, and 30/40 *vs* 11/40, P = 0.008, respectively. The mRNA level of these markers in patients was significantly higher in comparison to normal controls (P = 0.018, 0.01). This panel showed an overall sensitivity of 64% and specificity of 73%. Statistical analysis for demographic variants did not show any significant differences. Both markers were detected more frequently and in significantly higher levels in blood samples of patients

RETRACTION

Clinics
Hospital das Clinicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN RETRACTED. See Clinics (Sao Paulo). 2013 October; 68(10): 1382.

An overview of recently published medical papers in Brazilian scientific journals

Mauricio Rocha e Silva and Ariane Gomes

Additional article information

Abstract

Penalty for Plagiarism

Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation's largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

Source: J. Bailey. "Defending Against Plagiarism, Publishers need to be proactive about detecting and deterring copied text.," 26 November; http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35677/title/Defending-Against-Plagiarism/.

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Journal of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology

Full Length Research Paper

Computational study of environmental fate of ionic liquids using conductor-like screening model for real solvents (COSMO-RS) method

Zakari, A. Y., Waziri, S. M., Aderemi, B. O. and Mustapha, S. I.*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation (r^2=0.992) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

Source : http://scholarlyoa.com/2013/10/24/more-bad-science-in-predatory-oa-journals/

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- ghost-writing – you should not make use of ghost writers or professional agencies in the production of your work or submit material which has been written on your behalf

10 Major source of plagiarism

1. **Replication:** Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once
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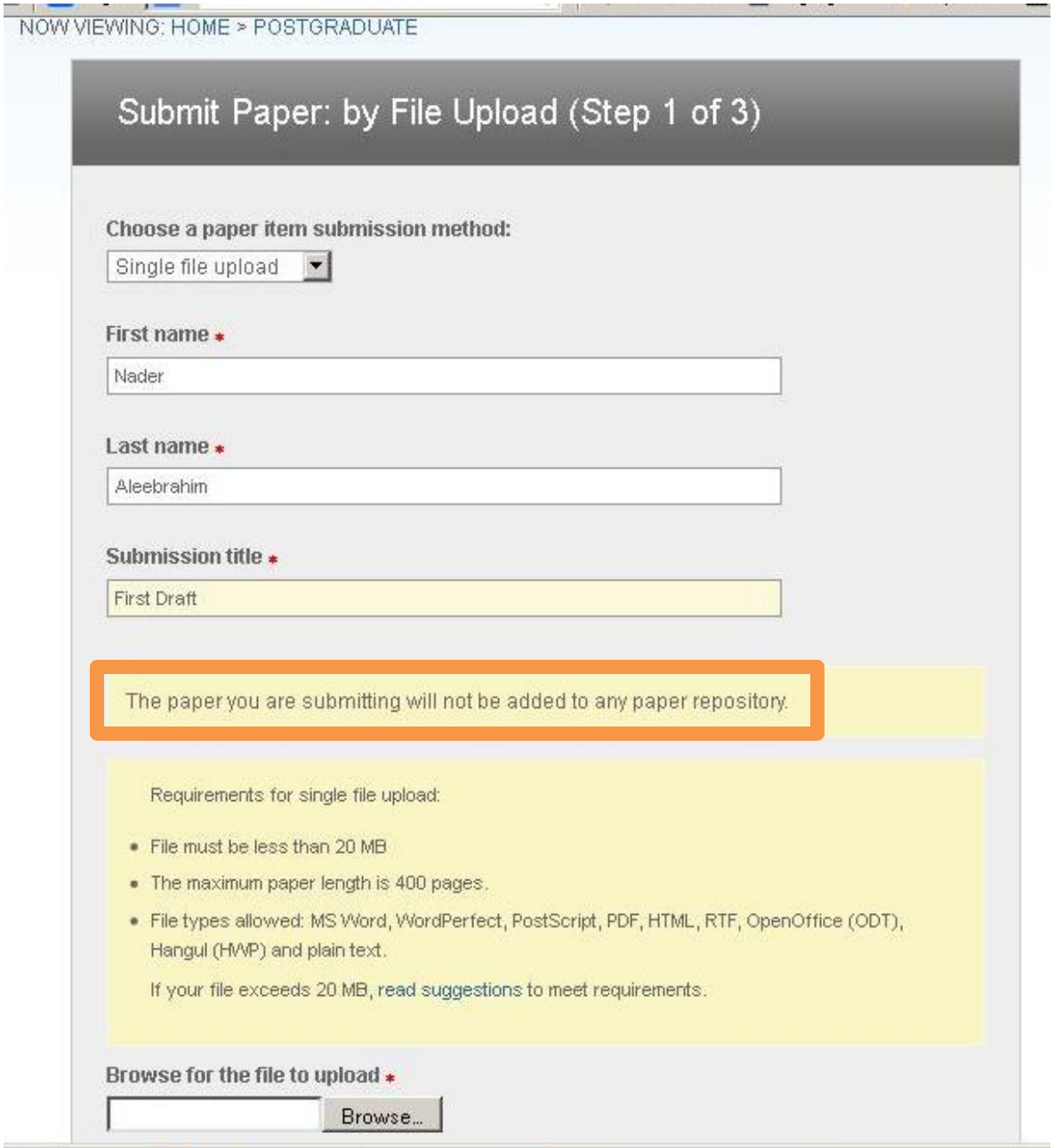
4. **Misleading Attribution**: Removing an author's name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript
5. **Invalid Source:** Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source
6. **Paraphrasing:** Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution
7. **Repetitive Research:** Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution
8. **Unethical Collaboration:** Accidentally or intentionally use each other's written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct
9. **Verbatim**: copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks
10. **Complete:** Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one's own name

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research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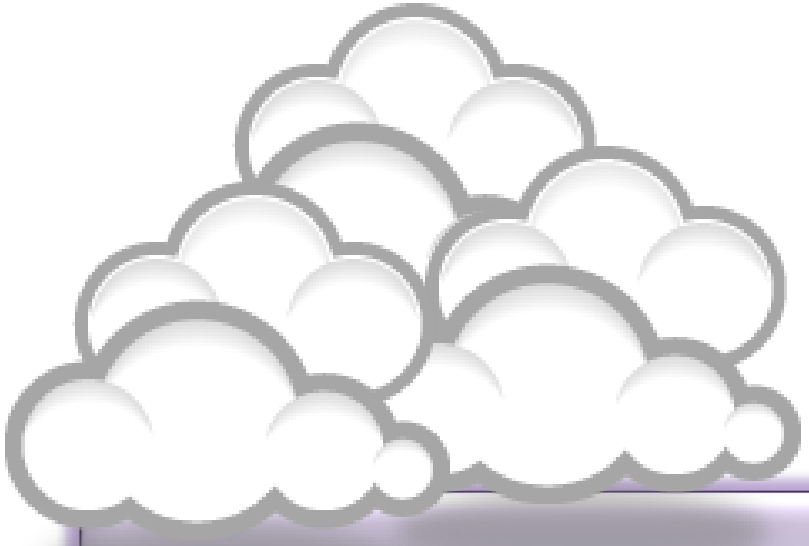

Organize the references (Reference management) tool

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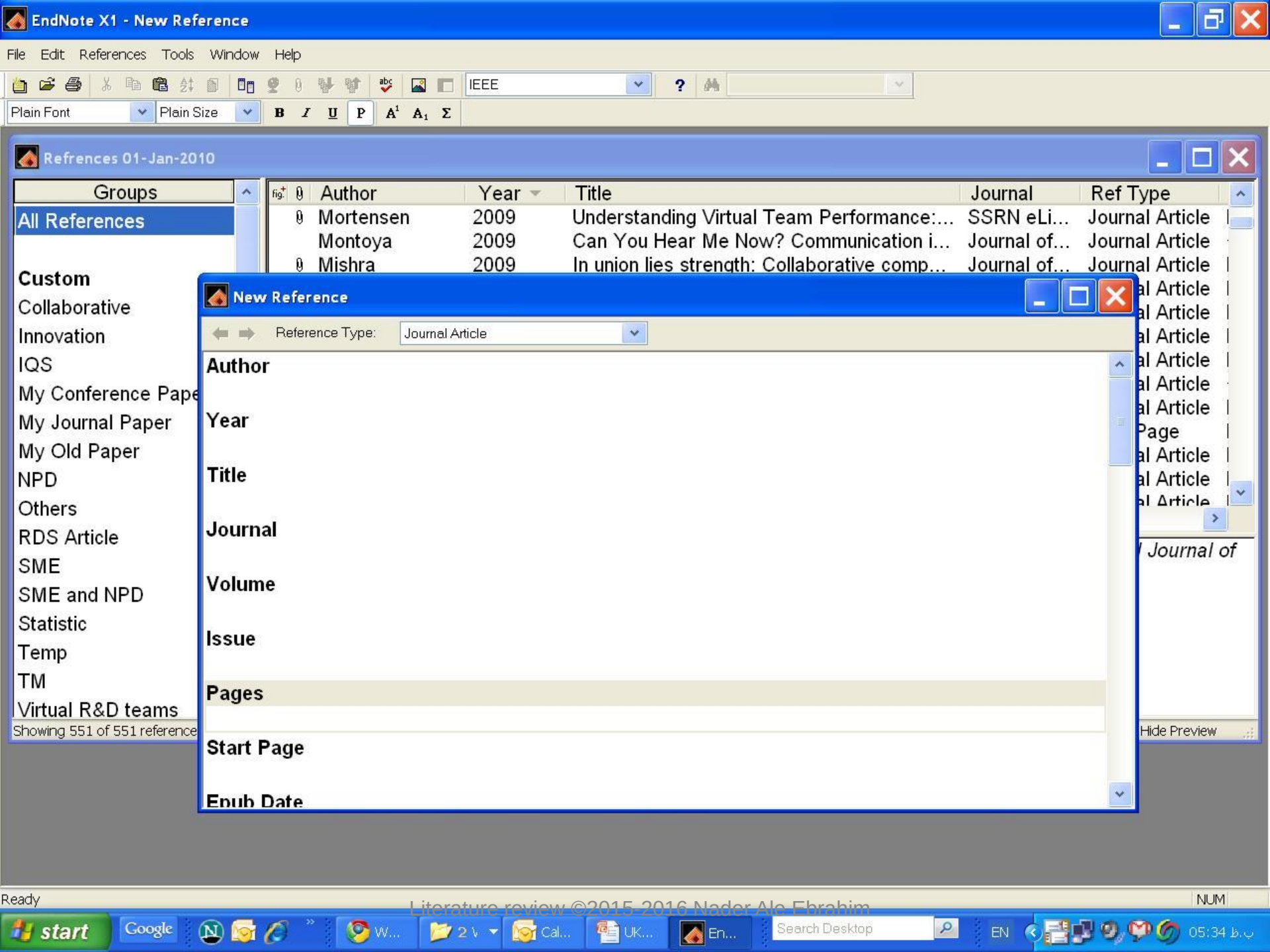

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Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the driving engine behind economic growth [1].

References

[1] N. Ale Ebrahim, S. Ahmed, and Z. Taha, "Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review," *Scientific Research and Essay,* vol. 4, pp. 1575–1590, December 2009.

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Writing Literature Review

Writing your literature review

Writing your literature review takes time. You may need to complete several drafts before your final copy. It is important to have a good introduction that clearly tells the reader what the literature will be about.

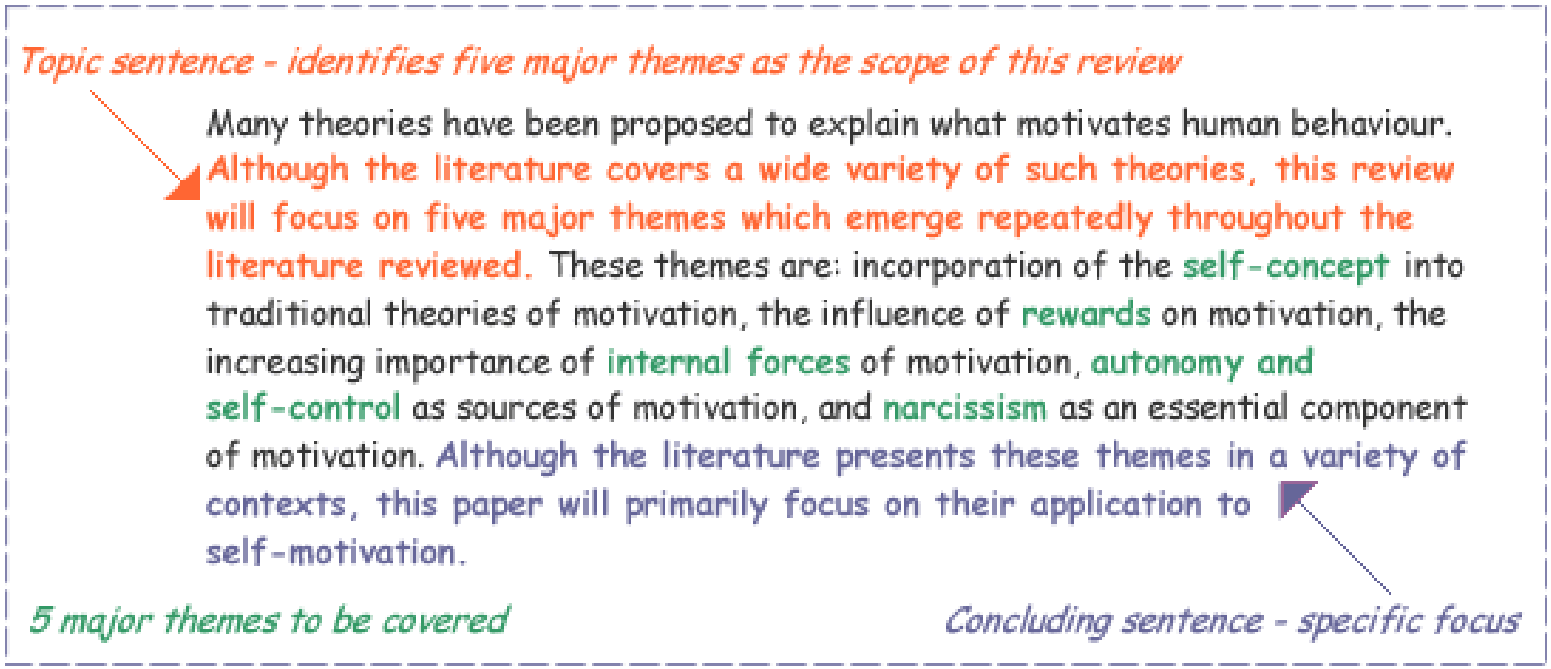
An introduction must tell the reader the following:

- **what you are going to cover in the review**
- **the scope of your research**
- **how the review ties in with your own research topic.**

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/writing.html

Introduction

This is a good example of an introduction because it has a topic sentence which indicates what will be covered and also tells the reader the specific focus of the literature review in the concluding sentence.



Paragraphs

A paragraph is a group of connected sentences that develop a single point, argument or idea. Paragraphs need to link to other paragraphs so that the themes, arguments or ideas developed are part of a coherent whole rather than separate bits.

A paragraph should include:

- **a main statement / idea that you are putting forward, ie topic sentence**
- **evidence from research to support / argue your idea, showing where the writers agree and / or disagree**
- **student analysis of the research literature where appropriate**
- **summing up and linking to the next idea (paragraph).**

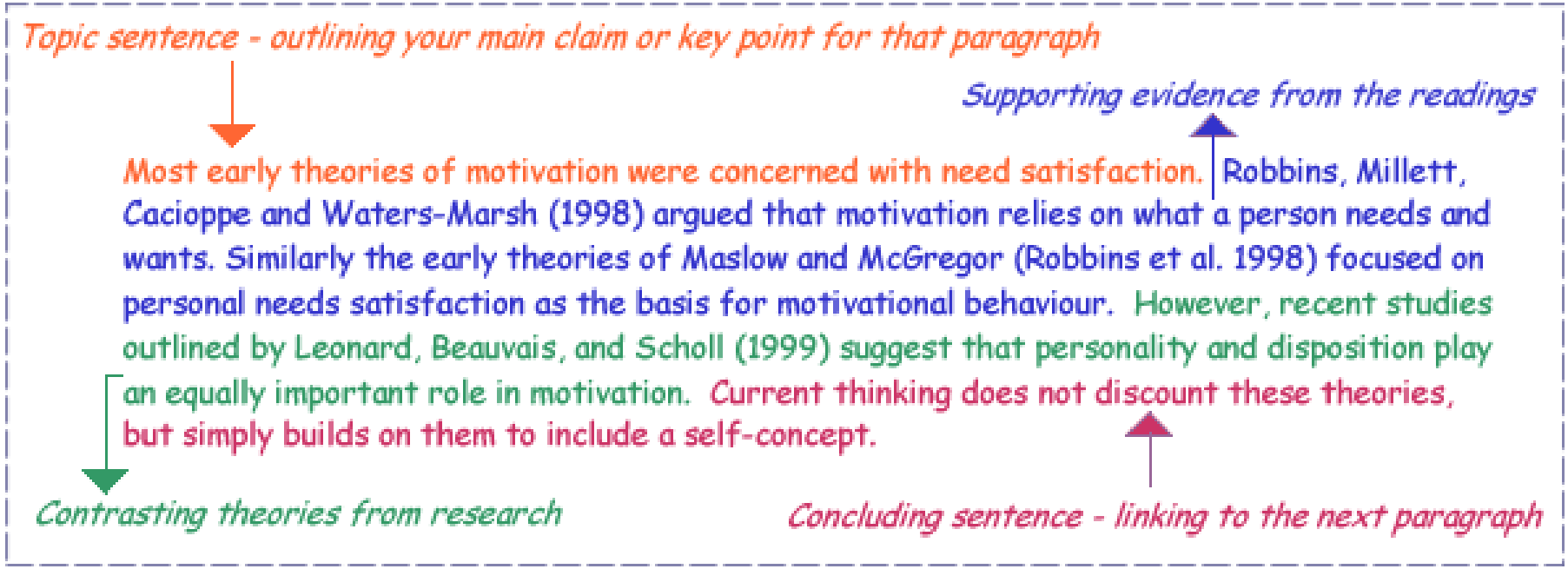
In the literature review, you will need to show evidence of integrating your readings into each paragraph and analysis of the readings where necessary.

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/writing.html

Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of multiple sources

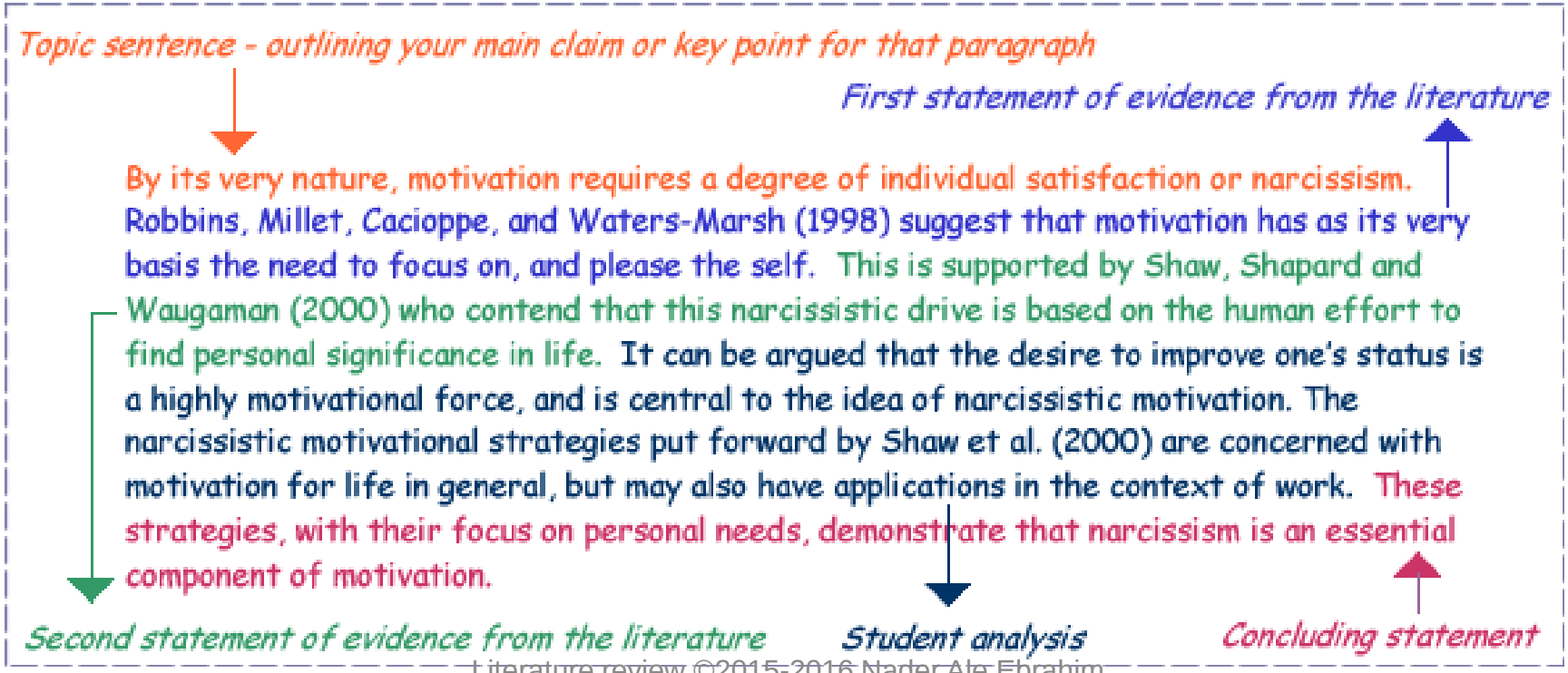
To develop an integrated argument from multiple sources, you need to link your arguments together. The model below is a guide.



Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of student analysis

It is important to integrate your analysis and interpretation of the literature in your literature review. Read the following paragraph and see how the arguments have been integrated into the paragraph along with student analysis. Analysis is not just student opinion, it needs to be supported by the literature.



Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/integration.html

Verbs for referencing

To incorporate quotations / references into a literature review, you can use a variety of verbs. These verbs are often used with prepositions, eg that, by, on. It is poor writing to use the same ones all the time, eg says that, states that. Verbs also allow the writer to indicate the degree to which they support the author of the research, eg claims that versus argues that. The following verbs (and prepositions) can be used to introduce references into your literature review. Please note that they can be used in different tenses.

Suggest (that)	Recent studies outlined by Leonard et al (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Argue (that)	Leonard et al (1999) argue that there are three elements of self perception.
Contend(s)	Mullens (1994) contends that motivation to work well is usually related to job satisfaction.
Outline	Recent studies outlined by Mullins (1994) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Focus on	The early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al, 1998) focused on personal needs and wants as the basis for motivation.
Define(s)	Eunson (1987, p. 67) defines motivation as 'what is important to you'.
Conclude(s) (that)	Reviewing the results of the case study, Taylor (1980) concludes that the theories of job enrichment and employee motivation do work.
State	He further states that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in increasing motivation.
Maintains (that)	Mullins (1994) maintains that job enrichment came from Herzber's two factor theory.
Found (that)	Mullins (1994) found that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in improving motivation.
Promote(s)	This promotes the idea that tension and stress are important external sources of motivation, which can be eliminated by completing certain tasks.
Establish(ed) (by)	As established by Csikszentmihalyi (Yair 2000, p. 2) 'the more students feel in command of their learning, the more they fulfil their learning potential'.
Asserts (that)	Locke's Goal Setting Theory asserts that setting specific goals tends to encourage work motivation (Robbins et al, 1998).
Show(s)	Various theories of motivation show employers that there are many factors that influence employees work performance.
Claim(s) (that)	Hackman and Oldham (1975) claim that people with enriched jobs, and high scores on the Job Diagnostic Survey, experienced more satisfaction and motivation.
Report(s)	Mullins (1994) reports on four content theories of motivation.
Mention(s)	Mullins (1994) mentions two common general criticisms of Herzberg's theory.
Address	Redesigning jobs so that responsibility moved from supervisors to the workers, was an attempt to address the issues of job satisfaction (Mullins, 1994).

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Appendix B: Data Tables

Source Information			Search Results		Analysis Results																		
					Subjects				Performance Effects					Research Methodologies									
No	Author(s)	Year	Modularity	Commonality	Product	Process	Organization	Innovation	Quality	Variety	Cost	Time	Other	Theory-Building	Framework	Process Model	Math. Modeling	Simulation	Experiment	Empirical (large n)	Case Study (small n)	Review	Notes: Product / Industry / Application
1	Akcay and Xu	2004		1	1						1						1						Non-product specific assemble-to-order systems
2	Alfaro and Corbett	2003		1	1						1						1				1		Chemical films for the automotive industry
3	Anderson and Parker	2002	1		1						1		1				1						Automobiles as examples
4	Baker et al.	1986		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
5	Balakrishnan and Brown	1996		1	1	1					1						1				1		Aluminum tube manufacturing
6	Balakrishnan et al.	1996		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific assemble-to-forecast systems
7	Baldwin and Clark	1997	1		1	1				1	1				1								Examples from computer and auto industries
8	Baldwin and Clark	2000	1		1		1	1					1	1			1				1		Computer
9	Bartezzaghi and Verganti	1995		1	1	1							1				1						Telecommunication equipment
10	Bi and Zhang	2001	1		1	1				1	1	1			1							1	Several conceptual products as descriptions
11	Blackburn et al.	1996	1		1				1		1	1			1								Software
12	Browning	2001	1		1	1	1				1	1	1		1							1	Automobile climate control
13	Cetin and Saitou	2004	1	1	1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Bicycle frame example
14	Cetin and Saitou	2004	1		1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Automotive space frame
15	Cetin and Saitou	2005	1		1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Automotive space frame
16	Cheung	2002		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
17	Cheung and Hausman	1995		1	1						1						1						Aircraft engine repair
18	Choobineh and Mohebbi	2004		1	1						1	1	1					1					Non-product-specific inventory (kit preparation) model
19	Collier	1982		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
20	Desai et al.	2001		1	1				1	1	1						1						Model balancing cost savings and revenue decrease; examples from the auto industry
21	Deshpande et al.	2003		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
22	Djelic and Ainamo	1999	1				1						1								1		Luxury fashion industry
23	Dong and Chen	2005		1	1						1				1			1					Non-product-specific supply chain model
24	Du et al.	2001	1	1	1					1	1			1		1					1		Power supplies
25	Duray	2004	1		1								1							1			Manufactured products
26	Duray et al.	2000	1		1								1							1			Manufactured products
27	Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1		1						1					1					Non-product-specific simulation study
28	Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1	1			1									1					Microchip
29	Evans	1963	1		1					1	1						1						Screw assortment for creating kits
30	Eynan and Fouque	2003		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific demand reshape model
31	Eynan and Rosenblatt	1996		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific Inventory Model
32	Farrell and Simpson	2003		1	1						1	1				1							Yokes used to mount valve actuators
33	Fellini et al.	2005		1	1				1		1						1						Automotive body side frame
34	Ferrer and Whybark	2001		1	1						1		1				1				1		Automobile component remanufacturing
35	Fine et al.	2005	1		1	1	1				1	1					1						High-level example from the auto industry
36	Fisher et al.	1999		1	1					1	1						1			1			Automotive Brakes
37	Fixson	2005	1	1	1								1		1						1		Automotive Doors
38	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1					1	1						1								Walkman as illustration
39	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1					1	1											1			Patents
40	Fujita and Yoshida	2004		1	1				1		1						1	1					Family of aircrafts
41	Galvin	1999	1		1			1		1			1		1						1		Bicycles
42	Garud and Kumaraswamy	1995	1		1		1				1	1		1	1								Microcomputers, automobiles as examples

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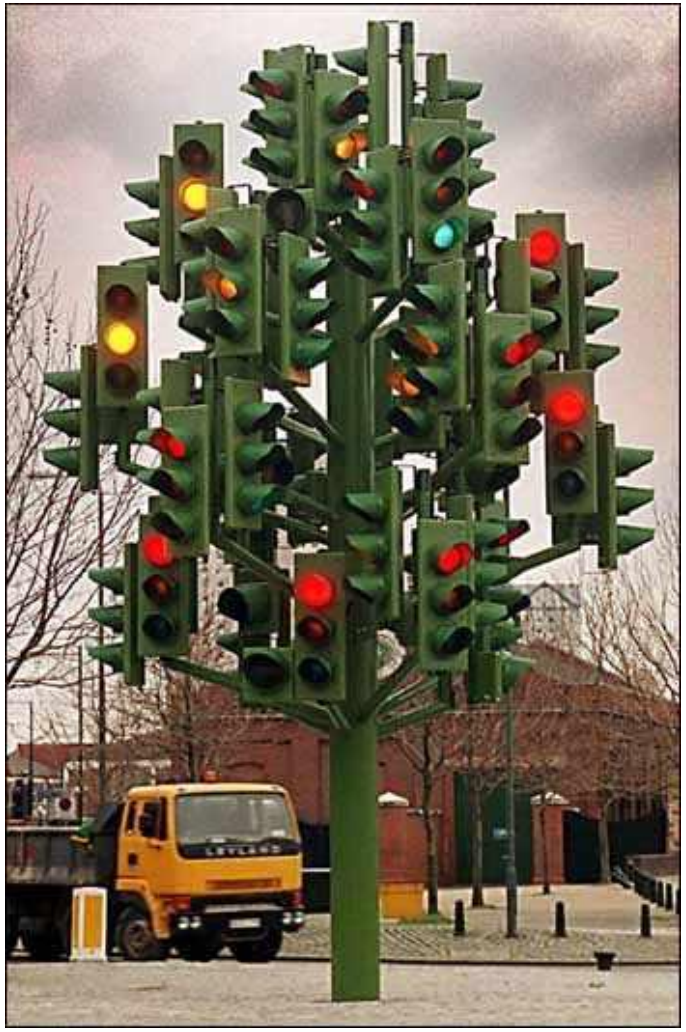

Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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