

الله الرحمن الرحيم

**Part 3:
Writing Literature Review**

**Conducting a Literature
Search & Writing Review Paper**



**Part 3:
Writing Literature Review**

Conducting a Literature Search & Writing Review Paper

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=====
Research Support Unit
Centre of Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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Outline

No.	Topic
Day 3:	
22	The paraphrasing & editing tool
23	Avoid plagiarism
24	Organize the references (Reference management) tool
25	Writing a Literature Review
26	A Structured Abstract
27	Integrating arguments in paragraphs
28	Verbs for referencing

Contextual Thesaurus

[Provide Feedback](#)

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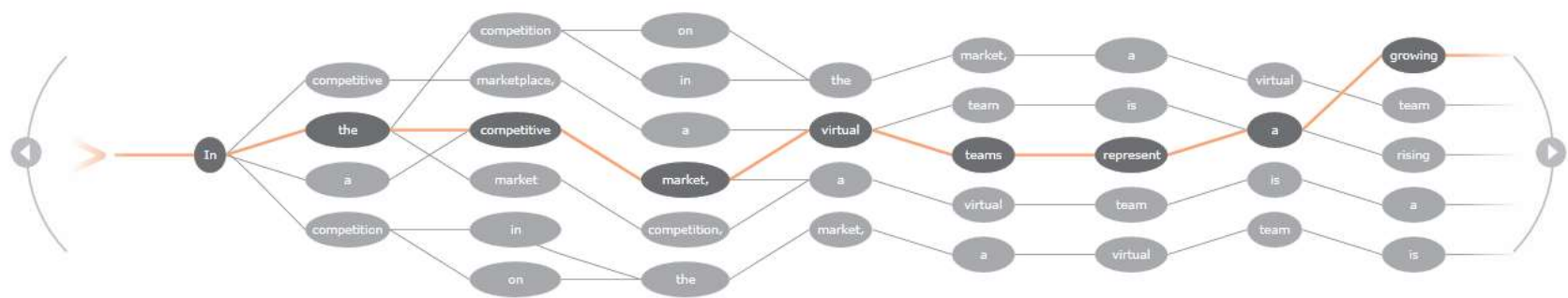
enter your phrase

In the competitive market, virtual teams represent a growing response to the need for fast time-to-market, low-cost and rapid solutions to complex organizational

Hint: Enter short phrases (about 4-8 words) in a business or formal style. To see another random example, refresh your browser (F5).

clear suggestions

- In the competitive market, virtual teams represent a growing response to the need for fast time-to-market, low-cost and rapid solutions to complex organizational issues
- In the competition on the market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and fast resolution of complex organizational issues
- In a competitive market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and fast resolution of complex organizational issues
- In the competition in the market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and fast resolution of complex organizational issues
- In the competition on the market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and quickly solve complex organizational issues
- In a competitive market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and quickly solve complex organizational issues
- In competition in the market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and fast resolution of complex organizational issues



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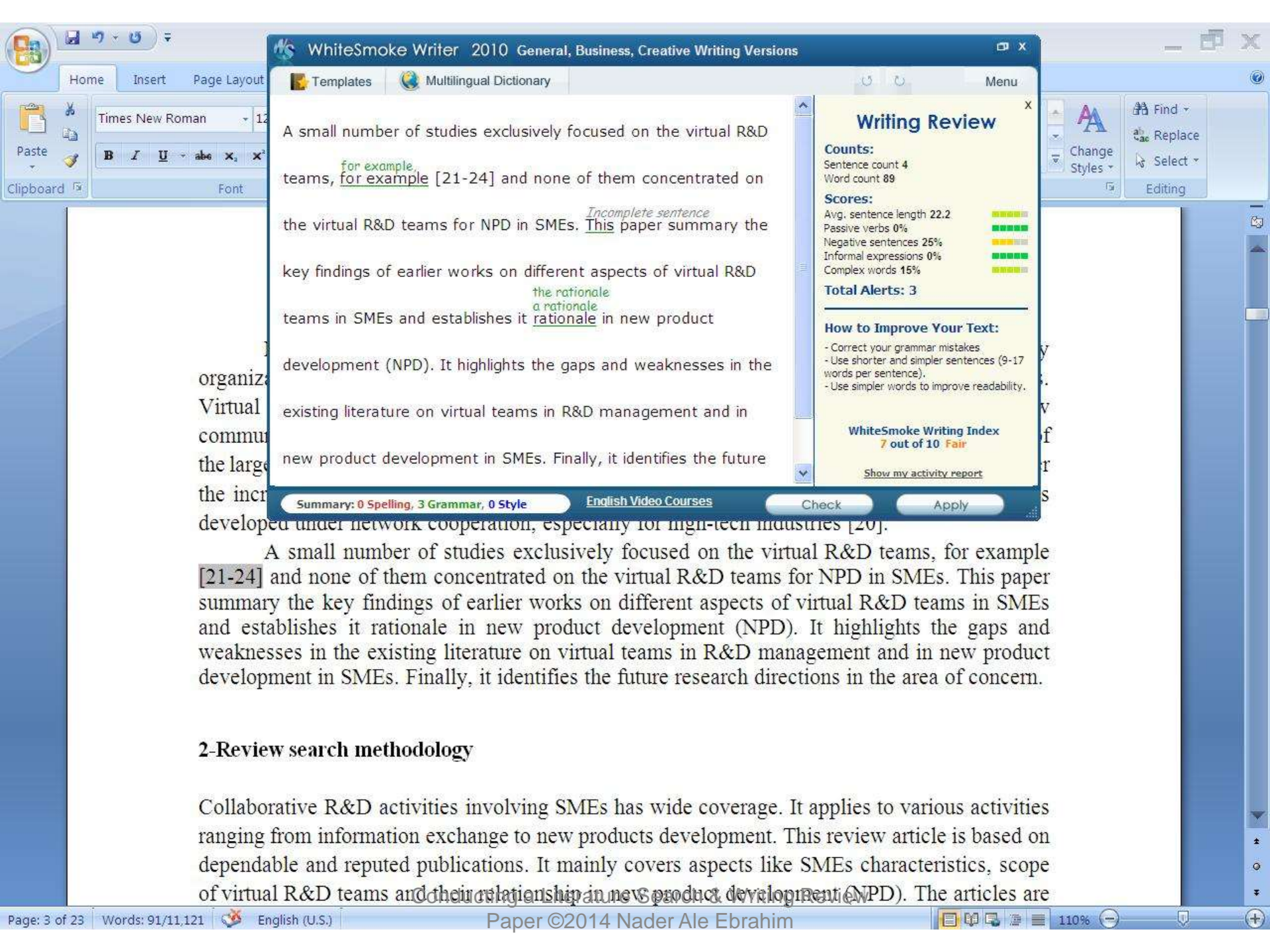
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Writing Review

Counts:
Sentence count 4
Word count 89

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Avg. sentence length 22.2
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Summary: 0 Spelling, 3 Grammar, 0 Style English Video Courses Check Apply

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. *Incomplete sentence* This paper summary the key findings of earlier works on different aspects of virtual R&D teams in SMEs and establishes it *the rationale a rationale* 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

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



Skip

We **reports** the relevant result of an online survey study.



Approve

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.





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The screenshot shows the 'Instructions for authors' page for the Journal of the Operational Research Society. The page lists various research areas such as Training, Transport, Travelling salesman, Urban studies, Vehicle routing, and Water. It prominently features the COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) logo and a badge for iThenticate, stating 'We Use Plagiarism Detection'. Below this, it says 'This journal is a member of and subscribes to the principles of the [Committee on Publication Ethics](#).' The footer includes the journal's ISSN (0160-5682) and EISSN (1476-9360), along with navigation links for 'About Palgrave Macmillan', 'Contact Us', 'Legal Notice', 'Privacy Policy', 'Accessibility Statement', 'RSS Web feeds', and 'Help'. A copyright notice for 2011 Palgrave Macmillan is also present, mentioning its partnership with INASP, JDP, CrossRef, COUNTER, COPE, and iThenticate.

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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.

About The Author

A B C

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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

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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 USA 104: 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](#))

Penalty for Plagiarism



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:

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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 USA 104: 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)

RETRACT
RETRACT

Synthesis and Reactivity in Ionic
Supramolecular Chemistry
DOI: 10.1002/anie.201201104

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 Kohra Pourabdollah

Razi Chemistry Research Center (RCRC), Shahroze Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahroze, 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 these macrocyclic complexes by voltammetric behaviors of two acidic molecules in each scaffold during complexation of crown ether ring. The results revealed that by increasing the binding ability of macrocycle amid carbon, the anodic oxidation peak of carboxylic acids was decreased. Moreover, the

calix[4]arene-1,2-crown-6. 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-recognizable groups to calixarenes 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 ligands into the organic phase. Ungard et al.^[1] reported the first di-proton-recognizable calix[4]crown-5 in

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/>.

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.

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- never use someone else's electronic storage media, artwork, pictures or graphics as if it were your own.
- never copy directly without crediting the source
- do not translate without crediting the source
- do not paraphrase someone else's work without crediting the source
- do not piece together sections of the work of others into a new whole
- do not resubmit your own or other's previously graded work
- do not commit collusion (unauthorised collaboration, presenting work as one's own independent work, when it has been produced in whole or in part in collusion with other people)
- 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
2. **Duplication:** Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution
3. **Secondary Source:** Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one
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](#)

Conducting a Literature Search & Writing Review

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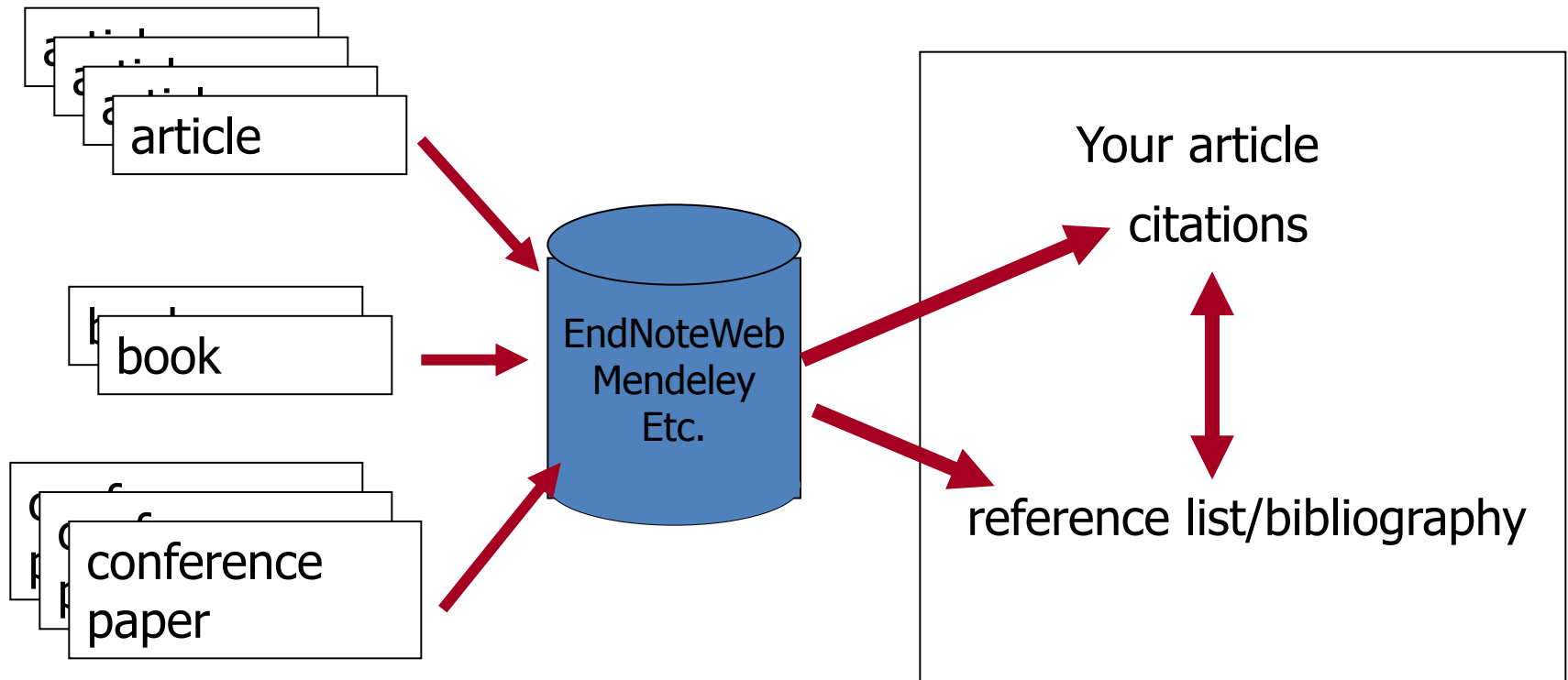
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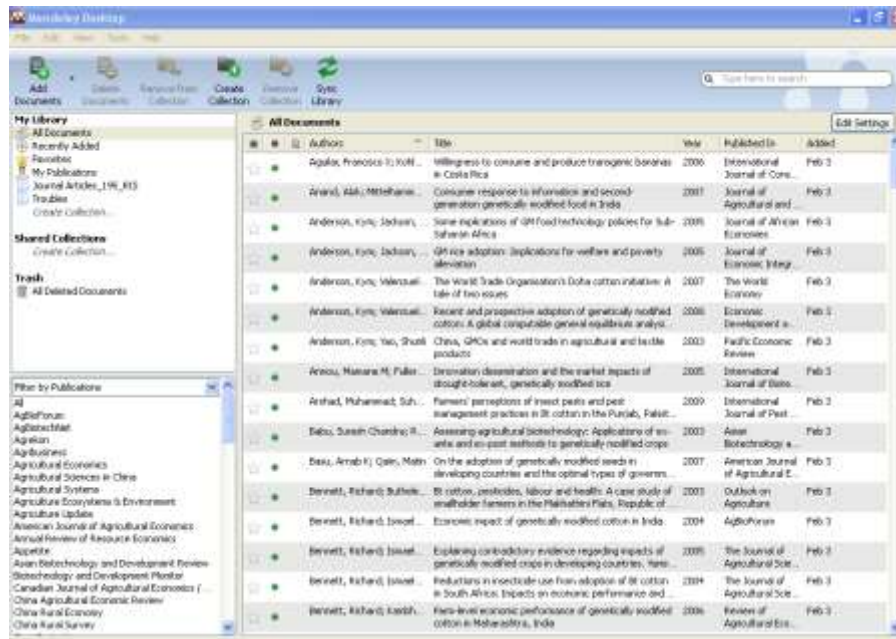
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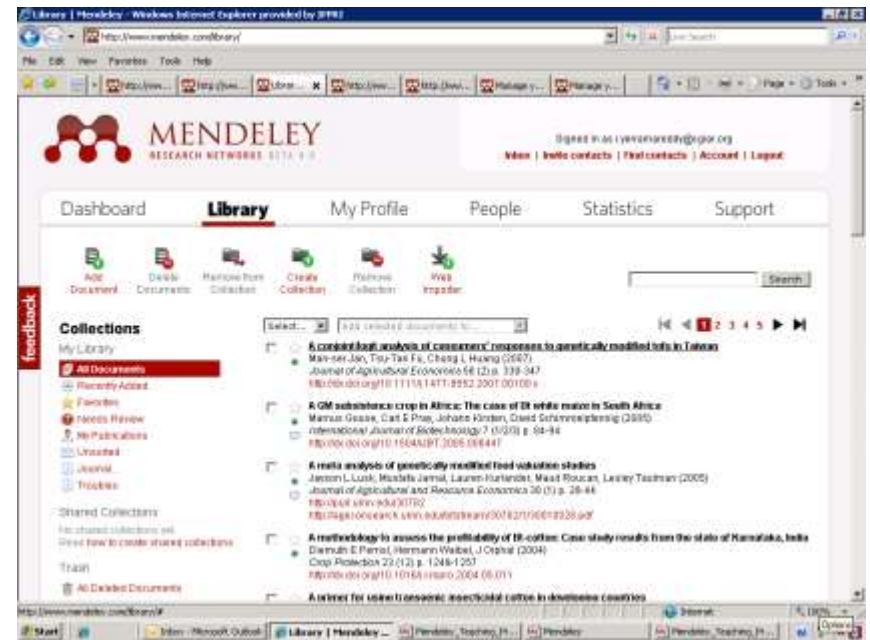
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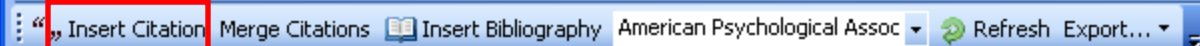
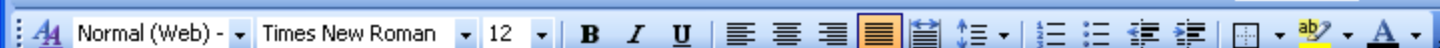
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- Getting Started with Mendeley The Mendeley Support Team (2011) p. 1-16 <http://www.mendeley.com>
- Mendeley Basics Carol Shannon (2011) p. 1-10
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- New-generation diabetes management: glucose sensor-augmented insulin pump therapy. Eda Cengiz, Jennifer L Sherr, Stuart A Weinzimer, William V Tamborlane (2011) *Expert review of medical devices* 8 (4) p. 449-58 <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid...>

References

Citing references

- Word and OpenOffice plug-in
- How to cite references
- How to insert bibliography



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- Showing 551 of 551 reference

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Tools

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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- ice sheet (127)

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Conducting a Literature Search & Writing Review

Paper ©2014 Nader Ale Ebrahim



Writing Literature Review

Paper Structure

- Title
- Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Nomenclatures
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results and Discussions
- Conclusions
- References



We often write in the following order:

- Figures and Tables
- Materials and Methods
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions
- Introduction
- Abstract and Title



Source: [How to Write a World Class Paper, From title to references, From submission to revision Forum Scientum Workshop, 2011-8-22](#)

[Presented By: Anthony P F Turner and Alice Tang Turner Editor-In-Chief and Managing Editor, Biosensors & Bioelectronics](#)

How to... write an abstract

What is an abstract?

A definition

An abstract is a succinct summary of a longer piece of work, usually academic in nature, which is published in isolation from the main text and should therefore stand on its own and be understandable without reference to the longer piece. It should report the latter's essential facts, and should not exaggerate or contain material that is not there.

Its purpose is to act as a reference tool (for example in a library abstracting service), enabling the reader to decide whether or not to read the full text.

Source: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2>

Abstract

Abstract should **not exceed 300 words (without reference)**.

Abstract must include following sections:

Problem Statement: This section should include answers of the questions:

- **Why was research needed?.**
- **What was the context of the work?.**
- **Introduce the problem or provide background for what you will address.**

Approach:

- **What did you do and how did you go about solving or making progress on the problem.**
- **Describe the method of research, study, or analysis applied to the problem.**

Results:

- **What results did you get?**
- **State what you found and relate it to the problem.**
- **Summarize the major results in numbers, avoid vague, hand waving results such as “very small” or “significant”.**

Conclusions/Recommendations:

- **What are the implications of your answer?**
- **State the relevance, implications, or significance of the results or conclusions, to the business.**
- **Significance of work is often implied by the recommendations or implications for future work.**

A Structured Abstract

Purpose of this paper

What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?

**Design/methodology/
approach**

How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?

Findings

What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

**Research
limitations/implications (if
applicable)**

If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.

**Practical implications
(if applicable)**

What outcomes and implications for practice, applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?

**Social Implications (if
applicable)**

What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?

**What is original/value of
paper**

What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.

Choose a category for the paper

- **Research paper.** This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research.
- **Viewpoint.** Any paper, where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces.
- **Technical paper.** Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services.
Conceptual paper. These papers will not be based on research but will develop hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking.
- **Case study.** Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category.
- **Literature review.** It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views.
- **General review.** This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive
- Source: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2>

HOW TO WRITE/EDIT SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

(I) MINDSET, (II) CONCEPTS, AND (III) LOGIC

I. Right mindset for writing

“State your facts as simply as possible, even boldly. No one wants flowers of eloquence or literary ornaments in a research article.”

-R.B. McKerrow (Well-known British editor
& educator 1882-1940)

Example

- Ok: **It is clear that** factor A up-regulates the pathway.
- Better: **Factor A** clearly up-regulates the pathway.

II. Modern writing concepts

- 1. Styles**
- 2. Use “We”**
- 3. Use active voice**
- 4. Avoid vague IT, THERE, THIS/THAT**
- 5. Avoid long sentence**
- 6. Write a strong sentence core**
- 7. One message per paragraph**

1. Styles

- **BOG**—**B**usiness **o**r **G**overnment style, the more traditional style
- **CLEAR**—**C**lear **E**asy **R**eading, the more modern style

Example

- **BOG:** It is anticipated that an annual training rate of 100 employees will be achieved by the time the program is fully operational.
- **CLEAR:** When the program is operating at full capacity, we expect to train 100 people per year.

2. Use ‘We’

We-sentence is a more-modern style, reads more interesting, and communicates with the reader more directly.

- We report ...
- We speculate ...
- We generated ...
- We measured ...

We-sentences appear in many leading journals

- In this report, **we** define a mechanism for ... and discover distinct roles for ... **We** use ... assays to ... **We** demonstrate that ... **We** provide evidence that ... (*Science*)

3. Use active voice

- **Active voice is more informative, clearer, and more reader-friendly than passive voice.**
 - The results indicate ...
 - Table 1 shows ...
 - Recent studies have reported ...
 - Zhang and coworkers have suggested ...

Example

- **Bad:** Twelve soil samples of 4 agricultural areas **were investigated** for..., and the co-relationships between ... **were analyzed**.
- **Good:** **We investigated** 12 soil samples of 4 agricultural areas for ..., and **analyzed** the co-relationships between ...

lyn dupré writes: (The author of *Bugs in writing: A guide to debugging your prose*)

“If you want to learn only one technique to improve your writing substantially, you should learn to **avoid using passive voice.”**

4. Avoid vague **IT**, **THERE**, and **THIS/THAT**

- **IT** is unknown.
- **THERE** is no where.
- **THIS/THAT** could be anything.

It is old style

1. **Old style:** It is likely that it will rain soon.
 - **Modern style:** It will rain soon.
2. **Old style:** It should be borne in mind that the current research has imitations.
 - **Modern style:** The current **research** has limitations.

III. Logic issues

1. Logic flow
2. Connection
3. Parallelism
4. Redundancy

1. Use transitional words to promote logic flow

- Also, and, again, further, furthermore
- First, then, second, next, lastly
- Soon, after, previously, meanwhile
- But, yet, still, instead,
- In short, in other words,
- Similarly, consequently, accordingly

2. Connection of clauses

1. **Compound** (and, but)
2. **Cause/effect** (as, because, for, so,)
3. **In between** (semicolon)
4. **Condition** (if, whether, when)
5. **Concession** (Although, even if, whatever)
6. **Result** (so that)

Example

Incorrect: She has a fever, **and** she probably has an infection.

Correct: She has a fever; she probably has an infection

3. Parallelism

1. Verb
2. Subject
3. Similar parts in a sentence
4. Meaning

Verb

- Incorrect: She **swims, plays** basketball, and **was running** bicycles.
- Correct: She **swims, plays** basketball, and **runs** bicycles.

Subject

Incorrect: The **ignition** was tested, an **examination** of the belts was carried out, and the **levels** of the lubricants were checked.

Correct: The **ignition** was tested, the **belts** were examined, and the **lubricant levels** were checked.

Other parts

- **Not only, but also**

Bad: The plant is **not only capable** of growing on high-salt soils, **but also accumulating** concentrations of salts.

- Good: The plant is **not only capable of growing** on high-salt soils, **but also capable of accumulating** concentrations of salts.

- Better: The plant is capable of **not only growing** on high-salt soils, **but also accumulating** concentrations of salts.

4. Redundancy

- **Most-commonly seen problems in non-English speaking writers**
 - **Wording repetition**
 - **Sentencing repetition**
 - **Meaning repetition**
 - **Wordy**

Wording

1. Bad: These **differences** grew smaller, and **they** finally faded out after a stimulation of 3 min.
- Good: These **differences grew** smaller and finally **faded** out after a stimulation of 3 min.

(Cont.)

2. **Bad:** The result indicates that this assumption **can be considered reasonable in some sense.**
- **Good:** The result indicates that this assumption **may be reasonable.**

Meaning

1. Bad: A method to evaluate this effect, **rather than to assume subjectively**, was proposed.
 - Good: A method to evaluate this effect was proposed.
2. Bad: **As a rule**, the temperature was **generally** adjusted to the room temperature.
 - Good: As a rule, the temperature was adjusted to the room temperature

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.

Topic sentence - identifies five major themes as the scope of this review

Many theories have been proposed to explain what motivates human behaviour. **Although the literature covers a wide variety of such theories, this review will focus on five major themes which emerge repeatedly throughout the literature reviewed.** These themes are: incorporation of the **self-concept** into traditional theories of motivation, the influence of **rewards** on motivation, the increasing importance of **internal forces** of motivation, **autonomy and self-control** as sources of motivation, and **narcissism** as an essential component of motivation. **Although the literature presents these themes in a variety of contexts, this paper will primarily focus on their application to self-motivation.**

5 major themes to be covered

Concluding sentence - specific focus

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.

Topic sentence - outlining your main claim or key point for that paragraph



Most early theories of motivation were concerned with need satisfaction. Robbins, Millett, Cacioppe and Waters-Marsh (1998) argued that motivation relies on what a person needs and wants. Similarly the early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al. 1998) focused on personal needs satisfaction as the basis for motivational behaviour. However, recent studies outlined by Leonard, Beauvais, and Scholl (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation. Current thinking does not discount these theories, but simply builds on them to include a self-concept.

Supporting evidence from the readings



Contrasting theories from research



Concluding sentence - linking to the next paragraph

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.

Topic sentence - outlining your main claim or key point for that paragraph

First statement of evidence from the literature

By its very nature, motivation requires a degree of individual satisfaction or narcissism. Robbins, Millet, Cacioppe, and Waters-Marsh (1998) suggest that motivation has as its very basis the need to focus on, and please the self. This is supported by Shaw, Shapard and Waugaman (2000) who contend that this narcissistic drive is based on the human effort to find personal significance in life. It can be argued that the desire to improve one's status is a highly motivational force, and is central to the idea of narcissistic motivation. The narcissistic motivational strategies put forward by Shaw et al. (2000) are concerned with motivation for life in general, but may also have applications in the context of work. These strategies, with their focus on personal needs, demonstrate that narcissism is an essential component of motivation.

Second statement of evidence from the literature

Student analysis

Concluding statement

Conducting a Literature Search & Writing Review

20 Assessment Tasks/assess tasks

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/20/AssessmentTasks/assess tasks/lit_review_LL/integration.html

Discussion Article Template

Discussion Article Title

By: _____ ← **BY-LINE**

— INTRODUCTION —

↖ **PROVIDE CONTEXT FOR AN AREA OF DISCUSSION IN YOUR NICHE**

— BODY —

↖ **EXPLAIN ONE SIDE OF A DISCUSSION**

— BODY —

↖ **BALANCE THE ARTICLE WITH A COUNTER POINT TO THE ORIGINAL DISCUSSION**

— CONCLUSION —

↖ **USE BOTH SIDES OF THE DISCUSSION TO PICK THE "RIGHT" ANSWER AND EXPLAIN WHY**

— RESOURCE BOX —



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).



Guidelines translations:

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Before submission, follow ***EASE*** ***Guidelines for Authors and Translators***, freely available in many languages at www.ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines. Adherence should increase the chances of acceptance of submitted manuscripts.

Examples

- [Example](#) 1
- [Example](#) 2
- [Example](#) 3
- [Example](#) 4
- [Example](#) 5
- [Example](#) 6

Appendix B: Data Tables

Source Information			Search Results		Subjects		Analysis Results										Notes: Product / Industry / Application									
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			
1	Akcay and Xu	2004	1	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				1						Automobiles as examples			
4	Baker et al.	1988	1	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							1						Non-product-specific assemble-to-forecast systems			
7	Baldwin and Clark	1997	1	1	1	1			1	1				1	1		1						Examples from computer and auto industries			
8	Baldwin and Clark	2000	1	1	1		1	1						1			1						Computer			
9	Bartezzaghi and Verganti	1995	1	1	1	1								1			1						Telecommunication equipment			
10	Bi and Zhang	2001	1	1	1	1				1	1	1				1						1	Several conceptual products as descriptions			
11	Blackburn et al.	1998	1	1	1				1	1	1					1							Software			
12	Browning	2001	1	1	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						1	Automotive space frame		
15	Cetin and Saitou	2005	1	1	1				1	1	1					1	1						1	Automotive space frame		
16	Cheung	2002	1	1	1					1							1							Non-product-specific inventory model		
17	Cheung and Hausman	1995	1	1	1					1							1							Aircraft engine repair		
18	Chobineh and Mohebbi	2004	1	1	1					1	1	1					1							Non-product-specific inventory (kit preparation) model		
19	Collier	1982	1	1	1					1							1							Non-product-specific inventory model		
20	Desai et al.	2001	1	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							1							Non-product-specific inventory model		
22	Djelic and Ainamo	1999	1	1	1		1																1	Luxury fashion industry		
23	Dong and Chen	2005	1	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						1	Non-product-specific simulation study	
28	Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1	1	1		1		1									1						1	Microchip	
29	Evans	1983	1	1	1					1	1						1								Screw assortment for creating kits	
30	Eynan and Fouque	2003	1	1	1					1							1							1	Non-product-specific demand reshape model	
31	Eynan and Rosenblatt	1996	1	1	1					1							1							1	Non-product-specific inventory Model	
32	Farrell and Simpson	2003	1	1	1						1	1				1									Yokes used to mount valve actuators	
33	Fellini et al.	2005	1	1	1				1	1							1								Automotive body side frame	
34	Ferrer and Whybark	2001	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	Automotive Doors
38	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1	1	1			1		1					1											Walkman as illustration
39	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1	1	1			1		1															1	Patents
40	Fujita and Yoshida	2004	1	1	1				1	1							1	1								Family of aircrafts
41	Galvin	1999	1	1	1			1		1															1	Bicycles
42	Garud and Kumaraswamy	1985	1	1	1	1				1	1			1	1											Microcomputers, automobiles as examples

FIXSON, S. 2007. Modularity and commonality research: past developments and future opportunities. *Concurrent Engineering*, 15, 85.

Task for third session

- How to write an abstract
- Install and use EndNote software
- Write a Introductory paragraph
- Write a integrating arguments paragraph
- Write an structured abstract
- Crate a literature review table
- Write a first draft of the literature review manuscript
- Check the manuscript with Turnitin



Conducting a Literature Search & Writing Review
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Thank you!

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