

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

WRITING CHAPTER 2

RES1  
STEM/ABM STRANDS

In this lesson, you will:

1. Differentiate the processes of reviewing literature.
2. Write the review of related literature of your study.



Lesson 6.1  
The Review Process

### Remember:

Reading is a **multi-faceted** process that develops only with practice. Reading **comprehension** must be emphasized in the process.

### Types of Reading

1. **Elementary** reading
2. **Systematic** skimming
3. **Analytic** reading
4. **Comparative** reading

### Steps in Reviewing Literature

1. Finding relevant material.
2. Actual reading.
3. Note-taking.

### Strategies in Reading Literature

1. Previewing
2. Highlighting
3. Annotating
  - a) While reading
  - b) After reading

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

WHAT?

### What?

The review of literature is the process of **compiling, classifying, and evaluating** what other researchers have written on a certain topic. It is **crucial** and serves the following purposes:

### Purposes:

1. It **helps** in placing the work being reviewed in its context.
2. It **describes** the relationship of each work to the research being undertaken.
3. It **identifies** new ways to interpret and shed light to various gaps based from previous studies.

*Purposes:*

4. It **helps** in solving conflicts among seemingly contradictory previous studies.
5. It **identifies** the areas that are subject to a prior study to prevent duplication of efforts.
6. It **points** to another research undertaking.

*It is an examination.*

Your review of related literature should **examine facts and principles** from other resources that are related to the present study.

*It is conceptual.*

It is also called **conceptual literature** that serves to **clarify** the different **variables** being studied. It removes that vagueness surrounding the central concepts of the research.

*Into the process...*

As the literature is gathered, the different major **variables**, as well as the **sub-variables**, are clarified and the delimitation of the study is established. The **indicators** for each variable are identified and objectively established.

*Into the process...*

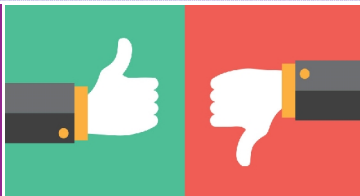
The **major variable** is the central idea of the entire literature. Its **sub-variables** specify which particular aspect of the major variable is being referred to. The **indicators** are specific information that describes the variables.

*Example:*

- a. **Major variable:** Study habits
- b. **Sub-variable:** Time management
- c. **Indicator:** Establishing timed patterns for effective studying

In this lesson, you will:

1. Describe the variables and sub-variables of your study.
2. Write a review of related literature.



Lesson 6.2  
Writing the Review of Related Literature

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

HOW?

*Remember:*

The **write-up** expressed in one's own words is the **measure** of the researcher's **synthesis** of the reviewed materials.

### Essential elements:

1. **Overview** of the subject or topic, issues or theories to be considered.
2. **Division** of works such as those that support a particular position, those against, and those that offer other ideas.
3. **Explanation** of the comparison of the gathered literature.
4. **Conclusion** and the **best** arguments.

### Stages:

1. Problem formulation
2. Literature search
3. Data evaluation
4. Analysis and interpretation

### Format:

1. The introduction
2. The body
3. The conclusion

### The Introduction

1. The general problem and the variables should be **defined**.
2. Every important data should be **highlighted** to effectively discuss the problem or the variables.
3. The **criteria** in selecting pertinent literature should be considered to determine which should be included.

### The Body

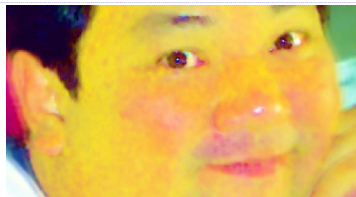
1. Chosen approaches, conclusion of authors, specific objective, and the like should be **included**.
2. Studies and literature should be **summarized**. In choosing what to include, consider the following:
  - Provenance
  - Objectivity
  - Persuasiveness
  - Value

### The Conclusion

1. Major contributions of the studies or articles should be **summarized**.
2. Current developments and new information should be **evaluated**.
3. Conclude the review **by relating** the gathered data to the central theme or problem of your study.

For lesson handout,  
visit:

<http://jacs.weebly.com>



THANK YOU!