Research Methods in Social Sciences

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Academic Praxis

Goals of a Literature Review[1]

1. To demonstrate a familiarity with a body of knowledge and establish credibility.

>   A review tells a reader that the researcher knows the research in an area and knows the major issues. A good review increases a reader's confidence in the researcher's professional competence, ability, and background.

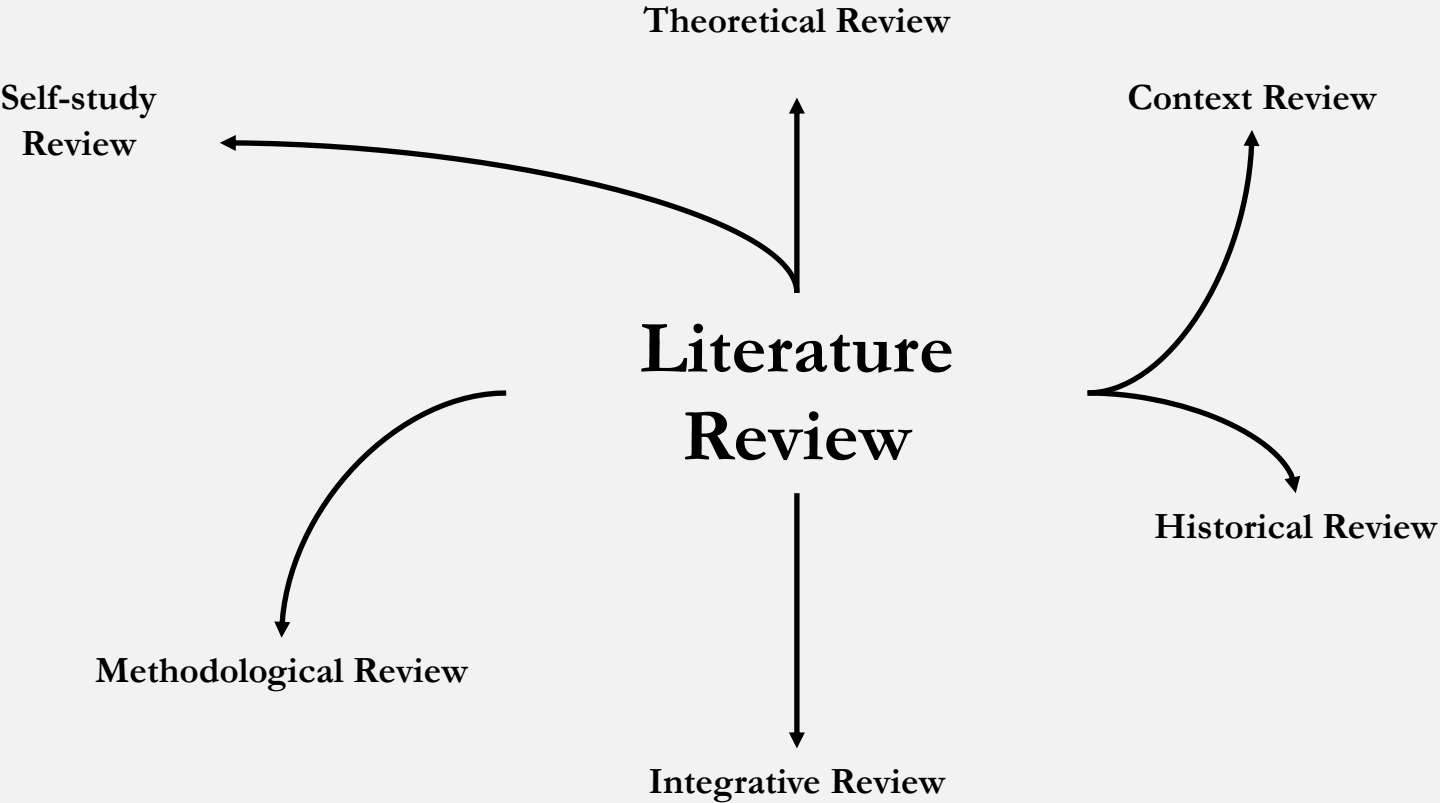**2. To show the path of prior research and how a current project is linked to it.**

>   A review outlines the direction of research on a question and shows the development of knowledge. A good review places a research project in a context and demonstrates its relevance by making connections to a body of knowledge.

3. To integrate and summarize what is known in an area.

>   A review pulls together and synthesizes different results. A good review points out areas in which prior studies agree, disagree, and major questions remain. It collects what is known up to a point in time and indicates the direction for future research.

4. To learn from others and stimulate new ideas.

>   A review tells what others have found so that a researcher can benefit from the efforts of others. A good review identifies blind alleys and suggests hypotheses for replication. It divulges procedures, techniques, and research designs worth copying so that a researcher can better focus hypotheses and gain new insights.
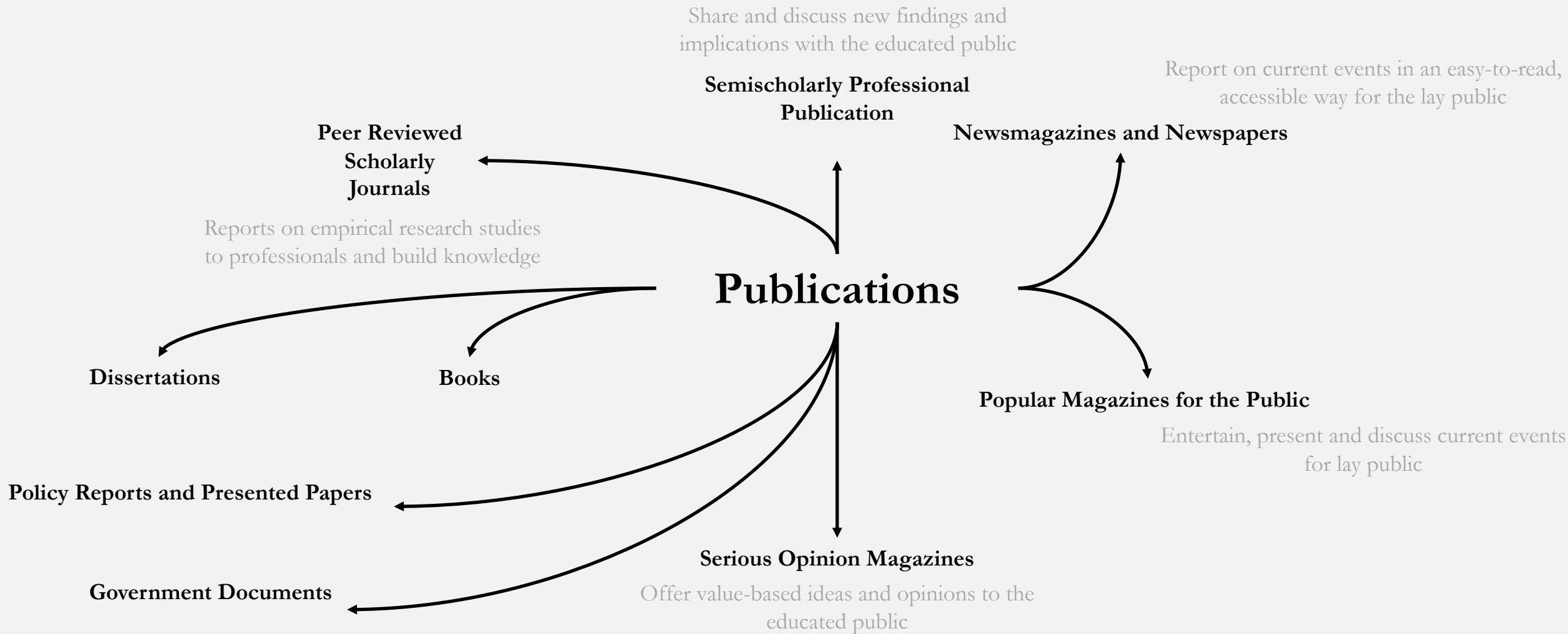
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Theoretical Review

Self-study
Review

Context Review

Literature
Review

Historical Review

Methodological Review

Integrative Review

Literature
Meta-Analysis

A special technique used to create an integrative review.

A meta-analysis pro- ceeds in five steps:
1. Locate all potential studies on a specific topic or research question.
2. Develop consistent criteria and screen studies for relevance and/or quality.
3. Identify and record relevant information for each study.
4. Synthesize and analyze the information into broad findings.
5. Draw summary conclusions based on the findings.

Share and discuss new findings and
implications with the educated public

**Semischolarly Professional
Publication**

Report on current events in an easy-to-read,
accessible way for the lay public

**Peer Reviewed
Scholarly
Journals**

Newsmagazines and Newspapers

Reports on empirical research studies
to professionals and build knowledge

Publications

Dissertations   **Books**

Popular Magazines for the Public

Entertain, present and discuss current events
for lay public

Policy Reports and Presented Papers

Serious Opinion Magazines

Government Documents

Offer value-based ideas and opinions to the
educated public

Theory and Research

How-to
Conduct A Systematic
Literature Review

1. Define and refine a research topic.

2. Design a search.

3. Locate research reports.

4. Read, evaluate and report.

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Major Paper Sections[3]

Title and
Author's Name and Affiliation

**Abstract and
Keywords**

Beginning with the next line, write a concise summary of the key points of your research. Your abstract should contain at least your research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions. You may also include possible implications of your research and future work you see connected with your findings. Your abstract should be a single paragraph, double-spaced. Your abstract should be between 150 and 250 words.

1. Title

2. Abstract

3. Main Body

4. References

Background
Methodology
Findings

Listing references that are used as in-text citations.

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In-text Citations and a list of references at the end

Citations[2]

Endnotes or footnotes and a bibliography at the end

. . .

Citation Styles[2]

Modern Language Association (MLA)

American Psychological Association (APA)

Chicago

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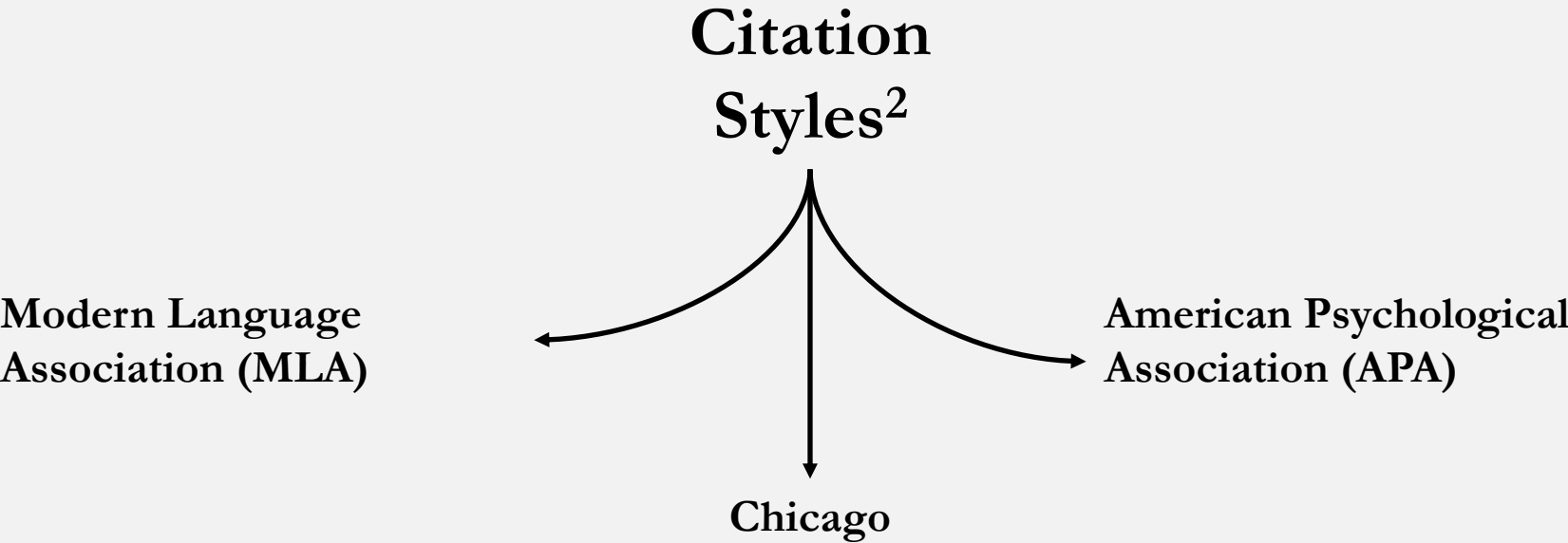
APA Citation Format

[Microsoft Word APA Formatting](#)[4]

[Microsoft Word APA Citation Video Tutorial](#)[5]

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APA In-Text Citations[3]

- When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example, (Polat, 2022), and a complete reference should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper.

- If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and page number for the reference (preceded by "p."). Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's last name followed by the date of publication in parentheses.

According to Polat (2022) "Relax, APA is easy." (p.1).

Polat (2022) states that "Relax, APA is easy." (p.1).

APA is easy (Polat, 2022, p.1).

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APA In-Text Citations[3]

- Place direct quotations that are 40 words or longer in a free-standing block of typewritten lines and omit quotation marks.

  Polat (2022, p.1) emphasizes APA's usefulness as following:

  > Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help.

- A Work by Three to Five Authors: List all the authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses the first time you cite the source. Use the word "and" between the authors' names within the text and use the ampersand in parentheses.

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APA In-Text Citations[3]

- Six or More Authors: Use the first author's name followed by et al. in the signal phrase or in parentheses.

- In the rare case the "Anonymous" is used for the author, treat it as the author's name (Anonymous, 2001). In the reference list, use the name Anonymous as the author.

- Organization as an Author: If the author is an organization or a government agency, mention the organization in the signal phrase or in the parenthetical citation the first time you cite the source. If the organization has a well-known abbreviation, include the abbreviation in brackets the first time the source is cited and then use only the abbreviation in later citations.

APA In-Text Citations³

- Organization as an Author: If the author is an organization or a government agency, mention the organization in the signal phrase or in the parenthetical citation the first time you cite the source. If the organization has a well-known abbreviation, include the abbreviation in brackets the first time the source is cited and then use only the abbreviation in later citations.

- Unknown Author and Unknown Date: If no author or date is given, use the title in your signal phrase or the first word or two of the title in the parentheses and use the abbreviation "n.d." (for "no date").

- If you use a source that was cited in another source, name the original source in your signal phrase. List the secondary source in your reference list and include the secondary source in the parentheses.

3   Kertesz stated that «APA is not that hard at all» (as cited in Polat, 2022, p. 1).

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APA In-Text Citations[3]

- Two or More Works in the Same Parentheses: When your parenthetical citation includes two or more works, order them the same way they appear in the reference list (viz., alphabetically), separated by a semi-colon.

  APA is consisdered relatively easy (Kertesz, 2020; Sütcü, 2021; Polat 2022).

- Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Parentheses: When your parenthetical citation includes two or more works from the same author, list the years of publication in sequence, with the earliest first.

  APA is easy (Polat, 2013, 2016, 2020, 2022).

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APA In-Text Citations[3]

- Authors With the Same Last Name: To prevent confusion, use first initials with the last names.

    B. Polat (2022) states that APA is easy and C. Polat (2022) also emphasize the same fact.

- Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year: If you have two sources by the same author in the same year, use lower-case letters (a, b, c) with the year to order the entries in the reference list. Use the lower-case letters with the year in the in-text citation.

    Polat (2022a) emphasize the practicallity of APA. APA is easy (Polat 2022b, p.1)

APA Reference List[3]

- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work for up to and including seven authors. If the work has more than seven authors, list the first six authors and then use ellipses after the sixth author's name. After the ellipses, list the last author's name of the work.

- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work.

- For multiple articles by the same author, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.

- Present the journal title in full.

- Maintain the punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.

- Italicize titles of longer works such as books and journals.

APA Reference List[3]

- *Single Author:* Last name first, followed by author initials.

  Polat, B. (2022). On APA Format. *Lorem Ipsum Journal, vol. x, issue y,* p. 1-10.

- *Two Authors: List by their last names and initials. Use the ampersand instead of »and.».*

  Polat, B. & Karagöl, S. (2022). On APA Format. *Lorem Ipsum Journal, vol. x, issue y,* p. 1-10.

- *Three to Seven Authors: List by last names and initials; commas separate author names, while the last author name is preceded again by ampersand.*

  Polat, B., Karagöl, S., Büyükbaş, Y., Şen, Ş., Çelik, M., Adnan, L.K.B. & Çiçek, E. (2022). On APA Format. *Lorem Ipsum Journal, vol. x, issue y,* p. 1-10.

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APA Reference List[3]

- *More than Seven Authors:* List by last names and initials; commas separate author names. After the sixth author's name, use an ellipsis in place of the author names. Then provide the final author name. There should be no more than seven names.

  Polat, B., Karagöl, S., Büyükbaş, Y., Şen, Ş., Çelik, M., Adnan, L.K.B., … Çiçek, E. (2022). On APA Format. *Lorem Ipsum Journal, vol. x, issue y,* p. 1-10.

- *Organization as Author:* Also known as a "corporate author." Here, you simply treat the publishing organization the same way you'd treat the author's name and format the rest of the citation as normal.

- *Two or More Works by the Same Author: Use the author's name for all entries and list the entries by the year (earliest comes first).*

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APA Reference List[3]

- *Two or More Works by the Same Author in the Same Year*: If you are using more than one reference by the same author (or the same group of authors listed in the same order) published in the same year, organize them in the reference list alphabetically by the title of the article or chapter. Then assign letter suffixes to the year. Refer to these sources in your essay as they appear in your reference list.

    Polat, B. (2022a). On APA Format. *Lorem Ipsum Journal*, *vol. x, issue y,* p. 1-10.
    Polat, B. (2022b). *APA Citations*. Lorem Ipsum Publishing.

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APA Reference List[3]

- APA style dictates that authors are named last name followed by initials; publication year goes between parentheses, followed by a period. The title of the article is in sentence-case, meaning only the first word and proper nouns in the title are capitalized. The periodical title is run in title case, and is followed by the volume number which, with the title, is also italicized. If a DOI has been assigned to the article that you are using, you should include this after the page numbers for the article. If no DOI has been assigned and you are accessing the periodical online, use the URL of the website from which you are retrieving the periodical.

> Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical, volume number*(issue number), pages. https://doi.org/xx.xxx/yyyy

- Basic format for books:
  > Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Location: Publisher.

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APA Reference List[3]

- Basic format for books:
    Author, A. A. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle.* Location: Publisher.

- A chapter from a book with editor(s):

    Author, A. (Year of the publication). *Chapter Name.* Book's Name, Editor Name(s) (Ed.). Location: Publisher.

APA Reference List[3]

- Individual webpages and documents hosted online are cited similarly to print content. Note, however, that the URL is typically included at the end of the entry. The URL may, at the author's discretion, be left as an active link. Include additional information (like translators, editors, first edition publication date, and so on) as you would for print sources.

> Author, A. A. & Author B. B. (Date of publication). Title of page [Format description when necessary]. Retrieval Date, Retrieved from https://www.someaddress.com/full/url/

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References:

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2. Brown University Library (2021). Retrival Date: 22.03.2022 Retrieved from: https://libguides.brown.edu/citations/styles
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4. Microsoft (n.d.). APA, MLA, Chicago; kaynakçaları otomatik olarak biçimlendirme. Retrival Date: 29.03.2022 Retrieved From: https://support.microsoft.com/tr-tr/office/apa-mla-chicago-kaynak%C3%A7alar%C4%B1-otomatik-olarak-bi%C3%A7imlendirme-405c207c-7070-42fa-91e7-eaf064b14dbb

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