

# Agenda

- Annotated Bibliography
- Synthesizing Research

# Introduction

- Bachelor's Degree Radio/TV Production USU
- Master's Degree Organizational Communication CSUN
- Master's Degree English/American Studies USU
- Teaching ENGR 3080 since 2015

# Why a Literature Review?

# Why a Literature Review?

- Builds your credibility by association
- Reviews how the problem has been solved in the past (secondary research)
- Puts you in the academic conversation
- Leads up to how you are going to solve the problem better (primary research)

# Annotated Bibliography for Secondary Research

- Helps you organize your research
- Helps you remember important details of your research
- Helps you create meaning from your research
- Allows you to expand, expound, elaborate, and explain secondary research
- Annotating is good note taking
- Annotate while you do research and before you start to write the lit review

# Elements and Process of Annotating

- Post-it notes, highlighters, pencils, notebook, laptop, or whatever you need to take notes
- Read actively: mark key words and quotes
- Avoid the temptation to highlight but not annotate

- Make annotations as you go (you will not remember the details later)
  - Write down your thoughts about the article you are reading
  - Define words you do not understand
  - Write down your opinion:
    - Do you agree? Why? Do you disagree? Why?
  - Write down questions that come to your head:
    - who, what, when, where, why, how

# Outline for Annotating

1. The Citation
2. Summary/Abstract
3. Assess
4. Reflect, Respond, Analyze, Judge
5. Conclusion



# 1. The Citation

- The exact citation that appears on the References page
- To use for in-text citations
- ASCE Style Guide
- <https://ascelibrary.org/doi/pdf/10.1061/9780784479018#page=33>

## 2. Summary/Abstract

- List the main points of the article
- Paraphrase the abstract at the beginning of the scholarly article
- Use later to remind you about the content of the annotation
- Could be inserted last

# 3. Assess

- Make a list to establish credibility
  - What makes the source credible?
  - Who is the author?
    - Reputation
    - Credentials
    - Degrees
    - Expertise or Authority to write about the topic

# 4. Reflect, Respond, Analyze, and Judge

- The most important part of the annotation
- Can grow into significant parts of your paper
- Reflect on what you like or dislike
- Comment on everything you highlight. Why did you highlight it? What did it make you think about?
- Right down your opinions

# 4. Continued

- Make connections between this article and previous articles you have read
- Define words you do not know
- Describe why this article is relevant to your primary research
- The length of this section is as long as you need it to be

# 5. Conclusion

- What are the author's conclusions/findings?
- How do the conclusions apply and connect with your primary research?

# Synthesizing Secondary Research

- The process of combining ideas or parts
- The lit review is not organized by articles but by topics
- Find the common ground in each article

