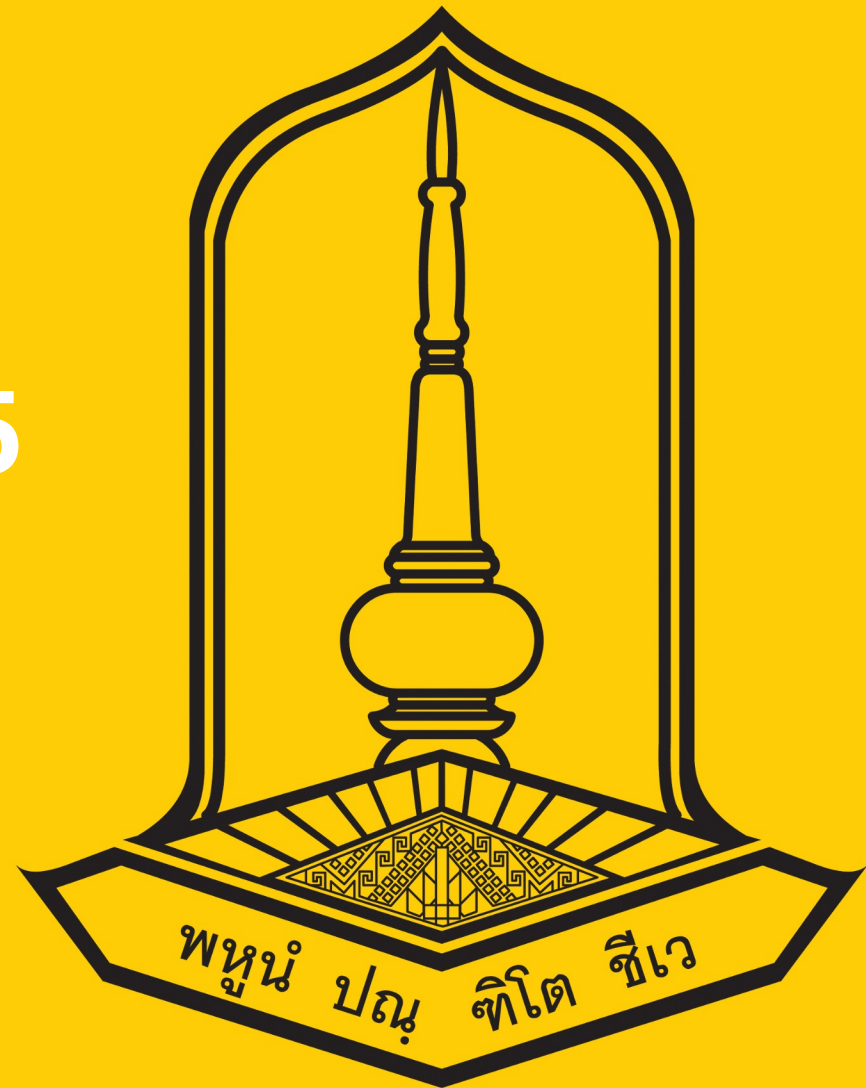# ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 5

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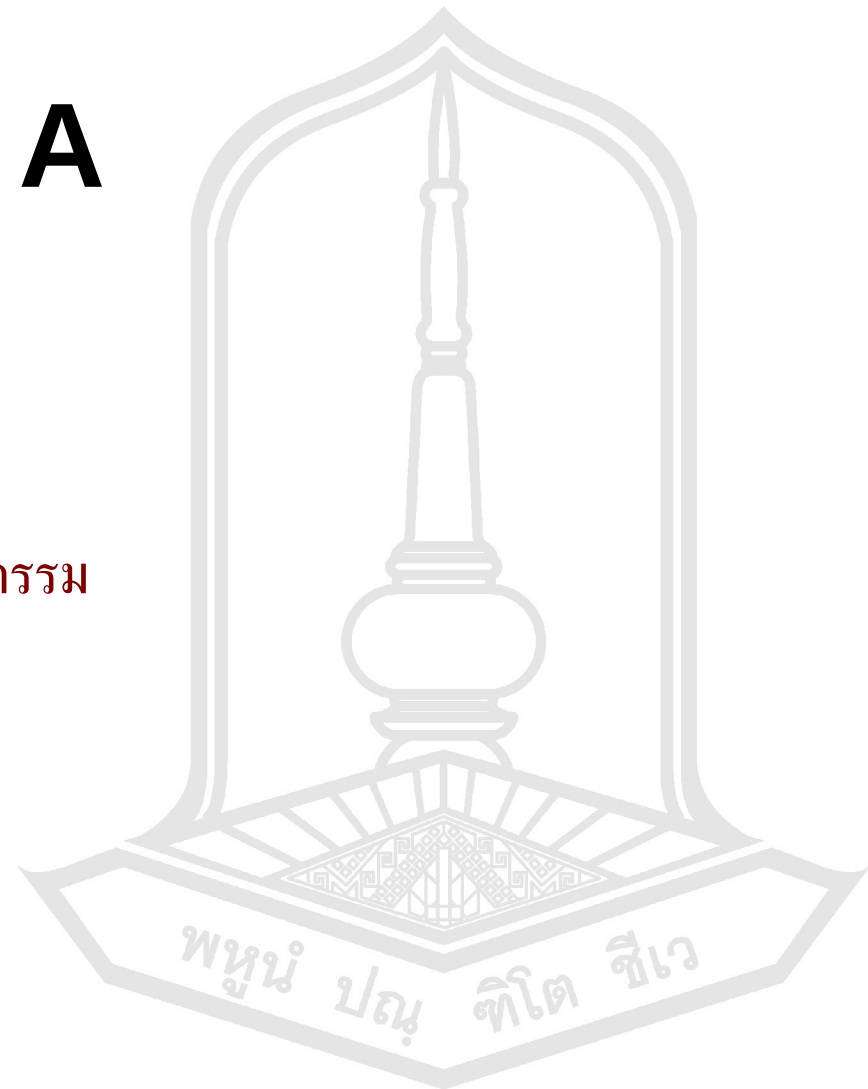U N I V E R S I T Y

HOW TO WRITE A LITERATURE REVIEW
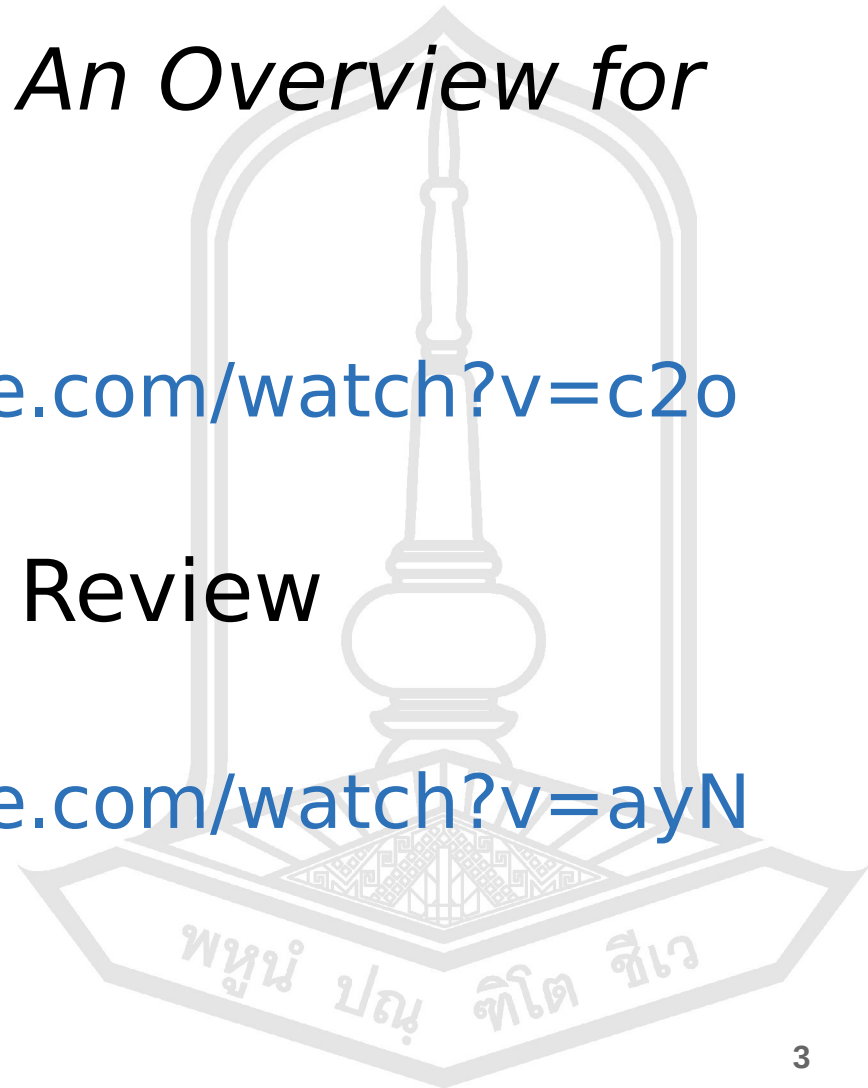
วิธีการเขียนทบทวนงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวข้อง/วรรณกรรม

Olarik Surinta, PhD
Lecturer

MAHASARAKHAM
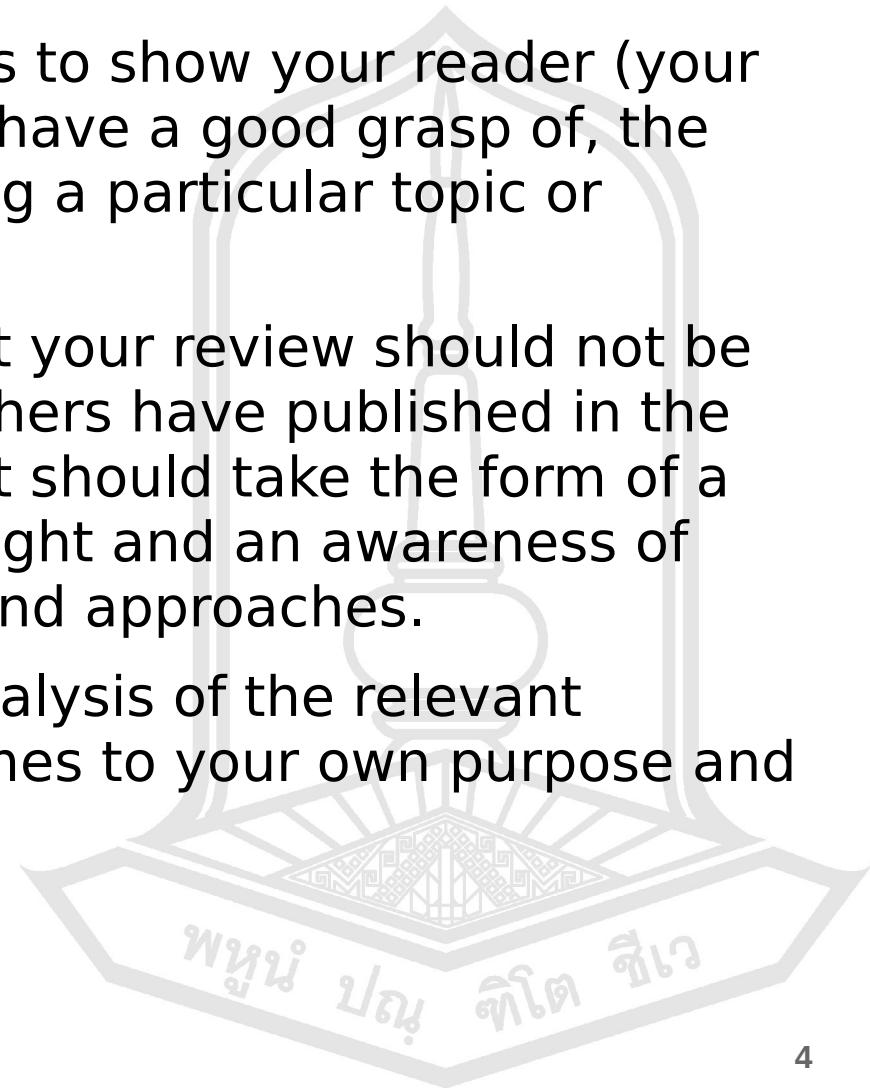U N I V E R S I T Y

Watch a video

- *Literature Reviews: An Overview for Graduate Students*
  - Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c2owKSrK4TE
- Writing a Literature Review
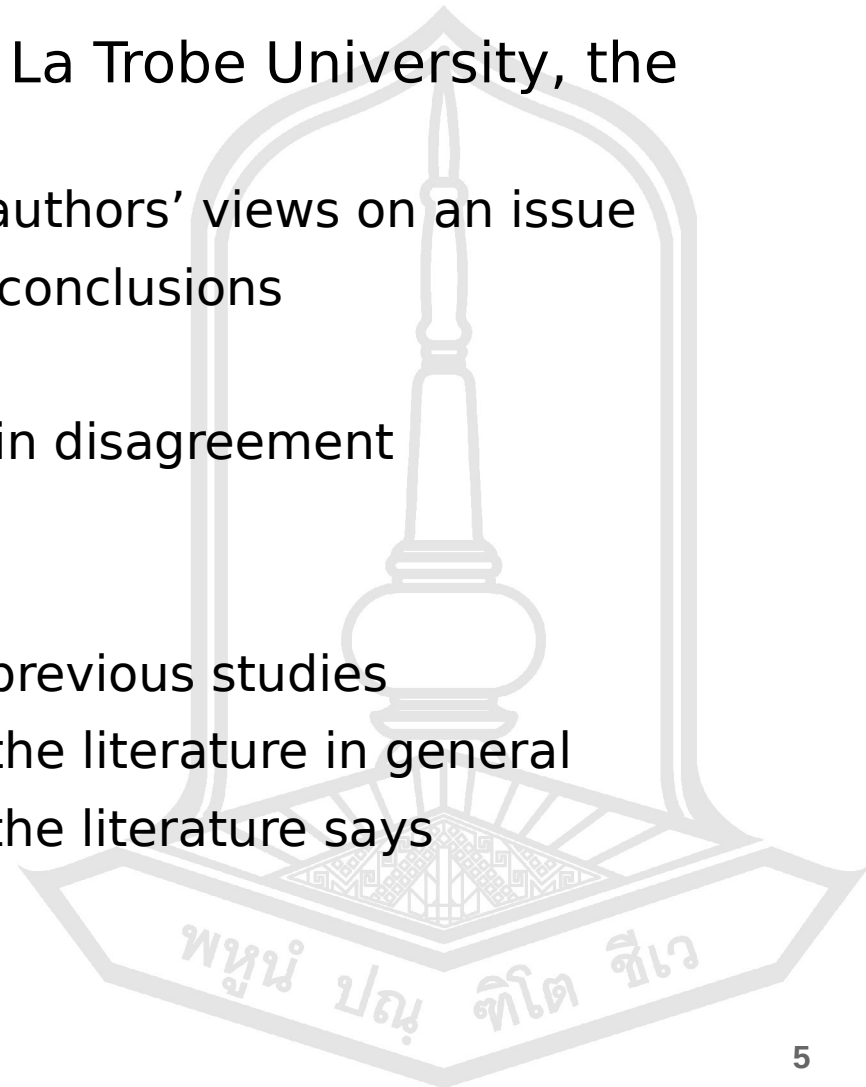 - Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ayNPCV7zk2Q

What is a literature review?

- The aim of a literature review is to show your reader (your tutor) that you have read, and have a good grasp of, the main published work concerning a particular topic or question in your field.

- It is very important to note that your review should not be simply a description of what others have published in the form of a set of summaries, but should take the form of a critical discussion, showing insight and an awareness of differing arguments, theories and approaches.

- It should be a synthesis and analysis of the relevant published work, linked at all times to your own purpose and rationale.
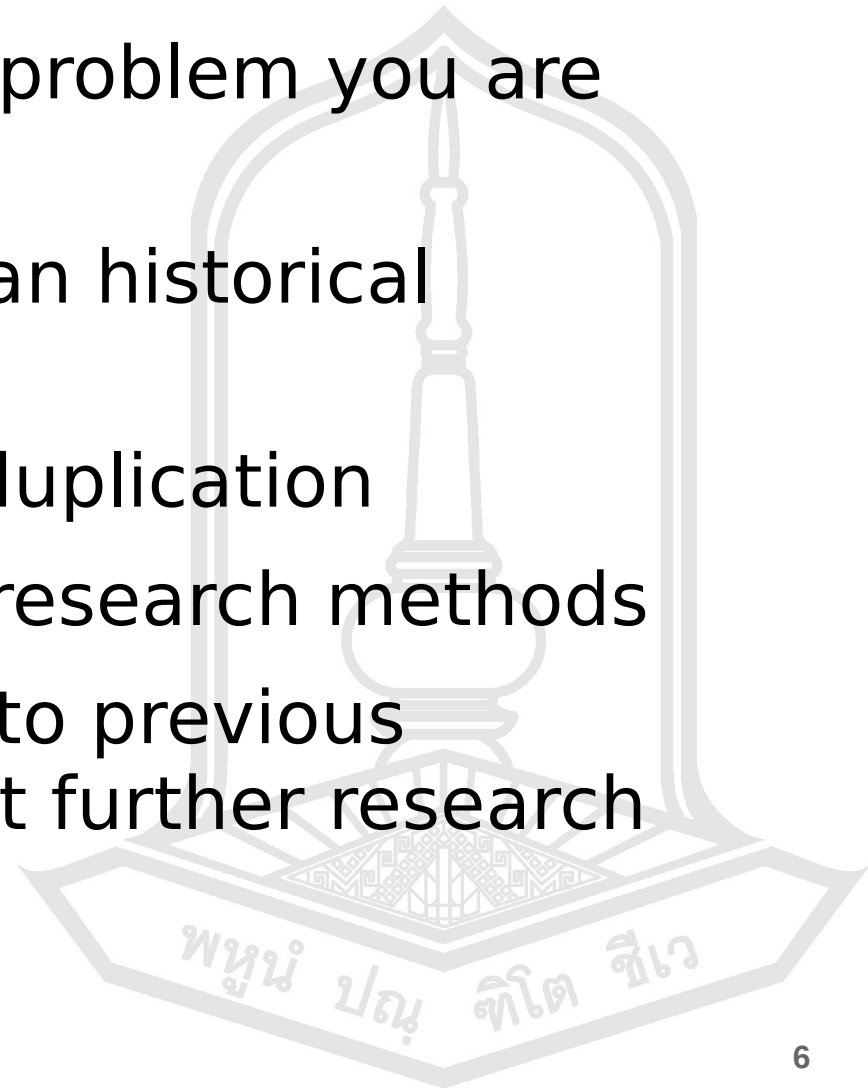
Literature review

- According to Caulley (1992) of La Trobe University, the literature review should:
  - Compare and contrast different authors' views on an issue
  - Group authors who draw similar conclusions
  - Criticise aspects of methodology
  - Note areas in which authors are in disagreement
  - Highlight examplary studies
  - Highlight gaps in research
  - Show how your study relates to previous studies
  - Show how your study relates to the literature in general
  - Conclude by summarising what the literature says
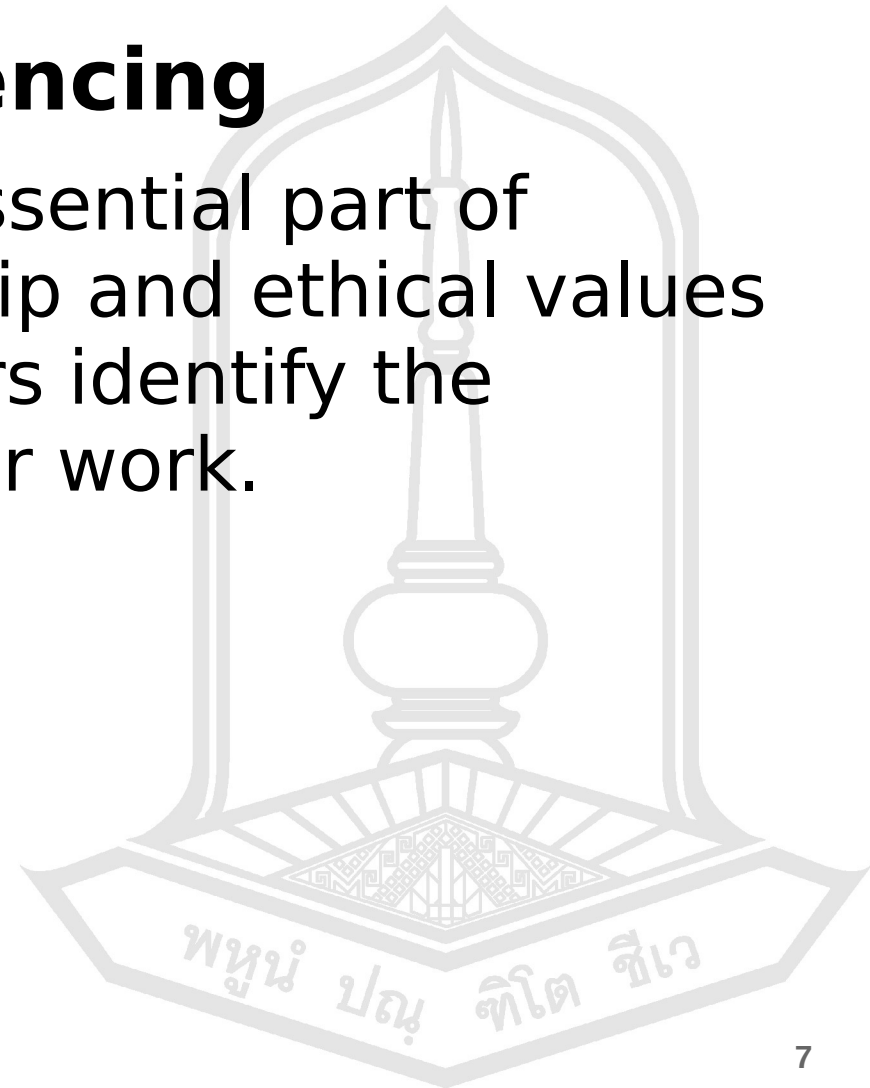
The purposes of the review are:

- To define and limit the problem you are working on

- To place your study in an historical perspective

- To avoid unnecessary duplication

- To evaluate promising research methods

- To relate your findings to previous knowledge and suggest further research
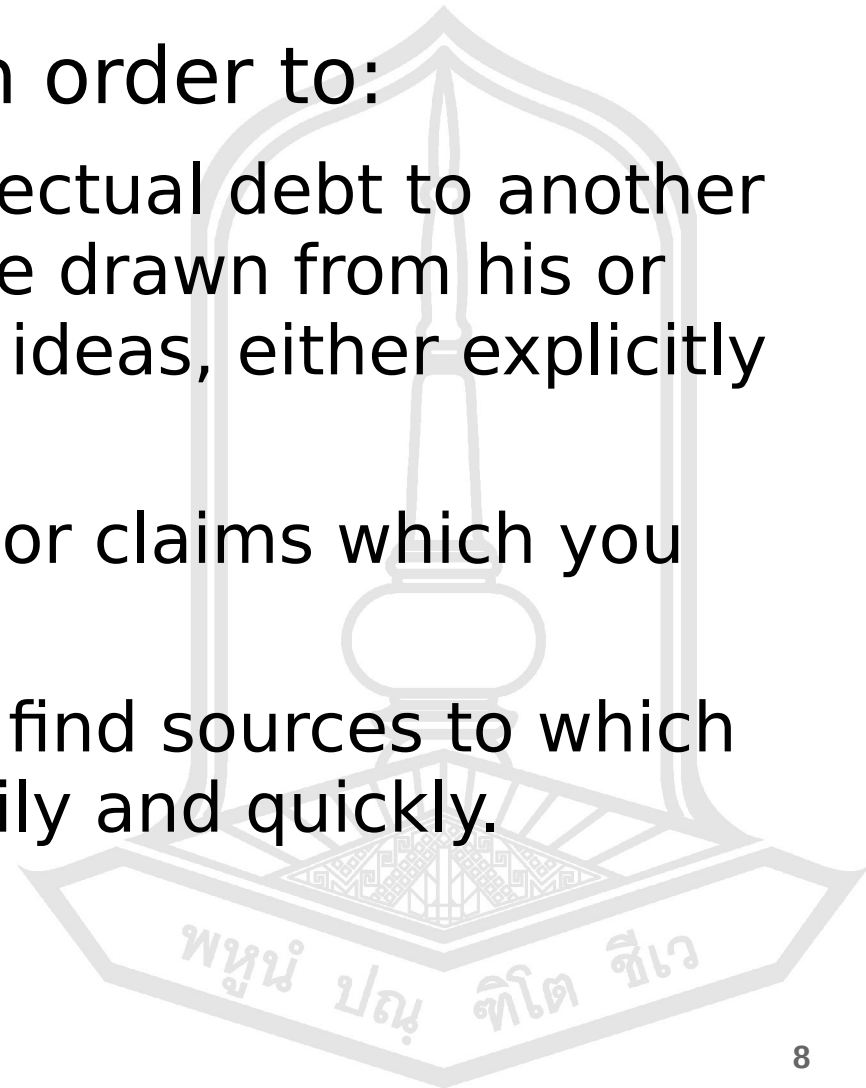
Referencing and avoiding plagiarism

- **Purpose of referencing**
  - Referencing is an essential part of academic scholarship and ethical values demand that authors identify the sources used in their work.
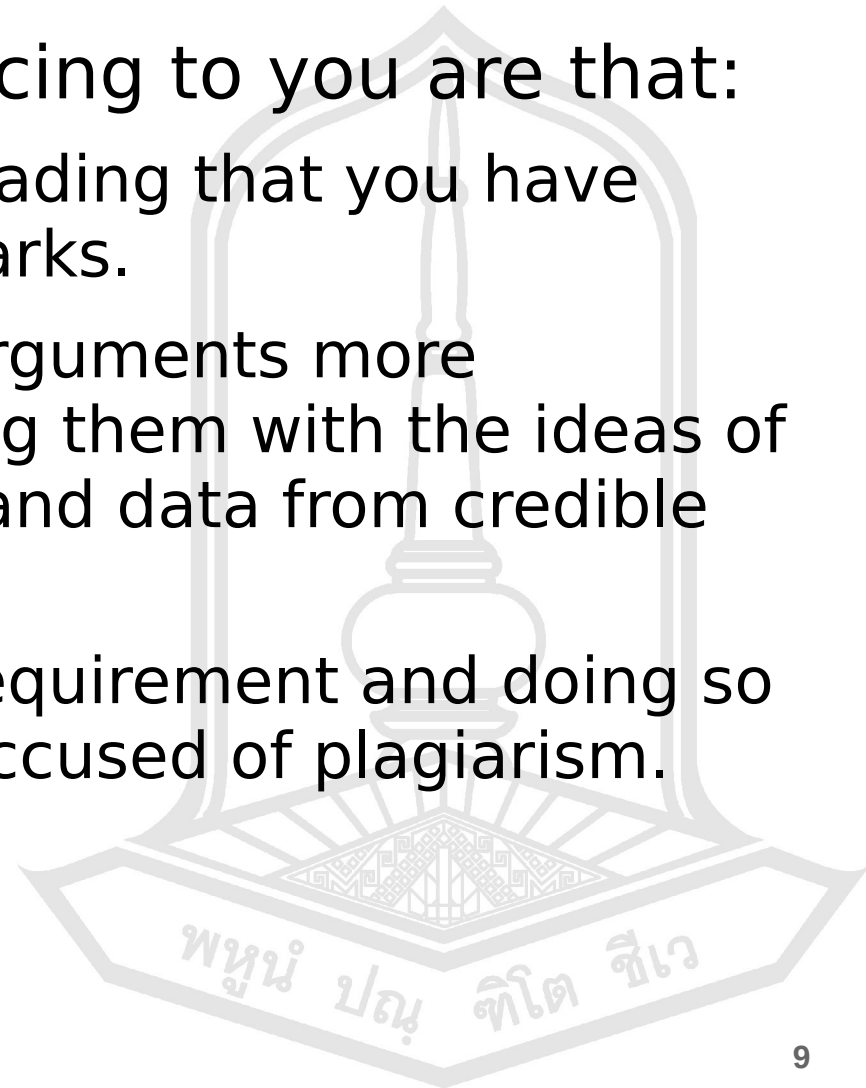
Referencing and avoiding plagiarism

- You are referencing in order to:
  - Acknowledge an intellectual debt to another author where you have drawn from his or her published work or ideas, either explicitly or implicitly.

  - Support specific facts or claims which you make in your text.

  - Enable your reader to find sources to which you have referred easily and quickly.
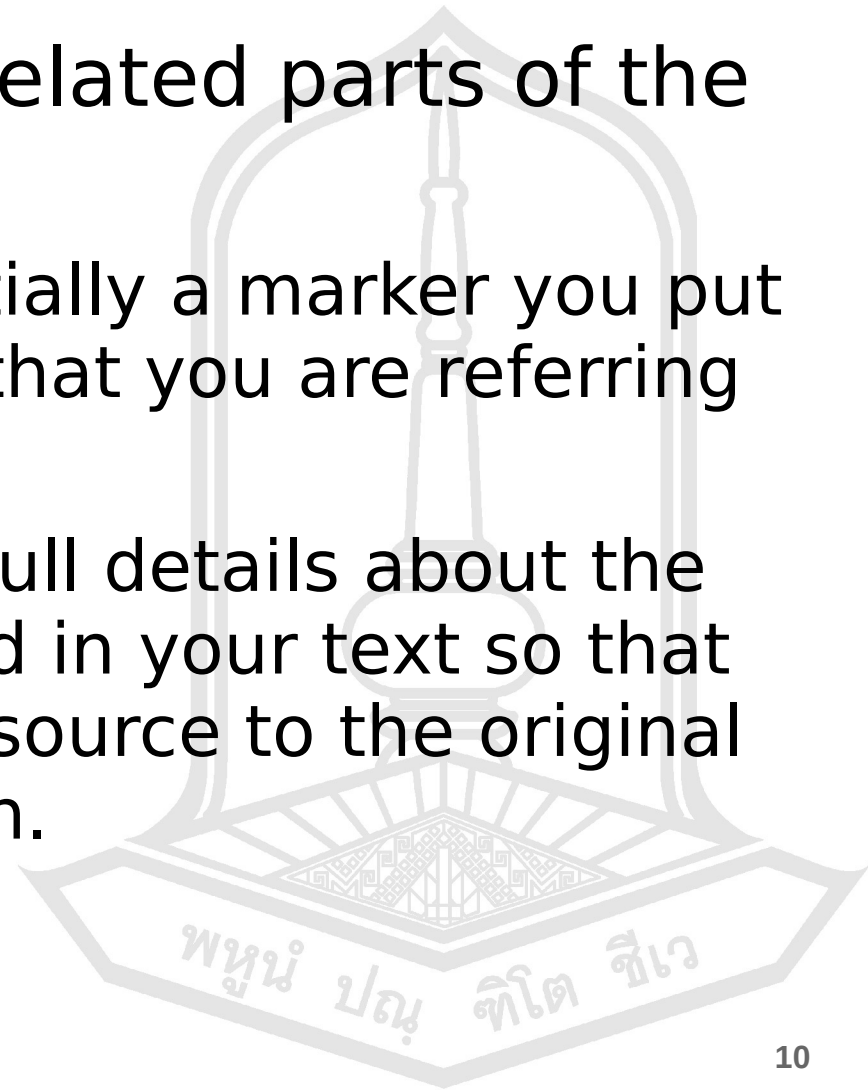
Referencing and avoiding plagiarism

- The benefits of referencing to you are that:
  - It shows the range of reading that you have done. This gains you marks.
  - It can make your own arguments more convincing by supporting them with the ideas of acknowledged experts and data from credible sources.
  - It is a basic academic requirement and doing so means you cannot be accused of plagiarism.

Referencing and avoiding plagiarism

- There are two inter-related parts of the referencing process:
  - The citation is essentially a marker you put in your text to show that you are referring to a source.
  - The reference gives full details about the source you have cited in your text so that you can go from the source to the original from the details given.
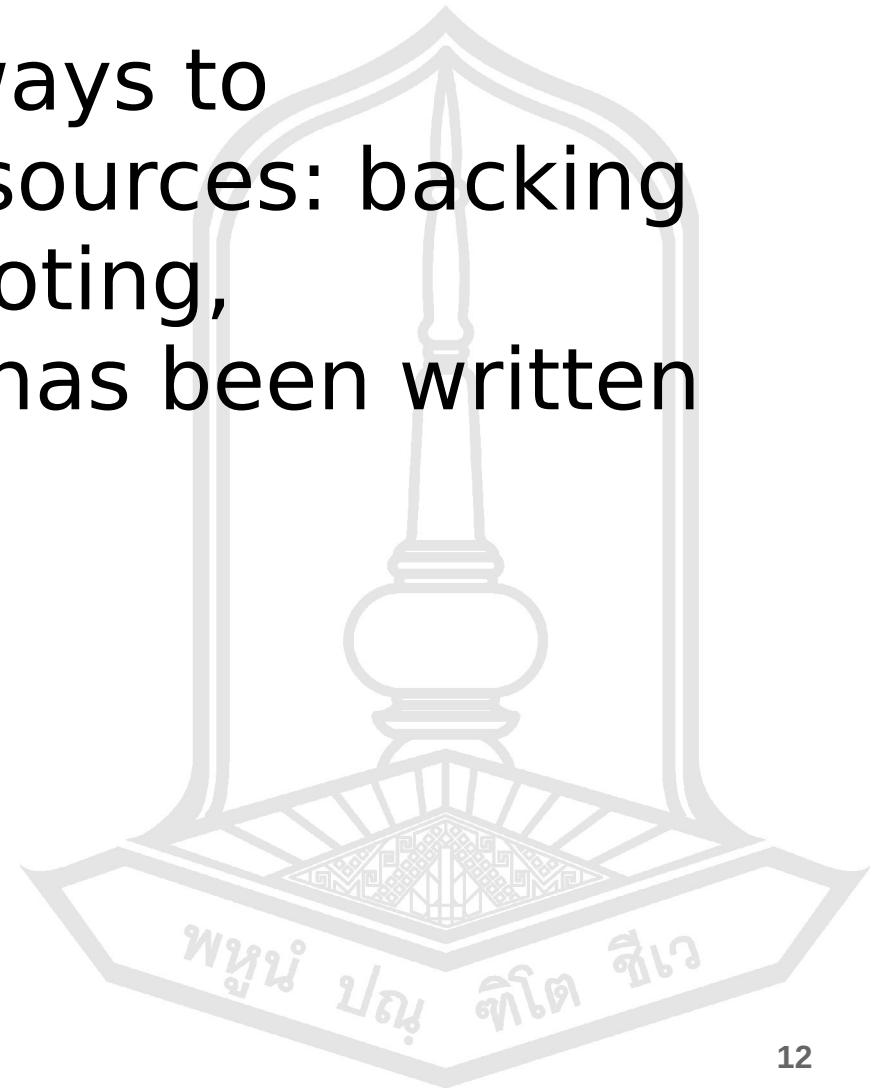
Referencing and avoiding plagiarism

- Reference management software
  - You can use Mendeley is available to you on the website (https://www.mendeley.com).
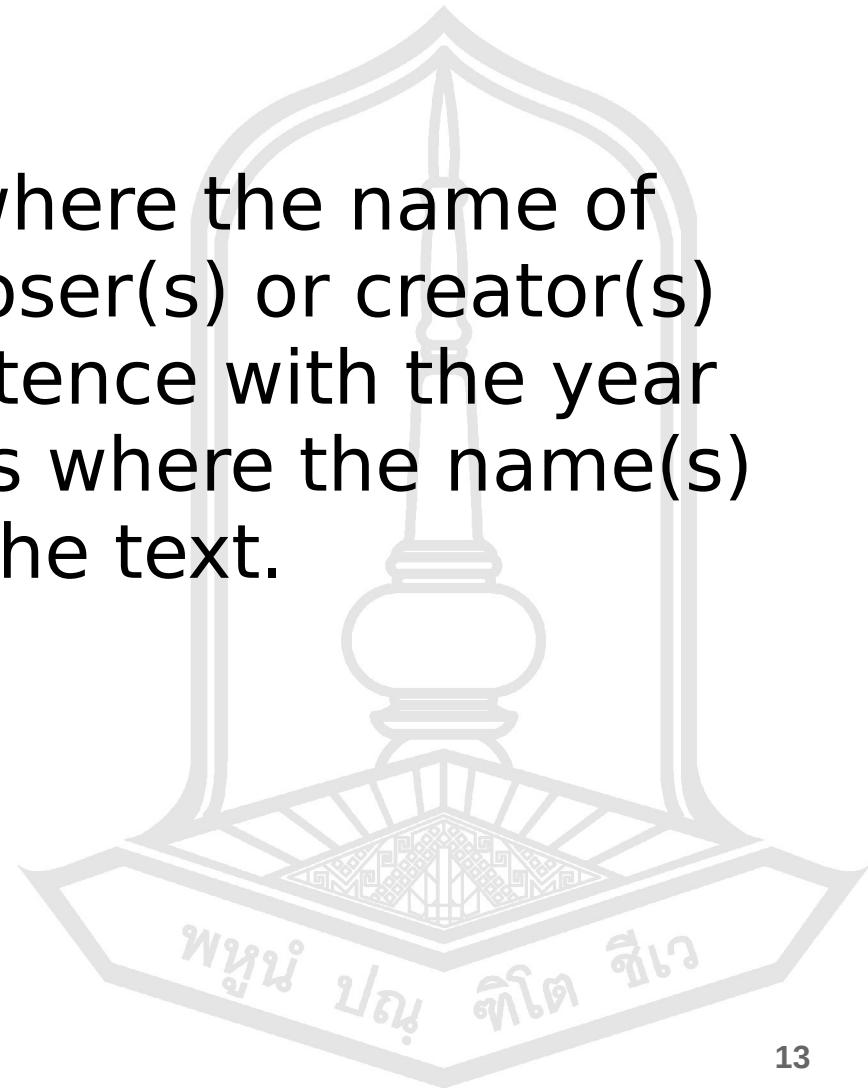
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- There are several ways to acknowledge your sources: backing up an assertion, quoting, summarising what has been written and critiquing.

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U N I V E R S I T Y

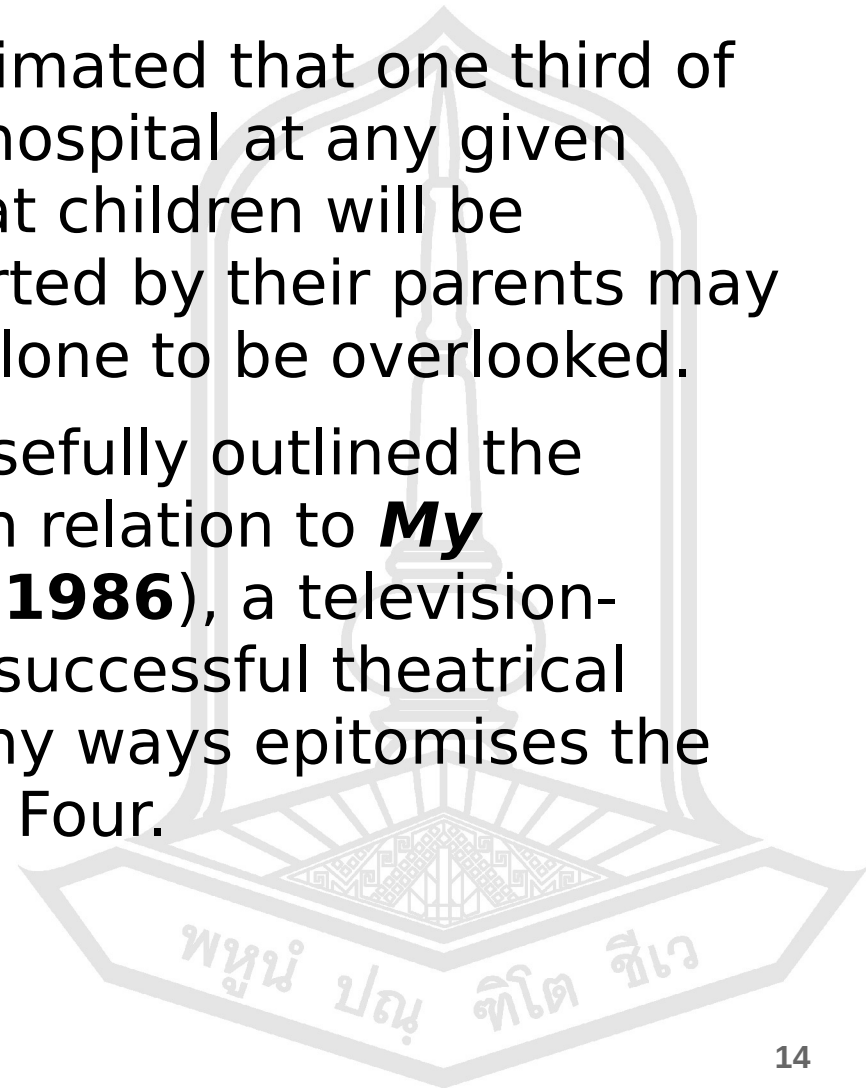# How to include citations and quotations in your text

- **Direct citation**
  - A direct citation is where the name of the author(s) composer(s) or creator(s) is used within a sentence with the year following in brackets where the name(s) occurs naturally in the text.
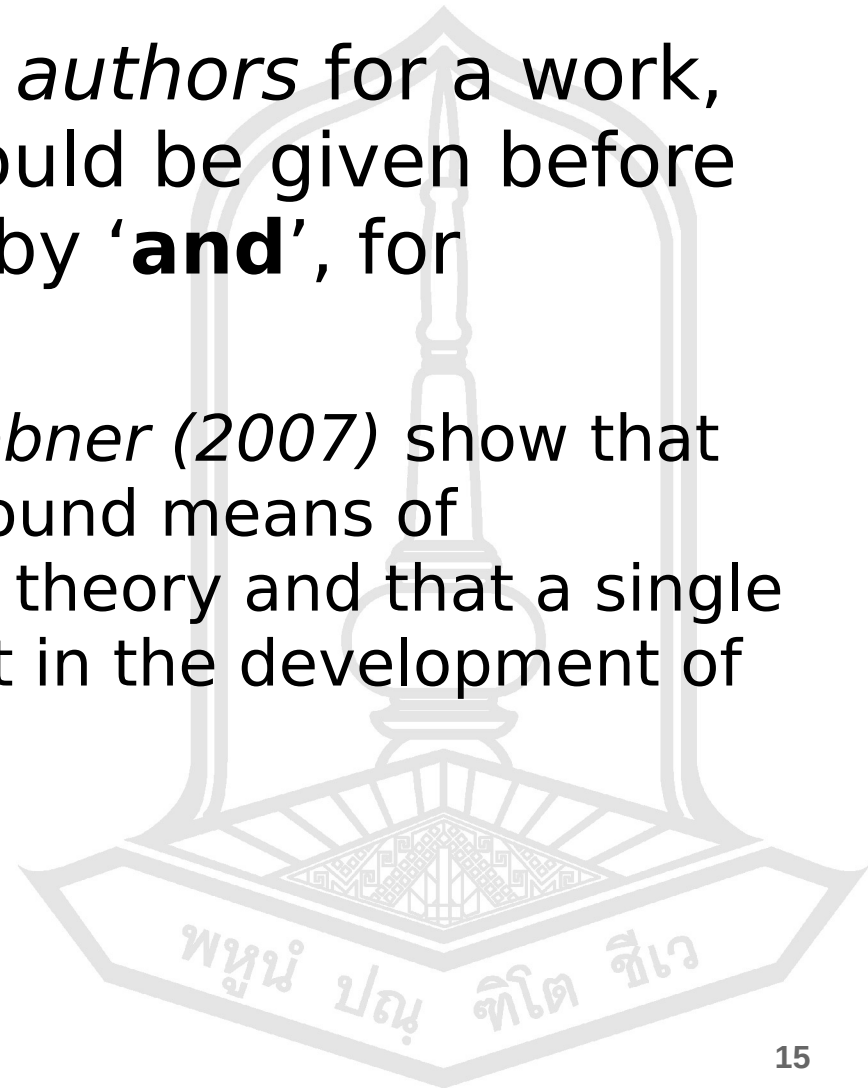
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- **Roberts (2010)** has estimated that one third of children will be alone in hospital at any given time, but expectation that children will be accompanied and supported by their parents may cause children who are alone to be overlooked.

- **Geraghty (2005)** has usefully outlined the contours of this debate in relation to ***My Beautiful Laundrette* (1986**), a television-funded film which had a successful theatrical release and which in many ways epitomises the success of 1980s Film on Four.
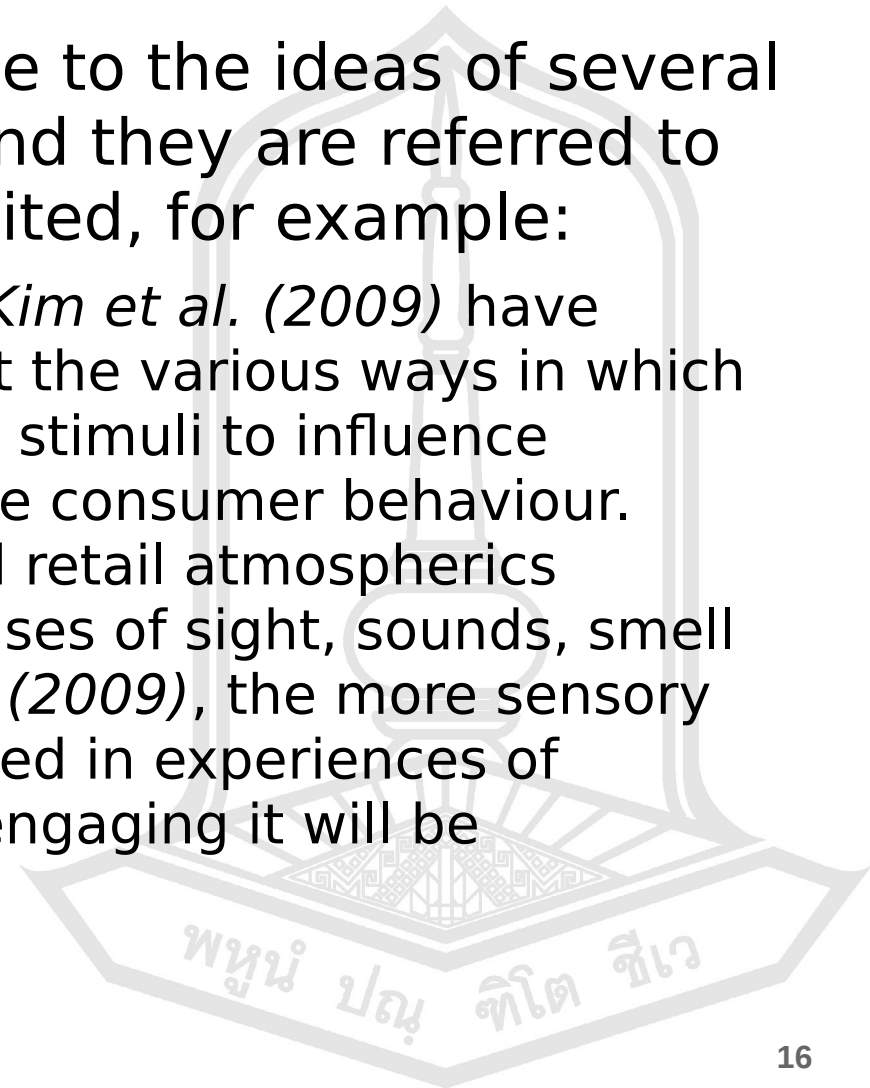
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How to include citations and quotations in your text

– When there are *two authors* for a work, both **surnames** should be given before the date separated by '**and**', for example:

  - *Eisenhardt and Graebner (2007)* show that case studies are a sound means of developing research theory and that a single case study has merit in the development of theories

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U N I V E R S I T Y

How to include citations and quotations in your text

– Where reference is made to the ideas of several authors in a sentence and they are referred to directly, they are both cited, for example:

  • *Soars (2003; 2009)* and *Kim et al. (2009)* have written extensively about the various ways in which retailers can use sensory stimuli to influence environments and change consumer behaviour. *Soars (2009)* categorised retail atmospherics according to the four senses of sight, sounds, smell and touch. For *Kim et al. (2009)*, the more sensory "touch points" are involved in experiences of consumption, the more engaging it will be
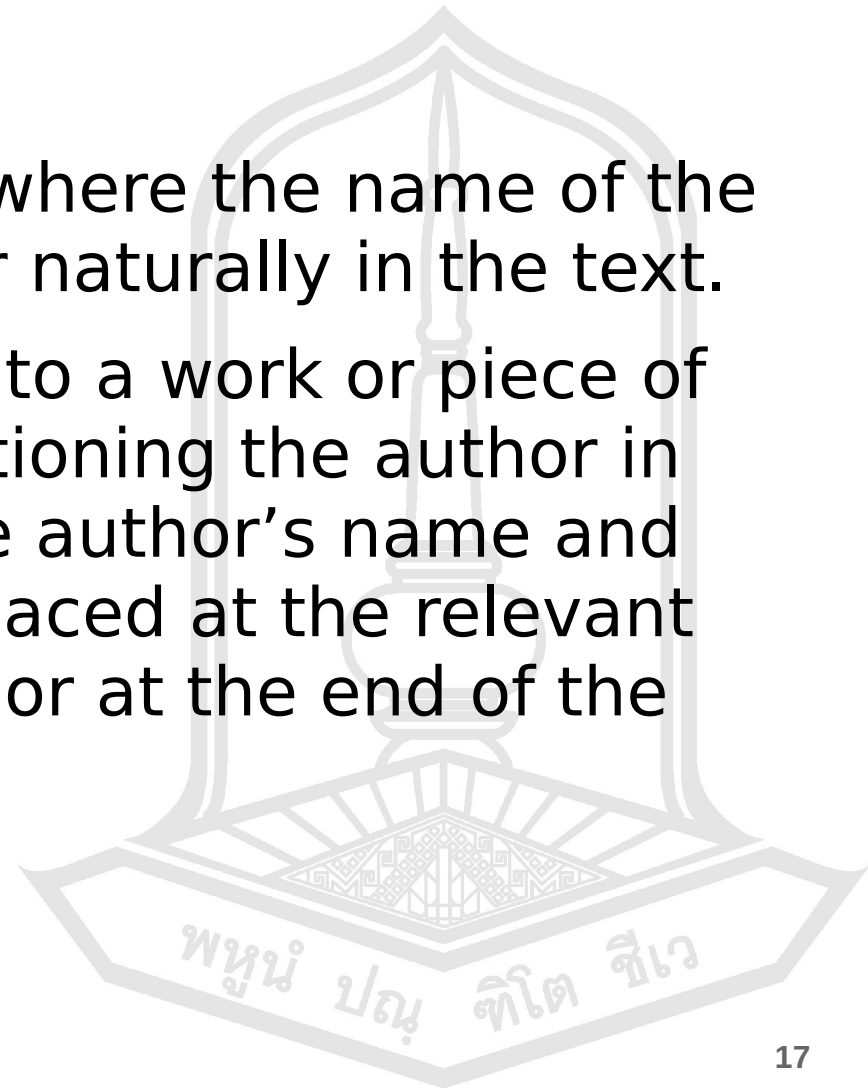
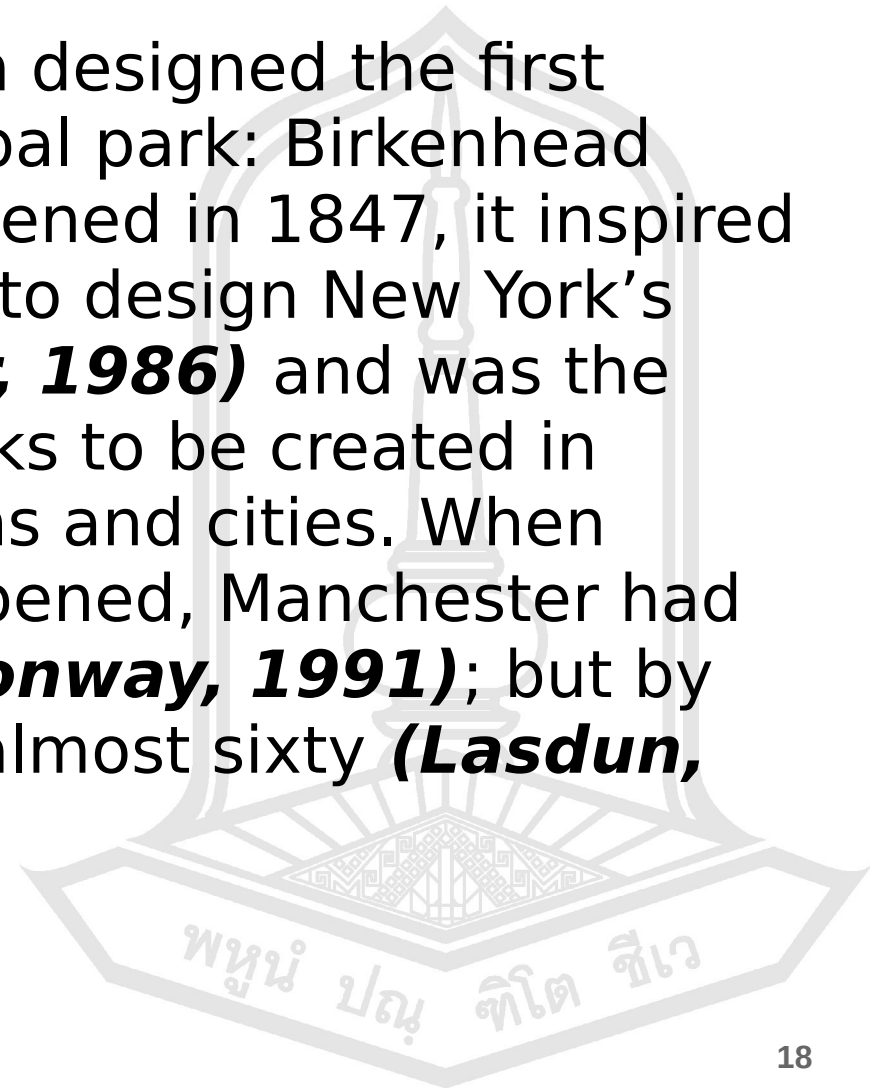# How to include citations and quotations in your text

- **Indirect citation**

  – An indirect citation is where the name of the creator does not occur naturally in the text.

  – If you make reference to a work or piece of research without mentioning the author in the text, then both the author's name and publication year are placed at the relevant point in t he sentence or at the end of the sentence in brackets.
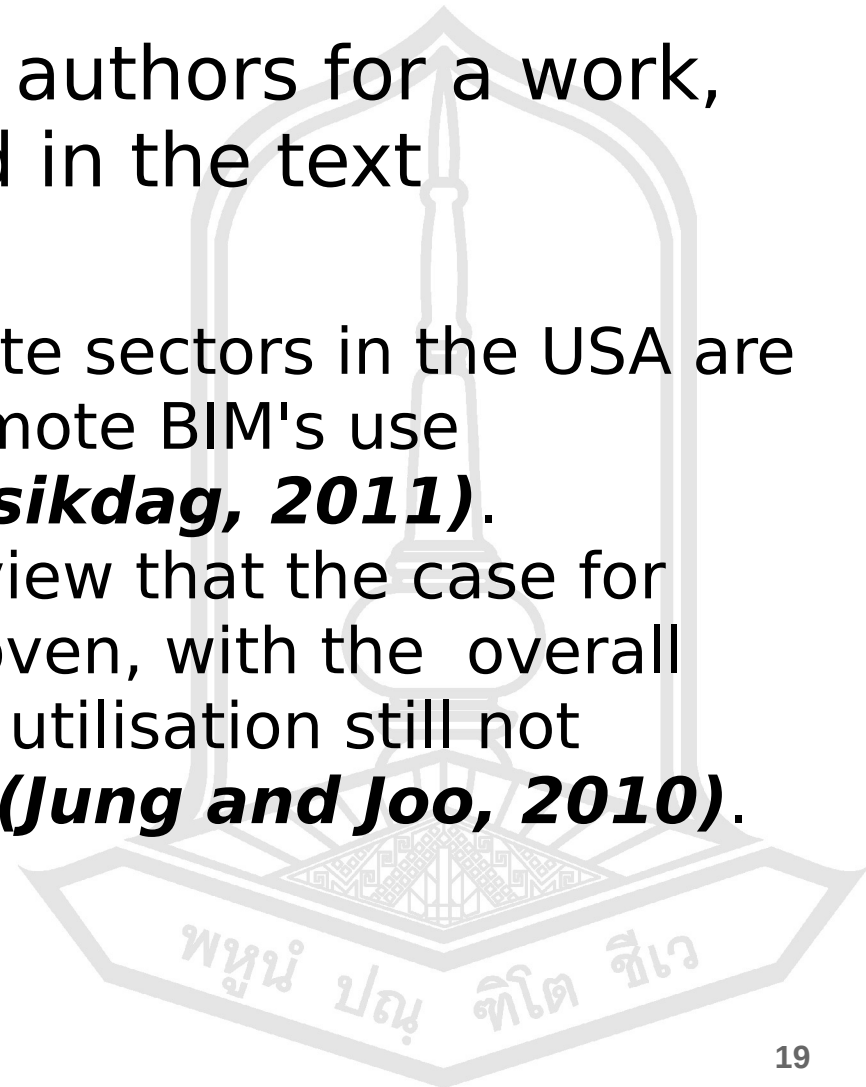
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U N I V E R S I T Y

How to include citations and quotations in your text

- – In the UK Joseph Paxton designed the first publicly funded municipal park: Birkenhead Park on Merseyside. Opened in 1847, it inspired Frederick Law Olmsted to design New York's Central Park **(Schuyler, 1986)** and was the first of many urban parks to be created in Britain's industrial towns and cities. When Birkenhead Park was opened, Manchester had no accessible parks **(Conway, 1991)**; but by the 1920s thecity had almost sixty **(Lasdun, 1991)**.
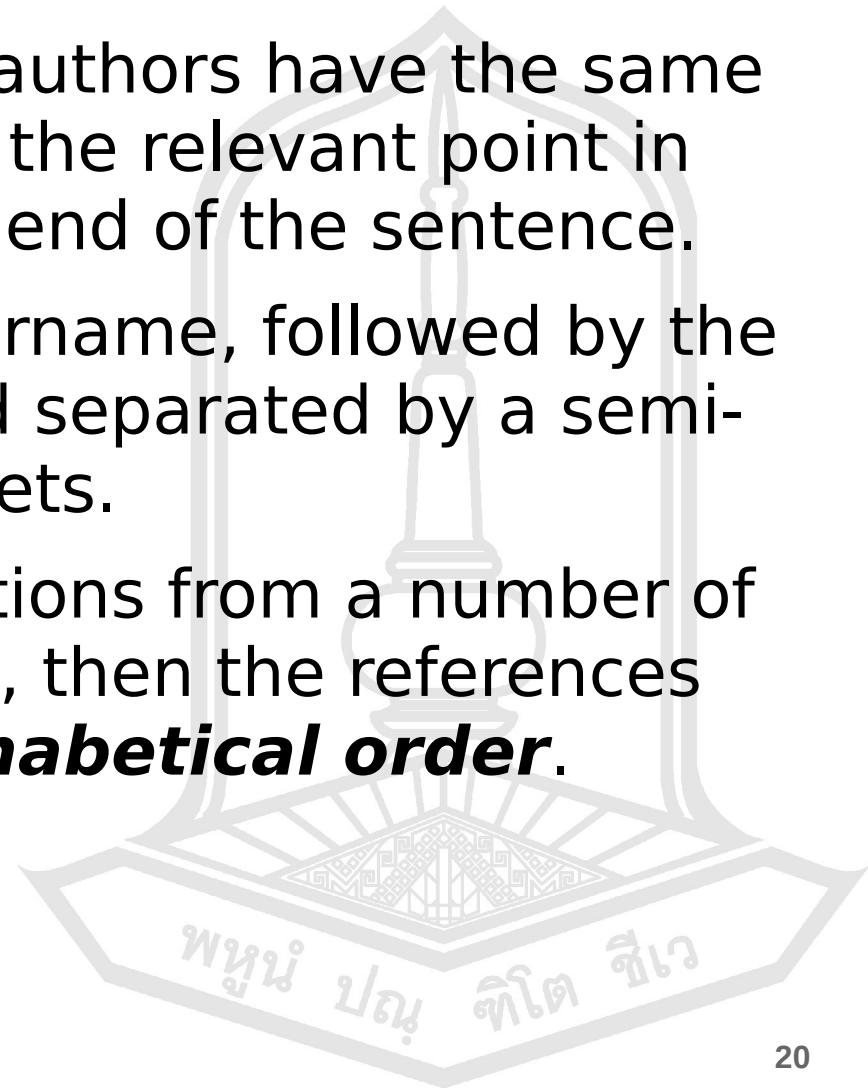
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- When there are two authors for a work, they should be cited in the text separated by 'and':

  - The public and private sectors in the USA are collaborating to promote BIM's use **(Underwood and Isikdag, 2011)**. However there is a view that the case for BIM is not totally proven, with the overall effectiveness of BIM utilisation still not completely justified **(Jung and Joo, 2010)**.
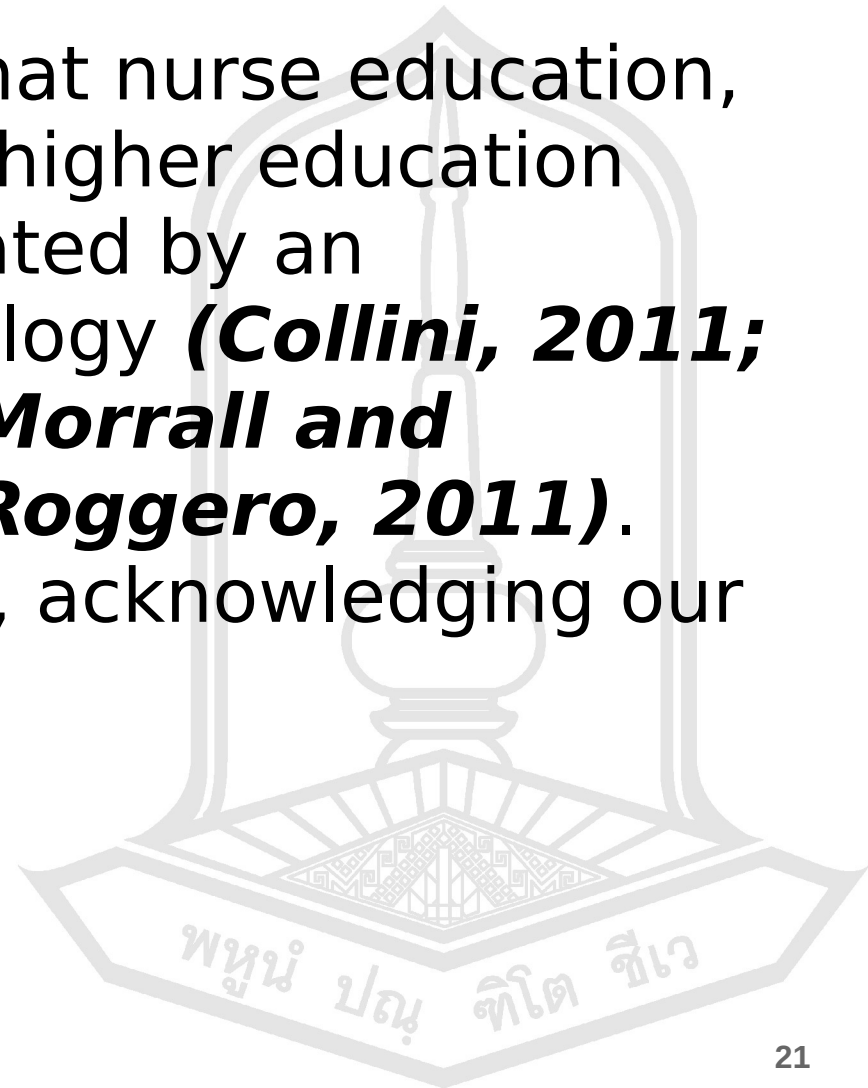
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- Where more than two authors have the same viewpoint, list them at the relevant point in the sentence or at the end of the sentence.

- Putting the author's surname, followed by the date of publication and separated by a semi-colon and within brackets.

- Where several publications from a number of authors are referred to, then the references should be cited in **alphabetical order**.
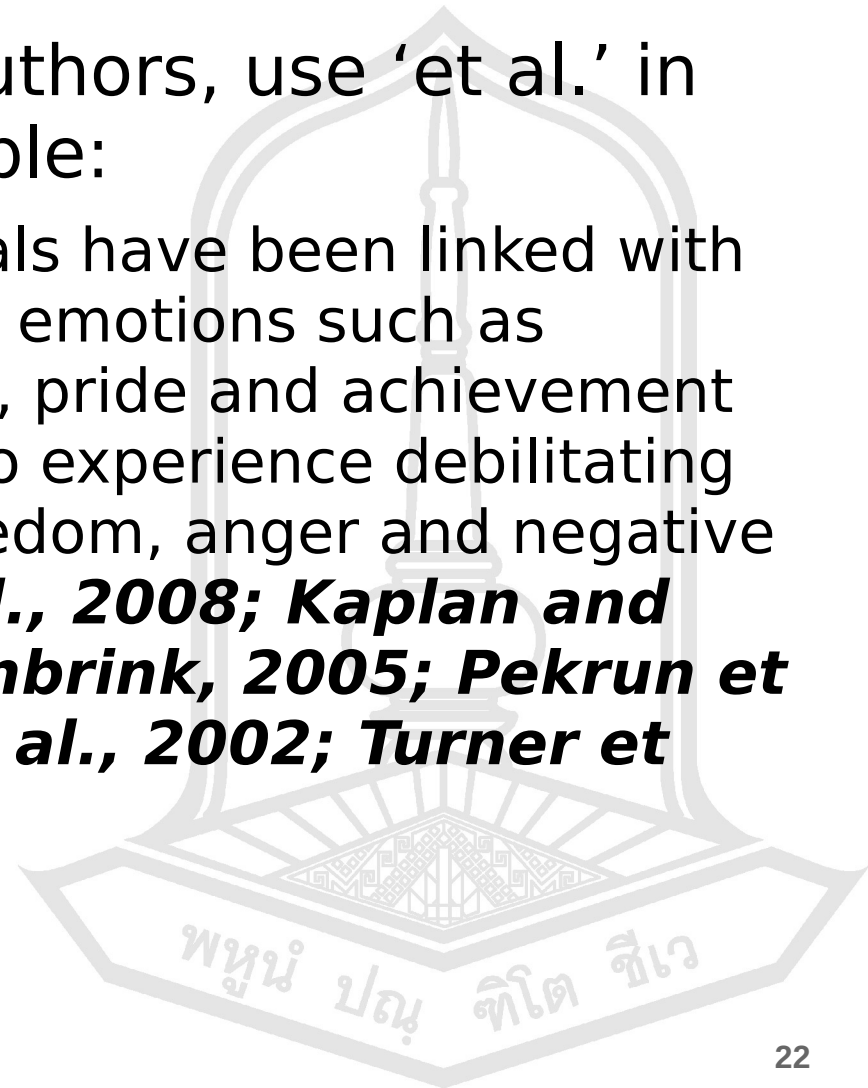
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- – It is also arguable that nurse education, along with much of higher education generally, is dominated by an instrumentalist ideology **(Collini, 2011; Goodman, 2012; Morrall and Goodman, 2012; Roggero, 2011)**. This is the first step, acknowledging our 'prejudices'.
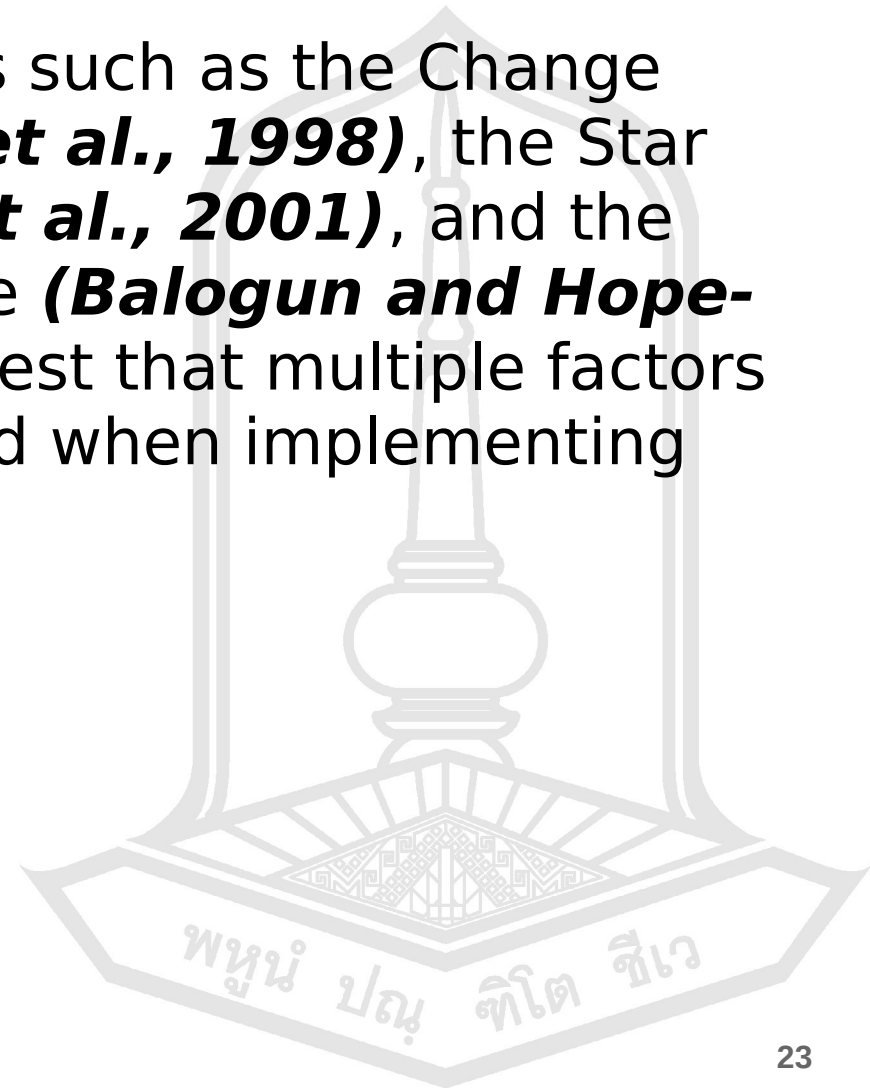
How to include citations and quotations in your text

– With three or more authors, use 'et al.' in the text as, for example:

- Students' mastery goals have been linked with experiencing pleasant emotions such as enjoyment of learning, pride and achievement and being less likely to experience debilitating emotions such as boredom, anger and negative affects *(Daniels et al., 2008; Kaplan and Maehr, 1999; Linnenbrink, 2005; Pekrun et al., 2006; Roeser et al., 2002; Turner et al.,1998)*.
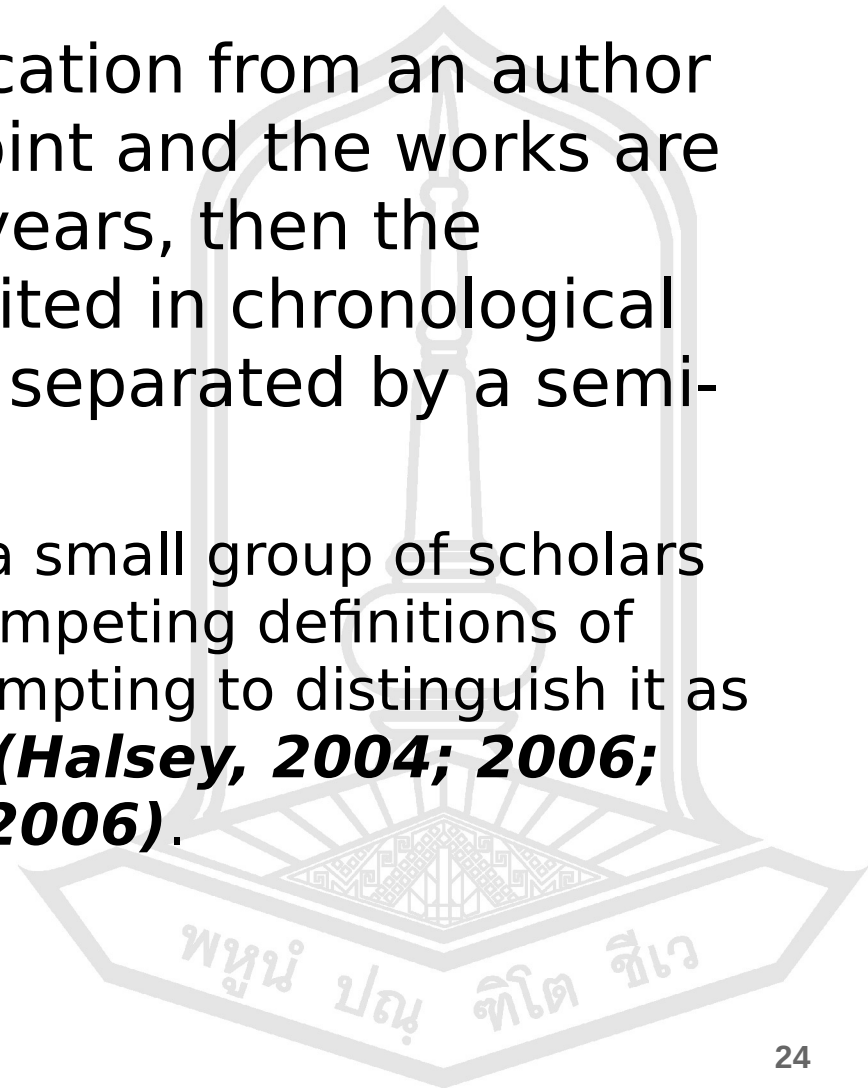
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- Most change models such as the Change Cube, **(Mintzberg et al., 1998)**, the Star Model **(Galbraith et al., 2001)**, and the change kaleidoscope **(Balogun and Hope-Hailey, 2002)** suggest that multiple factors should be considered when implementing successful change.

How to include citations and quotations in your text

– If more than one publication from an author illustrates the same point and the works are published in different years, then the references should be cited in chronological order (i.e. earliest first separated by a semi-colon).

- Over the past decade, a small group of scholars have offered several competing definitions of green criminology, attempting to distinguish it as a unique area of study **(Halsey, 2004; 2006; Herbig and Joubert, 2006)**.
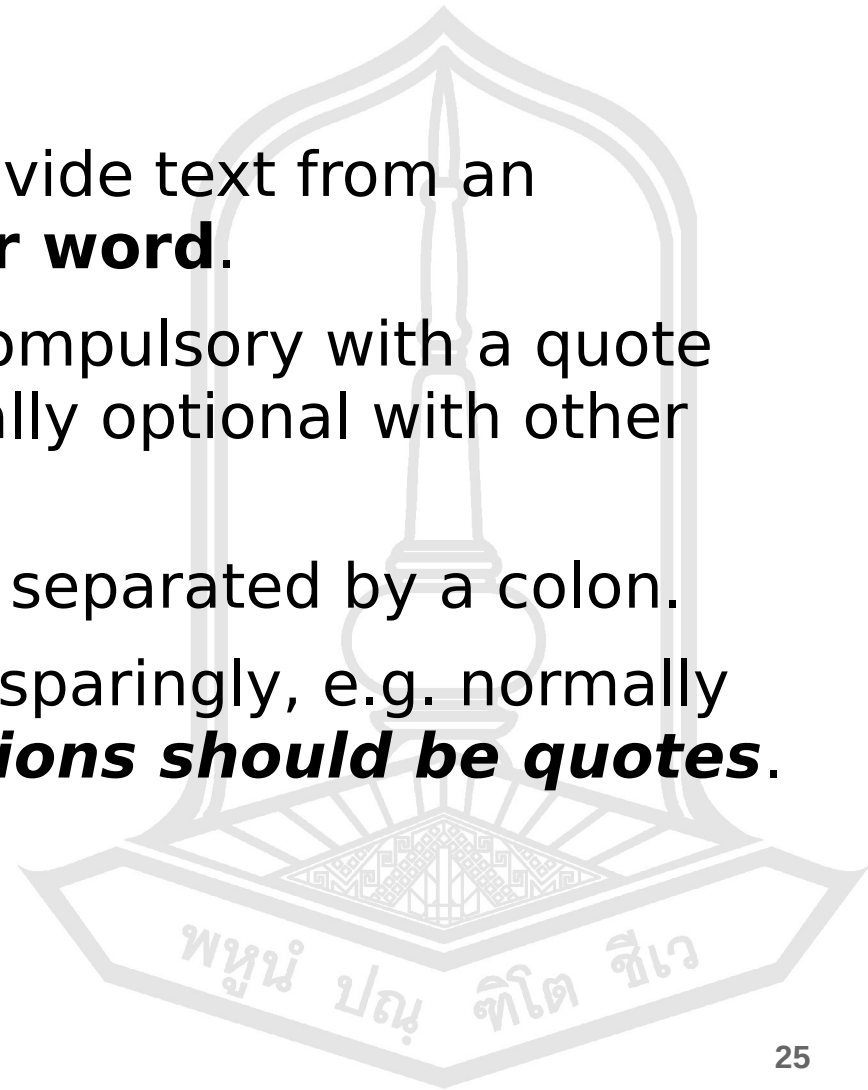
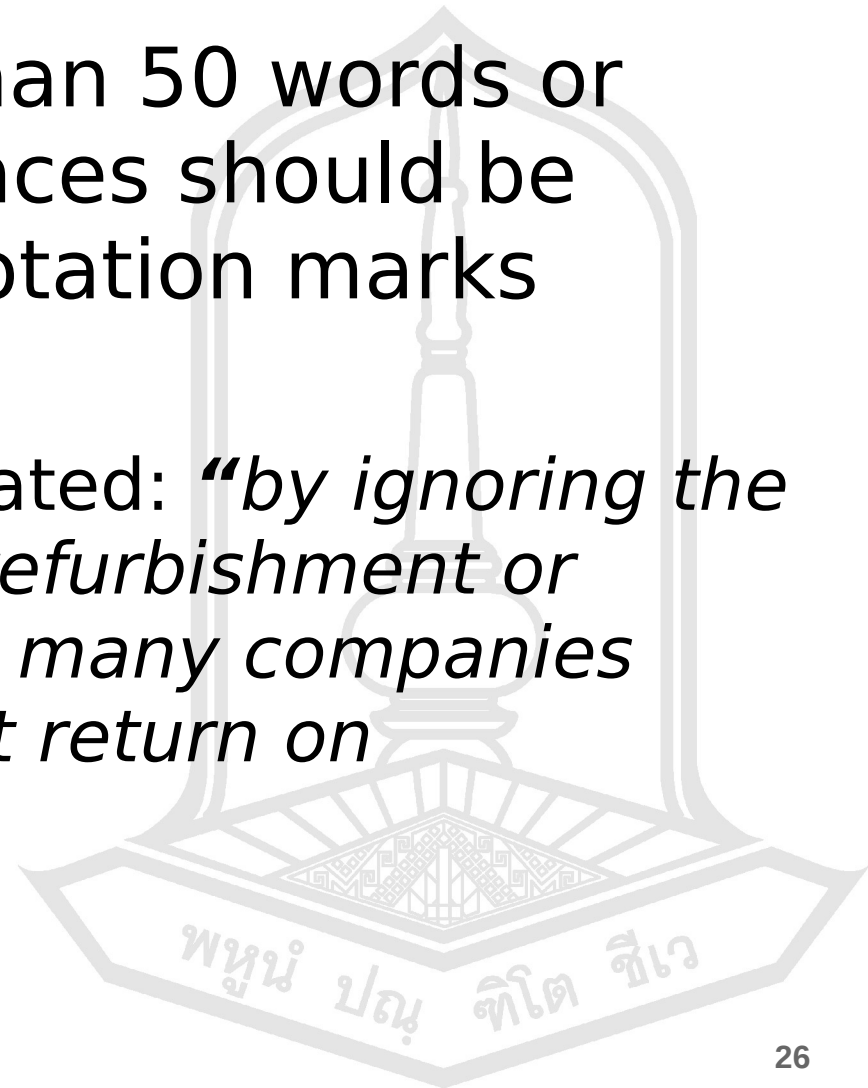# How to include citations and quotations in your text

- **Quoting**
  - Quoting is where you provide text from an external source **word for word**.
  - The page number(s) is compulsory with a quote from a textbook but usually optional with other citation types.
  - It is given after the year, separated by a colon.
  - **You should use quotes sparingly, e.g. normally *only 10% of your citations should be quotes*.
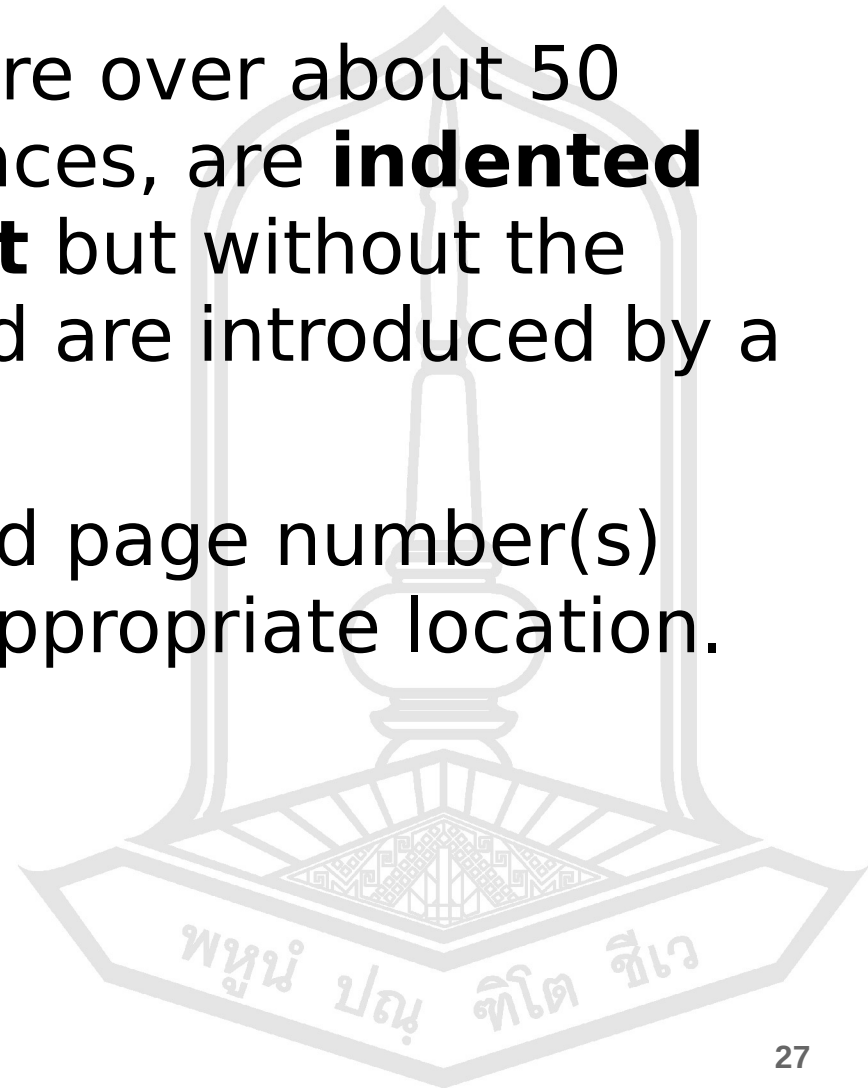
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- Quotations of less than 50 words or less than two sentences should be placed in double quotation marks within your text.

  - Andel **(1997: 61)** stated: *"by ignoring the efficient return and refurbishment or disposal of products, many companies miss out a significant return on investment"*.
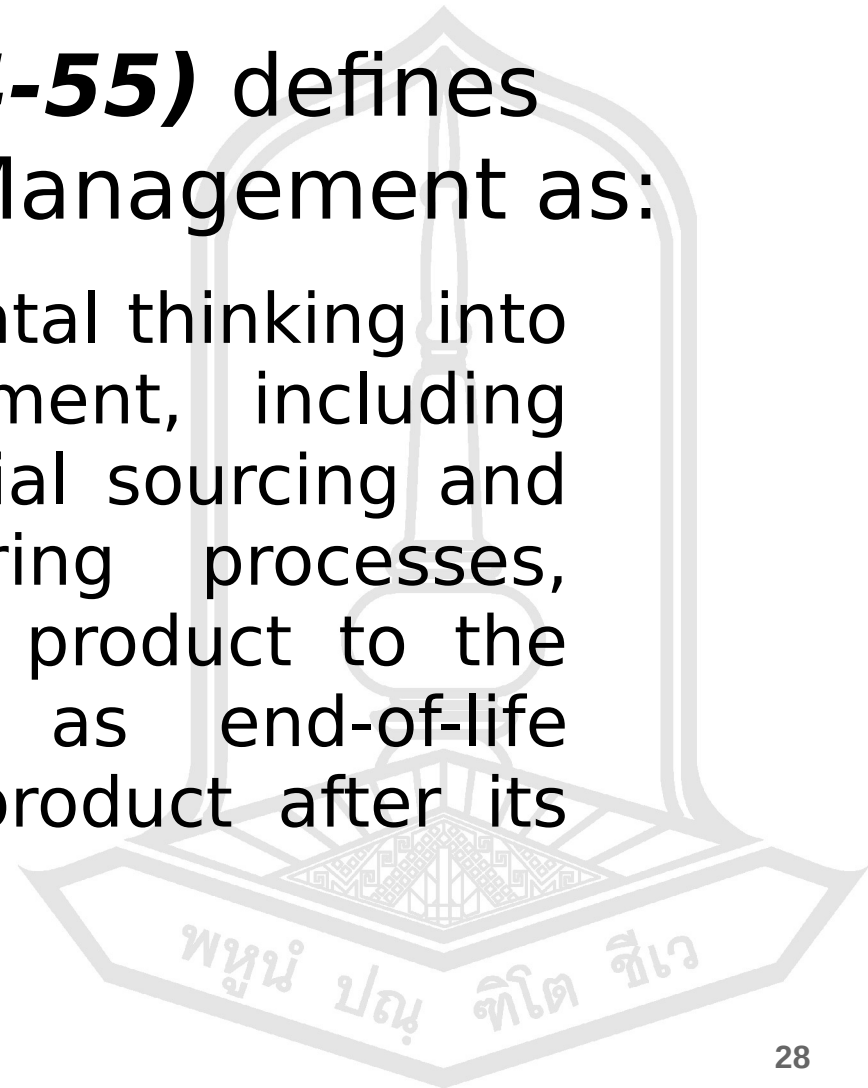
How to include citations and quotations in your text

- – Longer quotations are over about 50 words or two sentences, are **indented both left and right** but without the quotation marks and are introduced by a colon.

- – The author, date and page number(s) are included in an appropriate location.

Srivastava *(2007: 54-55)* defines Green Supply Chain Management as:

Integrating environmental thinking into supply-chain management, including product design, material sourcing and selection, manufacturing processes, delivery of the final product to the consumers as well as end-of-life management of the product after its useful life.

Mendeley

- **Mendeley** – is a free reference manager that can help you organize your research.
- https://www.mendeley.com/
- **Video: Getting started with Mendeley** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gv6_HuCYExM
- **Video: Mendeley Tutorial** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLtk6n8cFdk
-

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/engappai

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Recognition of handwritten characters using local gradient feature descriptors

Olarik Surinta [*,1], Mahir F. Karaaba [1], Lambert R.B. Schomaker [1], Marco A. Wiering [1]

Institute of Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Engineering (ALICE), University of Groningen, PO Box 407, 9700 AK Groningen, The Netherlands

A B S T R A C T

In this paper we propose to use local gradient feature descriptors, namely the scale invariant feature transform keypoint descriptor and the histogram of oriented gradients, for handwritten character recognition. The local gradient feature descriptors are used to extract feature vectors from the handwritten images, which are then presented to a machine learning algorithm to do the actual classification. As classifiers, the k-nearest neighbor and the support vector machine algorithms are used. We have evaluated these feature descriptors and classifiers on three different language scripts, namely Thai, Bangla, and Latin, consisting of both handwritten characters and digits. The results show that the local gradient feature descriptors significantly outperform directly using pixel intensities from the images. When the proposed feature descriptors are combined with the support vector machine, very high accuracies are obtained on the Thai handwritten datasets (character and digit), the Latin handwritten datasets (character and digit), and the Bangla handwritten digit dataset.

1. Introduction

Handwritten character recognition systems have several important applications, such as zip-code recognition, writer identification for e.g. forensic research, searching in historical manuscripts, and others. For

considered more difficult. These datasets are challenging due to different writing styles of the same characters, different writing persons (with differences in age, gender, and education), different writing devices, and difficulties due to background noise that appears from the printer (Surinta et al., 2012).

Details Notes Contents

Type: Journal Article

Recognition of Handwritten Characters Using Local Gradient Feature Descriptors

Authors: O. Surinta, M. Karaaba, L. Schomaker et al.

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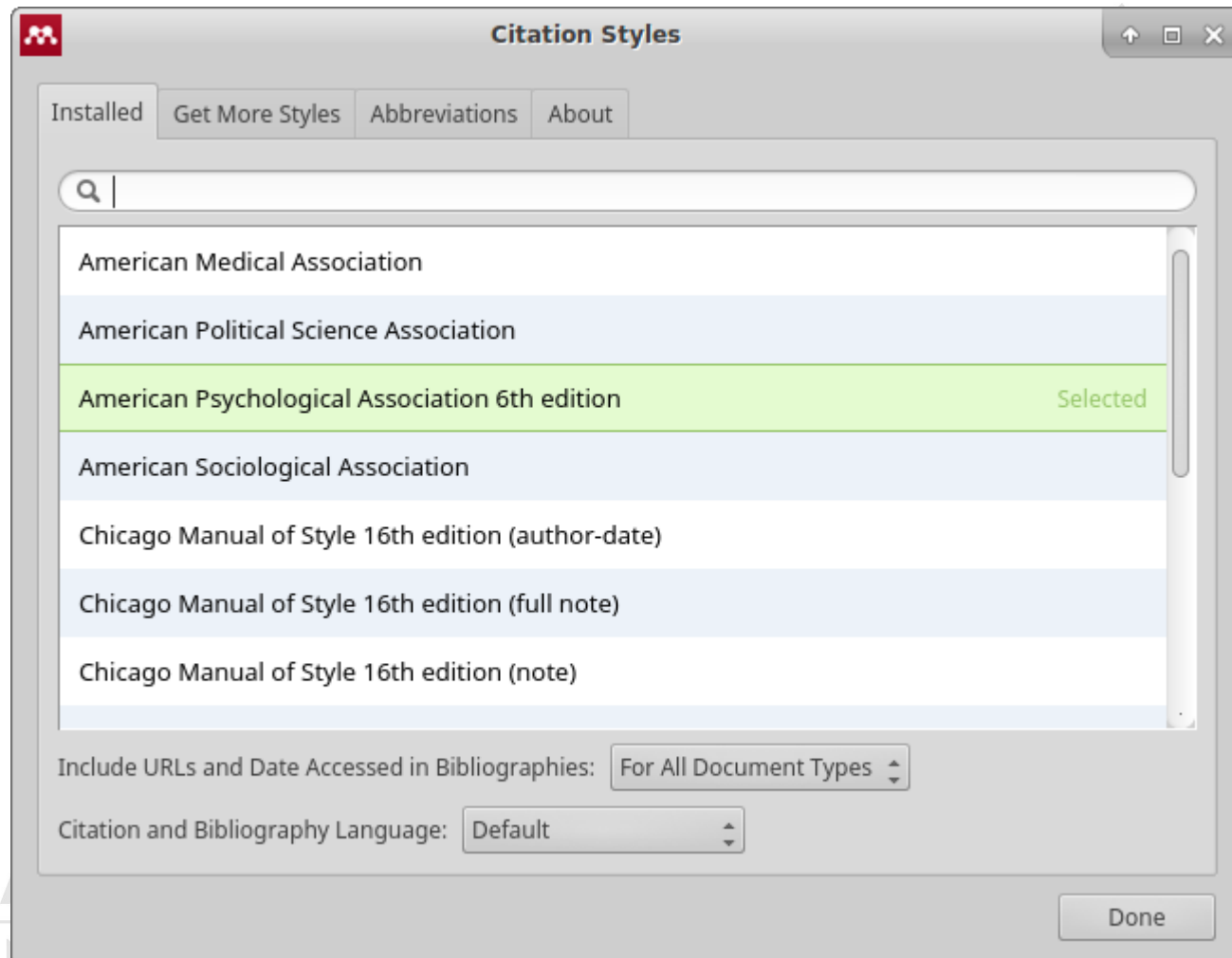
Year: 2015

Volume: 45

Issue:

Pages: 405-414

Abstract:

In this paper we propose to use local gradient feature descriptors, namely the scale invariant feature transform keypoint descriptor and the histogram of oriented gradients, for handwritten character recognition. The local gradient feature

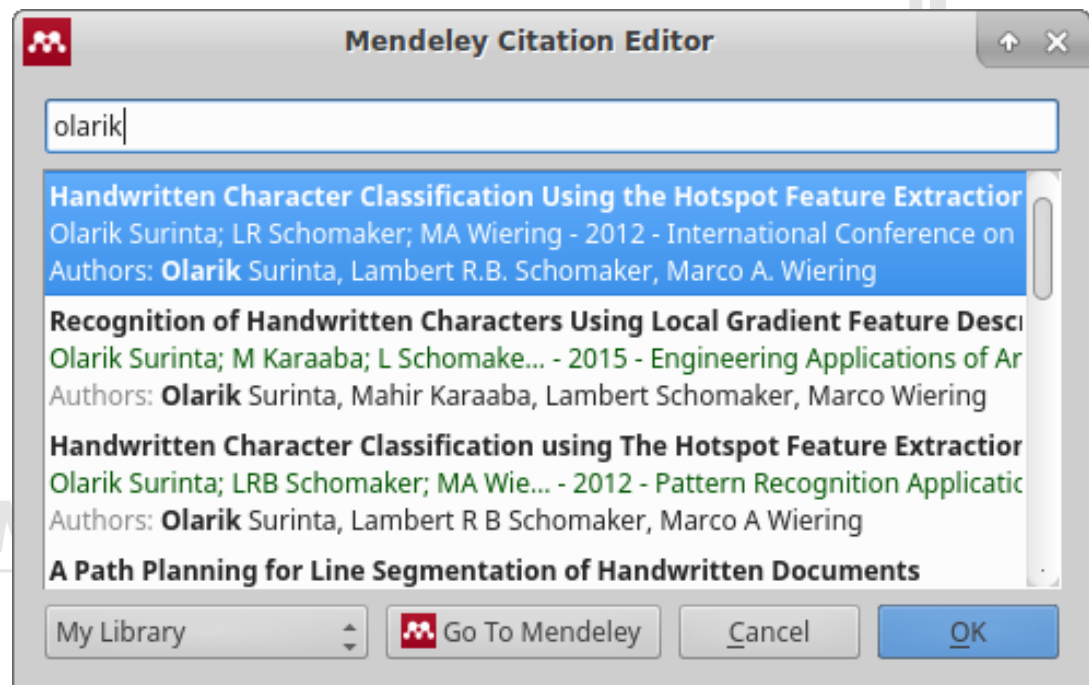UNIVERSITY

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Citation Styles - APA

Text (Surinta, Schomaker, & Wiering, 2012) new method (Okafor et al., 2017)

Reference

Okafor, E., Pawara, P., Karaaba, F., Surinta, O., Codreanu, V., Schomaker, L., & Wiering, M. (2017). Comparative study between deep learning and bag of visual words for wild-animal recognition. In *2016 IEEE Symposium Series on Computational Intelligence, SSCI 2016.*

Surinta, O., Schomaker, L. R. B., & Wiering, M. A. (2012). Handwritten Character Classification Using the Hotspot Feature Extraction Technique. In *International Conference on Pattern Recognition Applications and Methods (ICPRAM)* (pp. 261–264). Vilamoura, Algarve, Portugal: SciTePress - Science and and Technology Publications.

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Olarik Surinta; LRB Schomaker; MA Wie... - 2012 - Pattern Recognition Applicatic
Authors: **Olarik** Surinta, Lambert R B Schomaker, Marco A Wiering

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