



# Today

1. What is a review article
2. Peer review
3. How to avoid plagiarism
4. Referencing and citation
5. What is a review article

# A review article

- Also called a literature review
- A summary of previously published research on a topic
- Is based on other published articles
- Does not report your own original research
- Summarises the existing literature on a topic in an attempt to explain the current state of understanding on the topic

# In a research paper:

**Introduction**

**Literature Review**

**Research Methodology**

**Data Analysis**

**Results**

**Conclusion**

**When number of research articles are summarised into a single paper it is called as**

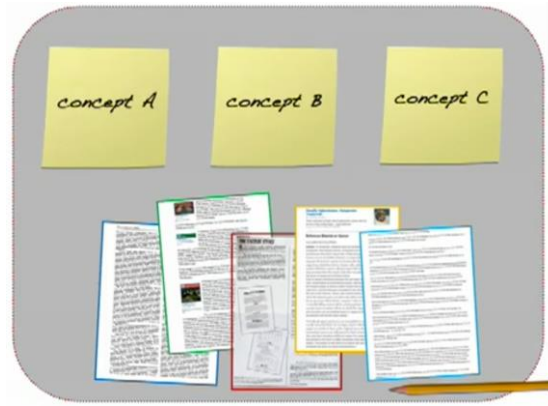
**Review article**

# Purpose of review article

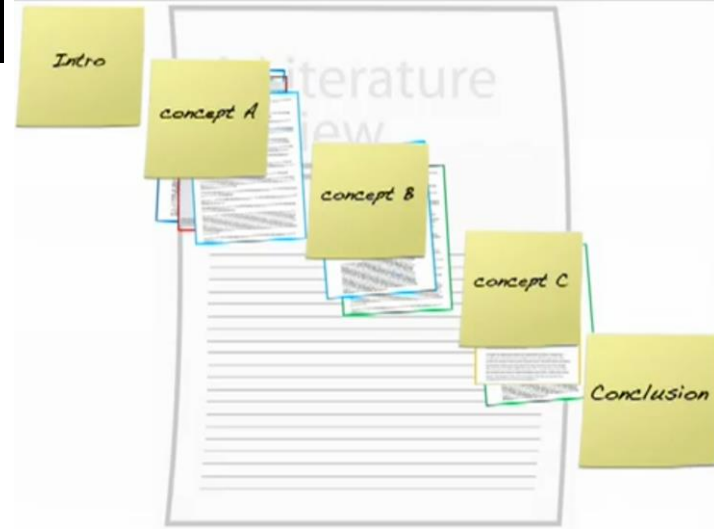
- To provide a valuable, solid, informative, critical summary of a well-defined topic or area to the reader
- To form valuable scientific literature
- To summarise the findings of existing literature
- To help readers to form an idea about the existing knowledge on a topic without having to read all the published works in the field.

# Watch the video on MyCourses

You want to start with



And create a review article like this:



# Peer review

## Questions to consider

1. What is the topic? After reading the outline, can you summarise the key points in your own words?
2. What are the key concepts?
3. How are the ideas organized and progressed?
4. Can you see any arguments built?
5. What are the evidence used?
6. Give one positive comment.
7. Give one constructive feedback on what can be done better.



# Referencing and citation

1. Referencing
2. Quotation
3. Paraphrase

# Quote only in special cases

1. Direct quotations are not always a successful strategy for writing.
2. Use only when nothing else will do, or to draw attention to the precise wording of the original.
3. Exceptions: handling scripts from interviews or writing literary analysis.
4. Quotations need to be located: author-date, a page number, or the paragraph number

# Direct quotations

- 1. Fewer than 40 words, incorporate it into your paragraph and enclose it in double quotation marks. Place the in-text reference before the full stop.**
- 2. If the quotation comprises 40 or more words, include it in an indented, freestanding block of text, without quotation marks.**
- 3. Cite the quoted source and the page number in parentheses, after the final punctuation mark.**

# Paraphrase

1. Read and make sure you know the meaning of the original
2. Hide the original
3. Write your version
4. Compare against the original is the idea the same? Is my language my own? Do I have a citation?
5. If yes, it is likely good.

# Notetaking

1. When taking notes, try to paraphrase as you note.
2. Copying word for word may not always be the best strategy.
3. Pay attention to specific issues to guide your notetaking, e.g.

**What is the issue addressed?**

**Why is this important?**

**How does the solution work?**

**Who did it?**

**What about the research is different/ innovative/ advantageous?**

# Sample source

....nondriving related devices, such as car stereos, mobile phones, and, more recently, navigation systems, divert driver's attention increasingly more away from the primary sources of information necessary for the safe operation of the vehicle: the road and other users.

# Paraphrasing strategies

## 1. Note important points:

*There are a lot devices in cars that have nothing to do with operating a vehicle. The devices can distract drivers.*

## 2. Important relationships *Cause and effect*

## 3. Linking phrases and expressions

*because – therefore – as a result*

## 4. Verbs that might establish other relationships

*Is due to – caused by – can be attributed to – leading to*

## 5. Possible synonyms

*Such as > like / divert > distract, diversion/ devices > technology*

# Correct citations

**Where and how often to cite a source?**

**You are busy writing your essay. You are writing mainly in paraphrase, using the source author and mixing in your own commentary and arguments.**

**How do you place this citation within your text?**

**In long paragraph with one source?**

**In one long paragraph with many sources, not in the same sentence?**



# Spot the problem

These are some faulty citations. Can you identify and suggest alternative?

# Example 1

## Citing every single sentence when there is no need.

Jabbour and others (2020) state in the article that in order supply chains to be a resilient, they need different kinds of development. Firstly, supply chain engineers make sure that processes are working and in best possible way (Jabbour & others , 2020). Also, collaboration of stakeholders is crucial, because consensus and information sharing support the processes of supply chains (Jabbour & others, 2020). Agility enables visibility and velocity into the supply chains: visibility allows the stakeholders' collaboration to be more transparent and velocity assures the supply chains to operate faster and more efficiently (Jabbour & others, 2020). Lastly, risk management is an essential part of the supply chain management because it prepares facets to possible troubles and considers what is learnt from the past troubles (Jabbour & others, 2020).

# Example 2

## Full paragraph with only one citation at the end

Since 1998, when Google was launched, the number of daily inquiries through Google Search has increased rapidly. 22 years ago, the number of daily inquiries was around ten thousand. Today, that same figure has increased to 3,5 billion searches in average. This means that Google is processing over 40000 inquiries every second. It has been estimated that the number of searches increases about 10% in a year (Bond, 2019; Mohsin, 2020).

# Example 3

**A “floater” citation at the end of a paragraph, unconnected to a sentence.**

While pit storage and tank storage are storage types which are above the ground or near the ground, borehole energy storage is deep under the surface of the earth. In this storage type, the rock material around the boreholes is the storage material where sensible heat is stored. Instead of insulation, borehole storage uses geothermal heat for maintaining the temperature of water. That is why geological conditions are so considerable for borehole storage. Geothermal heat can be found after 15 meters below the surface, because sunshine does not reach deeper than that. (Rad & Fung, 2016.)

# Example 4

## A floater citation mid-paragraph

After identifying and investigating the background information, the strategy planning for the category can start. The focus should be on the categories with criticality and strategic value. Additionally, the spend and value provided by supplier should be considered. (Partida, 2015) In category prioritizing the high cost savings potential is combined with high feasibility reveals the high-value projects. (Weele, 2010, pp. 213 ) The purchasing portfolio analysis is recommended as first step. It is presented in next chapter.

# Using citations correctly

## Content-based citations

1. Both the author and the date, separately by a comma, are in parentheses ().
2. This can appear within or at the end of a sentence.
3. Include the citation within the sentence: the full stop is **AFTER** the citation.

Example:

Falsely balanced news coverage can distort the public's perception

(Koehler, 2016). ■

# Narrative citations

1. The author's surname appears in running text, and the date and page number appear immediately, in parentheses, after the author's name.
2. The author's name can appear in any place within the sentence as long as it makes sense.

**Example:**

**Koehler (2016) noted the dangers of falsely balanced news coverage.**

# How often and where to cite?

## 1. Problem 1: insufficient frequency

**Solution:** in *long* paragraphs a minimum of 2 citations for the same source

## 2. Problem 2: citing every single sentence.

**Solution:** Introduce the author by surname (Date, page) and refer using a pronoun.

Koehler claims.... He indicates that...

As long as it is clear to whom you are referring.



# Example: One source in a long paragraph/section

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. They are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution. When frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland. When oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment (Willemsen, 2010).

This citation refers only to the last sentence, not the whole paragraph.

# Example: Ugly but technically correct

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. They are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution (Willemsen, 2010). When frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland (Willemsen, 2010). When oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment (Willemsen, 2010).

# Example: Good option 1

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. **According to a recent study by Willemsen (2010),** frogs are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution. **The study notes that** when frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland. When oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment **(Willemsen, 2010).**

Both the citation and the word choices show that one source is cited.

# Example: Good option 2

Frogs are excellent indicator species to measure wetland health. **Willemssen (2010) relates to research conducted recently in Wisconsin that shows that** frogs are very sensitive to changes in pH caused by acid rain, and they are also very sensitive to different types of pollution. **Her research indicates that** when frog populations in a wetland plummet, one can be sure that something is going wrong in the wetland. **Also, she finishes by noting that** when oddities in frog morphology appear, like frogs with five legs or two heads, one can assume something is going wrong in the wetland environment.

# Multiple sources in one paragraph

Place the citation in the sentence where you use the source. You can also use a narrative citation and mention the author's name in the text.

A key aspect of modern definition of sustainability is the triple bottom line; environmental, economic and social (Gmeling & Seuring 2014; Haessler 2020; Shöggl et.al., 2017). While companies are adopting sustainable strategies, there remain many unsolved issues, some of which are associated with the lack of a common conception of sustainability, or turning strategies into action (Shöggl et.al., 2017; Wolff et al., 2020).

# Correct orthography does matter

1. Use the full stop wisely.

A citation not tied by a full stop is not OK.

2. Sentence text + (citation at the end) + full stop after the citation.

3. Citation just in parentheses is like space debris: flowing in a void, with no clear reference point.



# Sample 1

In the news Roman Udot from Golos criticizes the entire election and its fairness. Later in news they tell that The Russian Central Election Commission cannot give a reasonable explanation why the votes are late. In the news there is a picture of its representative Ella Pamfilov who seem to be in a press conference when the picture was taken.  
(Paananen, 2021)

# Sample 1: correction

- Paananen (2021) describes how in the news Roman Udot from Golos criticizes the entire election and its fairness. She also says that the Russian Central Election Commission cannot give a reasonable explanation why the votes are late. Paananen's (2021) news article contains a picture of its representative Ella Pamfilov who seem to be in a press conference when the picture was taken.



# Sample 2

Bott, Dressel, & Bayer (2019) stated that the most common thermal energy storage technology is tank storage. These large-scale reinforced concrete water tanks are partly or mainly underground. The reason for immersion is lower temperature difference during winter. The incoming hot water is usually pumped to the bottom of the storage, because the upper parts of tanks are hotter than the lower ones. When storage is discharged, water is pumped from the upper parts of the tank. (Xu, Wang, & Li, 2014.) There are couple tank thermal energy storages in Finland. (Alanen, Koljonen, Hukari, & Saari, 2003, p. 31)

# Sample 2: correction

- Bott, Dressel, & Bayer (2019) stated that the most common thermal energy storage technology is tank storage. These large-scale reinforced concrete water tanks are partly or mainly underground. The reason for immersion is lower temperature difference during winter. The incoming hot water is usually pumped to the bottom of the storage, because the upper parts of tanks are hotter than the lower ones. When storage is discharged, water is pumped from the upper parts of the tank (Xu, Wang, & Li, 2014). There are couple tank thermal energy storages in Finland (Alanen, Koljonen, Hukari, & Saari, 2003, p. 31).

# **HOMEWORK**

- 1. Assignment 7: Draft (deadline 19.05) \* The purpose is for us to comment and discuss about your writing in the feedback session next week, so don't worry if you cannot complete everything.**
- 2. Assignment 6: create a new document and write (you can copy and paste what you wrote on the forum) your feedback to your partner. Submit it as your assignment.**