

පර්යේෂණ ක්‍රම

සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය

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හැඳින්වීම

- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය යනු පයෙර්ෂකයා විසින් කරගෙන යනු ලබන පයෙර්ෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රයට අදාළ වැදගත් මෙතෙක් කරන ලද අධ්‍යනය විවේචනාත්මකව විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමයි.
- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය යටතේ ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරන ලද තොරතුරු (විශේෂිත ක්ෂේත්‍රයක සහ නිශ්චිත කාල පරිච්ඡේදයක) සාකච්ඡාවට භාජනය වේ.
- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය මූලාශ්‍රයන්ගේ සරල සම්පිණ්ඩනයක් වේ. නමුත් එහි සංවිධිත ස්වරූපයක් දක්නට ලැබෙන අතර එය සම්පිණ්ඩනය (summary) සහ සංකලනය (synthesis) දෙකෙහි සංයෝගයකි.

සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනයක අරමුණු

Purpose of the Literature Review

- To provide background information about a research topic.
- To establish the importance of a topic.
- To demonstrate familiarity with a topic/problem.
- To “carve out a space” for further work and allow you to position yourself in a scholarly conversation

එලෙඳායි සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනයක ලක්ෂණ

Characteristics of an effective literature review

- Outlining important research trends;
- Assessing strengths and weaknesses (of individual studies as well the existing research as a whole);
- Identifying potential gaps in knowledge;
- Establishing a need for current and/or future research projects

විමර්ශනාත්මක ආකෘතිය (Format of review)

- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනාත්මක ආකෘතිය ඒ ඒ විෂය අනුව ඒ ඒ පැවරුම අනුව වෙනස් වේ.
- The purpose of a review is to analyze critically (විවේචනාත්මකව) a segment of a published body of knowledge through Summary(සමිෂිකරණය), Classification (වර්ගීකරණය) and comparison(සංසන්දනය) of prior research studies, reviews of literature and theoretical articles.
(critical review means compare and contrast)

නිවර්තන (Definition/s)

- A literature review is an examination of the research that has been conducted in a particular field of study.
- A literature review is the selection of available documents and the effective evaluation (සාධනීය ඇගයීම) of these documents in relation to the research being proposed.

විමර්ශන ක්‍රියාවලිය (Review Process)

- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය යනු පයෙර්ෂණ මාතෘකාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති තෝරා ගන්නා ලද ලේඛන සාධනීය ලෙස විශ්ලේෂණ කිරීමයි (effective evaluation).
- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය පයෙර්ෂණ ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළ ඇති අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය කොටසකි.
- පයෙර්ෂණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති පූර්ව අධ්‍යයන් විවේචනාත්මකව සංකලනය (critical synthesis) කිරීම.
- සාහිත්‍ය විශ්ලේෂණය පයෙර්ෂණ ප්‍රශ්ණ/කල්පිත ගොඩ නැගීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තාකරීක මගපෙන්වීමක් සිදුකරයි.

සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය ක්‍රියාවලියක පියවර

The Steps of the Literature Review Process

- 1) *Planning*: identify the focus, type, scope and discipline of the review you intend to write.
- 2) *Reading and Research*: collect and read current research on your topic. Select only those sources that are most relevant to your project.
- 3) *Analyzing*: summarize, synthesize, critique, and compare your sources in order to assess the field of research as a whole.
- 4) *Drafting*: develop a thesis or claim to make about the existing research and decide how to organize your material.
- 5) *Revising*: revise and finalize the structural, stylistic, and grammatical issues of your paper.

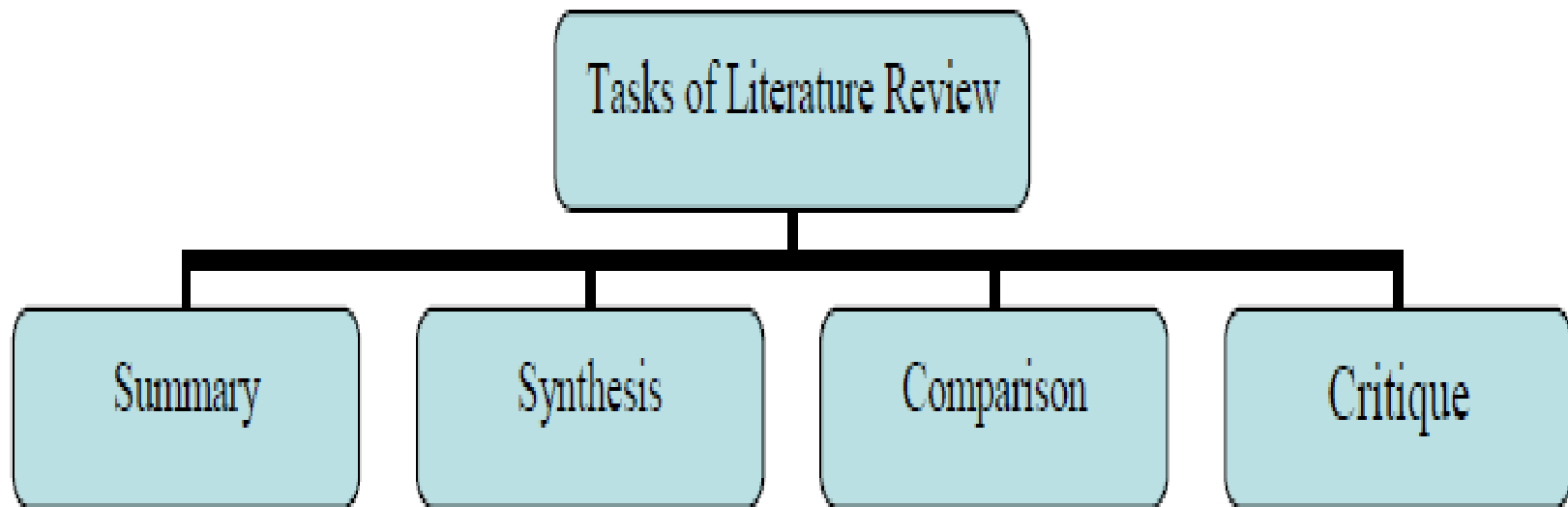
Planning: What type of literature review am I going to write?

- **Focus:** What is the specific thesis, problem, or research question that my literature review helps to define?
- **Type:** What type of literature review am I conducting? Will my review emphasize theory, methodology, policy, or qualitative or quantitative studies?
- **Scope:** What is the scope of material that I will include? What types of sources will I be using?
- **Discipline:** What academic discipline(s) will be included (e.g. nursing, psychology, sociology, medicine)?

Reading and Research: What material am I going to use?

- **Collect and Read:** Collect literature relevant to your topic that fits within the focus, type, scope, and discipline you have chosen for your review. *Use databases, bibliographies, and recommendations from advisers to identify source material.* Read the sources carefully enough to understand their main arguments and relevance to your study.
- **Summarize:** Once you have read your source material, consider writing a brief summary of the text using the following questions:
 - a. Who is the author? What is the author's standing in the field?
 - b. What seems to be the author's main purpose? To offer advice, make practical suggestions, solve a specific problem? To critique? To establish the truth?
 - c. What is the author's theoretical perspective? Research methodology?
 - d. Who is the intended audience?
 - e. What is the principal point, conclusion, thesis, contention, or question?
 - f. How is the author's position supported? Does the author consider alternative evidence or explanations?
 - g. How does this study fit into the context of the problem or topic? Does this study cite other studies you've seen cited elsewhere? Is it cited by other studies? If so, how?
 - h. What does this study add to your project?

Analyzing: How can I assess existing research?



සම්පිණ්ඩනය සහ සංකලනය (Summary and synthesis)

- What do we know about the immediate areas of this research field?
- What are the key arguments, key characters, key concepts, key figures?
- What are the existing debates/theories?
- What kinds of methodologies are generally employed by researchers in this area?
- A summary is a recap of the important information of the source. But a synthesis is reorganization or a reshuffling (මිශ්‍ර/කලවම් කිරීම) of that information.
- මේ තුළින් පැරණි විෂය කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් නව අපර් දැක්වීම් හෝ මේ දෙකෙහි(නව/ පැරණි) සංකලනයෙන් යුතු අපර් දැක්වීම් ලබාදිය හැකිය.
- මේ තුළින් බුද්ධිමය ප්‍රගමනයක් (intellectual progression) සලකුණු කළ හැකිය.
- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය තුළින් මූලාශ්‍රයන් විශලේෂණය කළ හැකිය. එසේම වඩාත්ම වැදගත් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාඨකයා දැනුවත් කළ හැකිය.

Analysis: Putting it all together

- Show that the problem or topic has been approached from several different perspectives at once.
- Demonstrate the problem or topic's chronological
Show an ongoing debate between/among competing interpretations.
- Center on a “seminal” study or studies.
- Demonstrate a “paradigm shift.”

Dafting: What am I going to write?

- *Exigence*: explain why your topic is currently an important area of scholarly concern. You may also want to indicate how this study/literature review contributes to existing research on this topic.
- *Thesis*: offer an argument about the existing literature.
- *Organization*: arrange your material in a logical fashion to support your major claim.
- *Introduction and conclusion*: consider how you will introduce readers to your topic and provide closure to your paper.
- *Citations*: integrate citations smoothly and appropriately into your draft.

Revising: How can I fine-tune my draft?

- *Title*: Is my title consistent with the content of your paper? Does it help orient readers toward the topic?
- *Introduction*: Does my introduction achieve the main tasks of an introduction? (see p.10).
- *Thesis*: Does my review have a clear claim? Does it provide an assessment of the field?
- *Body*: Is the organization clear? Have I provided headings where appropriate?
- *Topic sentences*: Have I clearly indicated the major idea(s) of each paragraph?
- *Transitions*: Does my writing flow (between sentences and paragraphs)? Are there places where the movement between topics is rough or unclear?
- *Conclusion*: Does my conclusion achieve the main tasks of a conclusion? (see p. 10)
- *Spelling and Grammar*: Are there any major spelling or grammatical mistakes?

• A 'good' Review

- Is a synthesis of available research
- Is a critical evaluation
- Has appropriate breadth and depth
- Has clarity and conciseness
- Uses rigorous and consistent method

A 'poor' Review

- an annotated bibliography
- confined to description
- narrow and shallow (no depth)
- Confusing and long-winded
- constructed in an arbitrary way

පරිශීලනය කළයුතු දෑ (Material)

- Books,
- Journal articles
- Internet (electronic journals)
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Theses and dissertations
- Conference proceedings
- Reports
- Documentaries

සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනයේ භාවිතය (literature review)

- ප්‍රයෝජන පරතරය/හිඳුස (research gap) හඳුනා ගැනීමට
- ආකෘති ගොඩනැගීමට

සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනය විවේචනාත්මකව

- සාහිත්‍ය විමර්ශනයේ අරමුණ වන්නේ සාහිත්‍ය විවේචනාත්මකව විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමයි (FACTS AND VIEWS)
- පවත්නා සාහිත්‍ය සහ වෙනස් අධ්‍යයන අතර සම්බන්ධතාවය ඇගයීම (BUT NOT A SHOPPING LIST OF EVERYTHING)
- මේ තුළින් පැහැදිලිව පයෙර්ෂණයේ අදාලත්වය පෙන්වුම් කළ හැකිය.

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.

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 exemplary 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

Sources for examples:

- Ball, E. & Lai, A. (2006). Place-based pedagogy for the Arts and Humanities. *Pedagogy*, 6, 2: 261-287.
- Dixon, L. (1995). *Perilous chastity: Women and illness in pre-Enlightenment art and medicine*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell UP.
- Glenn, C. (2002). *Making sense: A new rhetorical reader*. New York: Bedford/St. Martin's. [Source for Dave Barry, Gretel Ehrlich, and Paul Theroux essays].
- Kane, R. S. (2006). Polyvalency: Recent developments and new opportunities for chemical engineers. *AIChE Journal*, 55, 11: 3638-3644.