

**STRATEGIES FOR SEARCHING, ANALYZING  
AND INTEGRATING SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE  
WHEN WRITING A DISSERTATION**

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As a PhD researcher, you'll inevitably encounter a vast amount of scientific information. However, dealing with specialized, narrow field literature can be quite challenging. Therefore, it's crucial to know how to effectively utilize scientific texts for research assignments. Scientific literature comprises works by researchers and authors who have established hypotheses, theories, facts, and more. Such works may include scientific reports, articles, monographs, dissertations, and abstracts. In this scientific abstract, we explore the various techniques used by researchers and scholars to effectively search for, analyze, and incorporate scientific literature into their dissertations. Using principles of information retrieval, data analysis, and academic synthesis, this conference aims to shed light on the diverse approaches, methodologies, and tools that enable individuals to make the most of available knowledge.

When delving into specialized scientific literature, there are several key steps to consider. These include conducting thorough research, analyzing primary sources, cross-referencing information, selecting relevant materials, and organizing data. It's important to remember that the process of working with scientific literature is similar to approaching any other field of study. However, there are some nuances to keep in mind. Specifically, the search for highly specialized scientific literature is often more targeted and requires the use of specific databases, platforms, and publications.

When conducting research for the dissertation, it's important to narrow your focus to a specific topic, discipline, or field of study. Experts recommend utilizing scientific literature to guide your research by pinpointing the project's topic and identifying relevant keywords and theses [3, p. 518]. This helps establish a foundation and answer important questions like what to study, why it matters, and how to proceed. It's wise to seek information from trustworthy sources beyond general search engines or browsers, such as specialized websites, reputable original sources like Scopus or WoS, official university sites, scientific companies or organizations, laboratories, and thematic scientific publications. It's crucial to expand your search beyond a

single subject, author, or platform and keep in mind the topic, objectives, goals, object, and subject of your future thesis.

To conduct reliable research, use multiple trustworthy sources. Consider the publication date and evidence presented. Use recent literature as a reference only. Understand the nuances of sources and use them appropriately. Determine relevance using the abstract. [2, p. 62] Knowing how to work with information is crucial. The study of scientific literature assumes that the researcher:

- reads the material carefully and highlights the following: topic, hypothesis, keywords and terms, the course of the research, and the results achieved;
- relate their interests (the topic of their work) to the original source, determine the appropriateness and necessity of its use;
- thoroughly double-check the materials, comparing them with the scientific works of other researchers, the opinions of critics, and authoritative minds.

When conducting research, it is essential to verify the reliability and consistency of your sources. The most pertinent segments for the work should be selected, taking into account their organization and significance. Pivotal aspects, terminology, and definitions required for your thesis, along with any applicable and satisfactory equations, should be pinpointed. Opportunities to skillfully quote or rephrase information should be evaluated [4, p. 174].

When initially reading a scientific article or literature, you should pay special attention to the abstract. The main question at this stage is to determine whether the material is suitable for conducting your research. If the answer is yes, you need to conduct a detailed analysis of the entire text of the primary source, carefully considering all the details, every word and expression. In the process of analysis, it is important to make notes: highlight key terms, brief descriptions, or theses, and highlight the results that will be useful for your research. In addition, it is recommended to immediately categorize the collected materials in accordance with the plan, indicating in which specific section or context they can be used.

If the primary source is of a considerable size, it should be possible to study an abridged version of it. This approach will save time when analyzing the original source, and determine its relevance and suitability for use in your own research.

The guidelines for studying and preparing scientific literature for further use include a number of stages, such as the following:

Initial study: this stage includes a general review of the material, studying the content, and paying attention to the overview section and abstract.

Detailed study: at this stage, a thorough review of the source's content is carried out, highlighting the main theses, terminology, formulas, key terms, and phrases. Methods of analysis are used, such as structural analysis at the level of paragraphs and parts, as well as the collection of factual evidence.

Determining the place of the original source in the context of the new research: it is determined in which section or part of the new study this

literature can be applied and for what purposes (confirmation of the hypothesis, general overview of the topic, providing a logical connection, etc.)

Choosing the method of material inclusion and its competent implementation: an important aspect is the choice of the methodology for incorporating information from the original source into the context of the new work, which should be natural, logical, and consistent, as well as relevant to the content of the study.

There are several ways to use scientific literature in your work [1, p. 141]. Here are some of the main methods:

**Quoting:** This method involves including quotes from scientific sources without changing the wording. Quotations can be completely verbatim or partial. The source of the quote must be given, including the author's name, year of publication, and page number.

**Paraphrasing:** This method involves rephrasing a text from a scientific source while preserving its meaning but without completely copying phrases or sentences. When paraphrasing, you should also cite the source.

**Summarizing:** In this method, you create a brief overview or summary of the important ideas and results from a scholarly source. The summary can be brief or more detailed, depending on the needs of your paper.

**Analyzing:** You can analyze scholarly sources, identify strengths and weaknesses, identify arguments, counterarguments, and justifications of the authors, and use this analysis to support your argument.

**Integration:** This method involves incorporating information from scholarly sources into your text. This can be done, for example, by using scientific facts to support your thesis or by incorporating the authors' ideas into your research context.

**Comparison:** You can compare different sources or approaches to a particular issue to identify similarities and differences and to develop your point of view.

**Conceptualization:** This method involves adapting concepts, theories, or models from scientific sources to use in your research.

In conclusion, the strategies discussed in this work for searching, analyzing, and integrating scientific sources into the dissertation represent essential tools for researchers. The ability to navigate the vast landscape of scientific literature effectively is paramount in advancing knowledge and contributing to the academic discourse. By adopting these methods, researchers can ensure that their work is built upon a solid foundation of credible sources, enabling them to formulate well-informed hypotheses, develop robust arguments, and produce high-quality research.

The initial step of carefully evaluating abstracts and content summaries helps researchers filter and identify relevant sources. This initial selection process ensures that the chosen materials align with the research goals and hypotheses. The effective utilization of scientific literature is a skill that demands diligence, precision, and thoughtful consideration. Researchers who master these strategies will be better equipped to contribute meaningfully to their dissertation works and push the boundaries of human knowledge.

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## **ЩОДО ОБРАННЯ ТЕМАТИКИ ДИСЕРТАЦІЙНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ З ЮРИДИЧНИХ НАУК В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ**

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Однією з передумов якісної підготовки дисертаційної роботи є виважений вибір її теми із застосуванням критеріїв актуальності, новизни і перспективності. Зазначене у повній мірі стосується й дисертаційних досліджень з юридичних наук, результати яких мають