

## **Bibliographic research methodology.**

**Bibliographic research** consists in the revision of existing bibliographical material with respect to the subject to be studied. It is a technique that consists of the selection and collection of information through reading, critique of documents and bibliographic materials, libraries, newspapers and archives. It is considered as an essential step because it includes a set of phases that encompass observation, inquiry, interpretation, reflection and analysis to obtain the necessary bases for the development of any study.

### **Types:**

1. Argumentative or exploratory type:

The main objective of the researcher is to take a position on a certain topic to test whether that element of study is correct or incorrect. Considers cause, consequences and possible solutions that will lead to a conclusion. This is more of critical type.

2. Informative or expository type:

Unlike the previous one, it does not seek to object to a topic but to recreate the theoretical context of the investigation, for this it uses reliable sources, and the selection and analysis of the material in question.

### **Techniques**

Before carrying out the review, it is important to be clear about the following

Determine the subject to be studied, which must be combined with the possibilities of the researcher, framed in a prudential time with future projection and with a connection to his / her area of study.

**Steps :****1. Accumulate references:**

The references include any type of written or audiovisual document that will be essential to support the investigation. It can be textbooks, handbooks, monographs, journals, dissertations and theses, conference papers, research reports etc. databases that index the content of journals, books and other publication formats are the most efficient way to conduct a comprehensive literature search. Eg: PsycINFO, ERIC, Sociological abstracts, Medline .....etc

**2. Select references**

The material that respects the quality and current standards will be chosen.

**3. Incorporate elements in the work plan**

It deals with the organization of the chosen documents in alphabetical or chronological order.

**4. File**

It refers to the emptying of the basic information of the collected material , where the appointment to be used, the summary and the comment made by the researcher will be collected.

**5. Write**

Placement of specific data

**6. Confront and verify**

The aim is to determine if, indeed the hypothesis raised by the author is valid, based on the information collected.

**7. Correct and make the final revisions**

It refers to the latest arrangements made to the form and background of the investigation.