

TYPES OF SCHOLARSHIP

WHAT IS SCHOLARSHIP?

The word scholarship represents two important ideas: *Material Discourse* (e.g., books, articles, etc.) which demonstrates a competent knowledge of a topic/subject matter and/or contributes to the expansion of such knowledge, and *Research* involved in creating such Material Discourse or expanding it.

Scholarship refers to work completed in a discipline/profession will eventually lead to a product... such as:

1. LAWS/RULES/CODES

- Relies on verifiable-natural facts, reproducible processes/products, logic, and/or common sense)
- Reproducible in almost all circumstances
- Accepted by all peers (albeit may be calculated or implemented differently)

EX:

Grammar
Logic
Style
Laws of Gravity
Laws of Thermodynamics
Fluid Dynamics

2. CLASSIFICATIONS/CATEGORIZATION

- Naming things according to what is or what is not...
- Reproducible in most circumstances
- Verifiable by peer review and accepted by all peers (albeit, some identification discrepancies)

EX:

Species of Animals
Plant Varieties
Medical Conditions
Listings of Rhetorical Techniques
Types of Academic Programs

3. THEORY

- Relies on verifiable facts, logic, common sense, but mostly reproducible in calculations
- Can be explained/demonstrated in select conditions....
- Reproducible in some circumstances
- Verifiable by peer review

EX:

Quantum Theory
The Theory of Relativity
String Theory
Theories of Learning
Theories of Behaviors

Rhetorical Theory

4. HYPOTHESIS

- Relies on some premises, guesses, and suggestions based on verifiable facts, reasoning, conditions, etc.
- May exist in constant debate
- Not-Yet Reproducible in any circumstance (usually the subject of conjecture)
- Conceivable by peer review

EX:

Global Warming
Rhetorical Criticism
Literary Criticism

5. ANALYSIS/ANALYTICAL WORK

- Things identified by testing or a strict form of analysis
- Unique in its reproduction (but justifiable/verifiable by peer review)

EX:

Rhetorical Analysis
Critical Discourse Analysis
Chemical Analysis
Content Analysis

6. TRANSLATIONS/INTERPRETATIONS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

- Primary materials moved from one linguistic series to another....
- Unique in its reproduction (but justifiable/verifiable by peer review)

EX:

Translations of a book into another language
Interpretations/critical commentary of larger works

7. BIBLIOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

- Collected scholarship (collected and summarized/annotated)
- Unique in its reproduction (but justifiable/verifiable by peer review)

EX:

Annotated Bibliographies
Collections of Abstracts

8. NON-CONVENTIONAL SCHOLARSHIP/PRODUCTS/APPLIED SCHOLARSHIP

EX:

Learning Software
Professional Software
Compendiums of Communications (Between Scholars)
Professional Guidelines
Responses to Theories, Hypothesis, and other work
Editorials in a Scholarly Publication
Forewords in a Scholarly Publication

Afterwards in a Scholarly Publication

RESEARCH METHODS (COMMON)

ANALYTICAL RESEARCH METHODS

Rhetorical Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (Language Analysis)

Content Analysis (Literary Analysis)

Stylistic Analysis (Ornamental Analysis)

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Historiography (study of the history of a topic, a discipline, etc.)

Review of Literature (Extended)

Annotated Bibliography (collection of works pertinent to a particular subject/topic)

Ethnography (investigation of a group)

Ethnomethodology (investigation of a group)

Individual Case Study (+1 Subject)

Small Group Case Study (+5 Subjects)

Large Group Case Study (+10 or more Subjects)

Phenomenology (careful consideration of an object, etc.)

Grounded Theory Methodology

Focus Group (commentary by a large group)

Single Interview (commentary by an individual)

Multiple Interviews (commentary by multiple individuals individually)

Summary/Record of Public Discussion

Assessment (conventional multiple choice)

Assessment (open or closed question)

Assessment (scales)

Assessment (rankings)

Assessment (true or false)

Custom Assessment (based on things observed)

Plain Field Observations (no outcomes)

Usability Testing (testing of an idea/procedure/process/invention)

Readability Testing (testing of a text/material)

Reading Level Testing (testing of reading ability - w.p.m., comprehension, etc.)

Writing Level Testing (testing of writing ability - speed, organization, punctuation, etc.)

Ability Testing (e.g., Grammar, speech, reading comprehension, etc.)

Genealogy (critical examination of the history of an individual or group)

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Survey (using a tool to collect data)

Simple Count (counting objects, words, things, people, etc.)

Simple Measurements (measuring a unit/occurrence of something)

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH METHODS

Single Experiment

Series of Experiments

RESEARCH METHODS BY INSTRUMENTATION/MECHANIZATION

Word Count
Carbon-Dating
Reading Level Determination

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTATION, OR STUDY

LENGTH OF STUDY

Long-term [i.e., Longitudinal Study] (+10 Years)
Medium-Length (+5 Years)
Short-term (+1 Year)
Immediate
Emergency

PURPOSE

New Findings
Confirmation/Reproduction of Old Findings
Application of Findings
Implications of Findings (Discussion)
Review of Current Scholarship
Review of Past Scholarship
Commentary on Scholarship
Synthesis of Scholarship (Compare & Contrast)
Collection of Scholarship
Suggestion of Direction for Scholarship

EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT FOR SCHOLASTIC VALUE

-Peer Reviewed
-Refereed
-Peer Edited
-Collaboratively Authored (Large Group)
-Collaboratively Authored (Small Group)
-Collaboratively Authored (Pair)
-Published within the Discipline (Peer Published)

TYPES OF SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

PRIMARY PUBLICATION TYPE

Audience: Professional Academics - National/International, Professionals
Purpose: for Academic Purposes (only), Institutional Prestige

EX:

Monograph (peer reviewed/peer edited)
Collaboratively-Authored Text (peer reviewed/peer edited)
Single-Authored Article (in a major scholarly periodical)
Collaboratively-Authored Article (in a major scholarly periodical)
Single-Authored Article (in a minor scholarly periodical -- e.g., newsletters, quarterly publications)
Collaboratively-Authored Article (in a minor scholarly periodical-- e.g., newsletters, quarterly publications)

Anthology (peer contributors/editors/authors)
Reviews of Peer Publications
Interviews of Peers (published in print or online)
Construction of a Professional Database
Webinar on a Professional Site (or by a Major Publisher)
Published & Indexed Dissertation
Published & Indexed Thesis
Construction of a Site for a Professional Organization
Construction of a Professional Wiki
Creation of Academic/Disciplinary/Pedagogical Software
Copyrights on Professional Products/Services
Patents on Professional Products/Procedures

SECONDARY PUBLICATION TYPE

Audience: Professional Academics - Regional/Local, Students, Professionals, General Audience
Purpose: for Academic Purposes, General Knowledge, Institutional Prestige

EX:

Textbooks
Textbook Print Supplements/Ancillaries
Textbook Software/Online Supplements/Ancillaries
Single-Authored Article (in a National newspaper or popular magazine)
Collaboratively-Authored Article (in a National newspaper or popular magazine)
Editorials
Entry in a Professional Database
Construction of a Site for a Regional Organization
Construction of a Wiki Entry
Construction of a Professional Webblog/blog
Construction of a Podcast/Audio Documentary
Contribution to Academic/Disciplinary/Pedagogical Software
Foreword/Afterward in a Monograph
Unpublished & Indexed Dissertation
Unpublished & Indexed Thesis

TRITERY PUBLICATION TYPES

Audience: Lay People, Students, Administration-only, Amateurs
Purpose: for Academic Purposes, General Knowledge, News, Institutional Prestige

EX:

Monograph (popular or not peer reviewed/peer edited)
Single-Authored Article (in a local newspaper)
Collaboratively-Authored Article (in a local newspaper)
Professional Publications (e.g., pamphlets, advertisements, images, etc.).
Online Course Materials
Recurring Television Series
Recurring Radio Program (Internet, Traditional Radio, etc.)
Recurring Performances (Video, Audio, or Other)
Documentary Film (Submitted and Accepted by a Major Film Festival)
Documentary Film (Submitted and Accepted by a Minor Film Festival)

Unpublished Academic/Disciplinary/Pedagogical Research (submitted for Tenure or in-progress)

PRIMARY (or MAJOR) SCHOLARLY PERIODICALS

Audience: Scholars

EX:

Print Scholarly Journals (Peer-Reviewed & Peer-Edited)
Print Teaching Journals (Peer-Reviewed & Peer-Edited)
Electronic Scholarly Journals (Peer-Reviewed & Peer-Edited)

SECONDARY (or MINOR) SCHOLARLY PERIODICALS

Audience: Scholars, Students, Professionals

EX:

Electronic Scholarly Journals (Peer-Edited)
Regional Scholarly Journals (Peer or Non-Peer Reviewed)
Graduate Research Journals (Peer or Non-Peer Reviewed)
Undergraduate Research Journals
White Papers in the Discipline/Field
Government Periodicals in the Discipline/Field
Newsletters (International, National, Regional, or Local)

TRITERY (or Popular) PUBLICATION TYPES

Audience: Scholars, Students, Professionals, General Audience, Amateurs

EX:

Daily Popular Periodicals
Weekly Popular Periodicals
Film/Documentary
Television Series

TYPES OF PRESENTATION

Presentations are an integral part of sharing ideas/scholarship; further, such activities help to expand and prove the expertise of departments, programs, colleges, and the institution as a whole.

PRESENTATION TYPES

Keynote Addresses (any conference/symposia, regardless of size/location)
Invited Addresses (any conference/symposia, regardless of size/location)
Invited Lecture/Speech/Address or Reading
International Conference/Symposia Presentation (Academic/Disciplinary/Pedagogical)
National Conferences/Symposia Presentation (Academic/Disciplinary/Pedagogical)
Workshop Designer/Contributor (at National or International Conferences/Symposia)
Roundtable Presentation (at a National or International Symposia/Conference)
Poster Presentations (at a National or International Conference/Symposia)
Public Performance (Large Scale +1,000 Patrons)
Public Performance (Small Scale +10 Patrons)
Large Seminars (Large Scale +100 Patrons)
Small Seminars (Small Scale +10 Patrons)

SAMPLE REPORTING FORMATS FOR SCHOLARSHIP

CONVENTIONAL RESEARCH FORM/IMRAD RESEARCH FORM
(for the Natural & Applied Sciences, Engineering, Social Sciences, etc.)

1. INTRODUCTION
2. LITERATURE REVIEW
3. METHODS & MATERIALS/METHODOLOGY
4. RESULTS/DATA
5. DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

PROBLEM-SOLUTION RESEARCH FORM
(for the Natural & Applied Sciences, Engineering, Social Sciences, etc.)

1. EXPLANATION OF THE PROBLEM
2. LITERATURE REVIEW
3. PROPOSAL FOR SOLUTION/HYPOTHESIS
4. METHODS & MATERIALS/METHODOLOGY
5. RESULTS/DATA
6. DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH FORM
(for Education, Teaching Subjects, etc.)

1. LITERATURE REVIEW
2. EXPLANATION OF INNOVATION/INVENTION
3. SUMMARY OF APPLICATION/CASE STUDY/METHODOLOGY
4. RESULTS
5. DISCUSSION
