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
   - Things you must do (relies on verifiable facts, reproducible processes/products, logic, and/or common sense)
   - Reproducible in most circumstances

   Ex:
   - Grammar
   - Logic
   - Style
   - Laws of Gravity
   - Laws of Thermodynamics
   - Fluid Dynamics

2. Classifications/Categorization
   - Naming things according to what is or what it is not...
   - Reproducible in specific circumstances

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

3. Theory
   - Things we suggest you do (relies on verifiable facts, logic, common sense, but mostly reproducible in calculations)
   - Reproducible in some circumstances
   - Can be explained/demonstrated in select conditions....

   Ex:
   - Quantum Theory
   - The Theory of Relativity
   - String Theory
   - Theories of Learning
   - Theories of Behaviors
   - Rhetorical Theory
4. HYPOTHESIS
- Things we may do (relies on some premises, guesses, and suggestions)
- Things may be in constant debate
- Not-Yet Reproducible in any circumstance (usually the subject of conjecture)

EX:
Global Warming
Rhetorical Criticism
Literary Criticism

5. ANALYSIS/ANALYTICAL WORK
- Things identified by testing or a strict form of analysis

EX:
Rhetorical Analysis
Critical Discourse Analysis
Chemical Analysis
Content Analysis

6. TRANSLATIONS/INTERPRETATIONS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES
- Things we share between different cultures/languages

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

7. BIBLIOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
- The Collected Scholarship of Others (Collected and Summarized)

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-Author ed 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 Weblog/blog
Construction of a Podcast/Audio Documentary
Contribution to Academic/Disciplinary/Pedagogical Software
Foreword/Afterward in a Monograph
Unpublished & Indexed Dissertation
Unpublished & Indexed Thesis

TRITERARY 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-Author ed 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

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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

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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

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