

A Compare and Contrast on Two Types of Scholarly Articles

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A primary article is a source of reliable, recent, and original information. This kind of article provides discoveries and events that can share completely new information or add onto pre-existing knowledge with additional personal data. Primary articles can come in a variety of forms. For example, case laws, government documents, and newspapers can be considered primary articles; however, the most typical type of primary article is one that has gone through the peer review process and that consists of a standard format: methods, first hand experience, raw data, and results. Primary articles can be written in the first person for the data is personal to the writer(s).

Review articles can also be known as secondary articles—this type of article can be thought of as a second hand account of an original source that had provided new or recent information. In this kind of article the most prevalent format that is seen is the IMRaD format: introduction, methods, results, and discussion. This kind of article provides published data, it is a continuation of information. An analogy to explain this would be secondary sources are the second draft of a rough draft. Most types of secondary articles are going to be the majority of journal articles, for most people like to analyze or synthesize rather than create.

The peer reviewed process is a tedious, lengthy process that ensures the cream of the crop for publications of a scholarly article. To begin the process a manuscript is sent to a scientific journal and the journal must first deem the manuscript worthy of publication. If the manuscript passes this step, the manuscript will be sent to peer reviewers that are well versed in the type of scientific field the manuscript involves. As mentioned in the article, *Peer review process* by

BMC, this process therefore, gives more validity to a publication for the article becomes more robust, more useful, and overall a better piece.

A primary article versus a review article differs not in the format but rather the content it upholds. A primary article is the source of information that allows for the creation of a review article. Furthermore, a primary article must go through the peer review process to be published in a peer-reviewed journal to be used as a reference in a review article. Thus, these three topics all relate to one another, for one creates the other—they are all interdependent.

An example of a primary article is one written by researcher Lia van der Hoek and her team titled, *Identification of a new human coronavirus*. This article is a primary article, for the article itself is written in the first person in some sections; no article can justly write in the first person unless the data is personal and came directly from the person who is talking—the article uses a lot of “we”. This article is also justly a primary article for simply just skimming the article it becomes apparent that the article is full of raw data including charts, tables, and graphs. On the other hand the article, *The epidemiology and pathogenesis of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak*, written by Hussin Rothan and Siddappa Byrareddy is a review article. This article proves itself to be a review article for all of the data that is mentioned is footnoted, meaning that the data is not Rothan’s nor Byrareddy’s, thus this article is a review one.

Reference Page

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