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Finding and Citing Sources in Academic Papers









This webinar was developed by the CUNY SPS Writing Fellows. You can click the small bubble on each slide to view the narration provided for it in the webinar.

You can find videos of past webinars, information on our upcoming webinars, and other resources on our website: https://bacwritingfellows.commons.gc.cuny.edu/webinar-resources/

You can find out how to make an appointment with the Writing Fellows by clicking "Tutoring" in your CUNY SPS course site. You can email us to ask a question at: writingfellows@sps.cuny.edu





Zoom Poll

- I feel confident in:
 - understanding the rules of academic integrity (yes/no);
 - finding scholarly sources (yes/no);
 - directly quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing sources (yes/no);
 - implementing an APA style References list and in-text citations (yes/no).



What we will cover:



- **♦ How, when, and why to cite sources** (and avoid plagiarism).
- **♦Direct quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing sources.**
- **♦ Definition of scholarly sources and explanation of how to find them.**
- How to do in-text and reference list citations



Information









Why Cite?

- In order to help readers evaluate your argument or claim
- In order to legitimate your claim or inquiry
- In order to provide direction on how to locate information



Leave a trail. Give credit where credit is due.





Plagiarism



CUNY defines
plagiarism as "the act
of presenting another
person's ideas,
research or writings
as your own"

http://sps.cuny.edu/acad p
olicies/acad integrity.html



What counts as plagiarism?

- Copying another person's actual words without the use of quotation marks and without attributing the words to their source.
- Presenting another person's ideas or theories in your own words without acknowledging the source.
- ♦ Internet plagiarism, including submitting downloaded term papers or parts of term papers, paraphrasing or copying information from the internet without citing the source, or "cutting & pasting" from various sources without proper attribution.

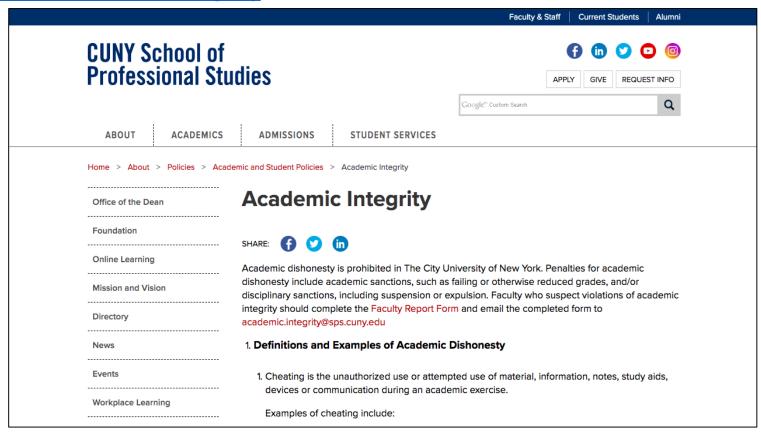


Also important:

CUNY's Academic integrity policy also prohibits submitting the same paper (or substantial portions of the same paper) to more than one course without consulting each instructor.



The full policy can be found here on the SPS website: https://sps.cuny.edu/about/dean/policies/academic-and-student-policies/academic-integrity





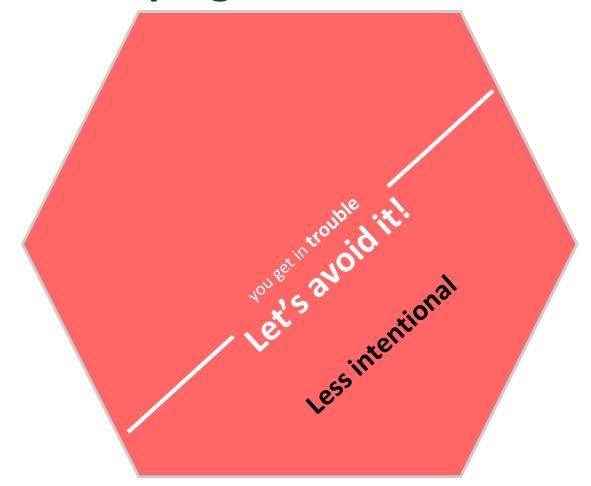
Steer Clear of These Websites!

- Chegg
- Course Hero
- OneClass
- StuDocu

It is against the CUNY SPS Academic Policy to share syllabi, course assignments, and exams on these sites. This is a violation of your faculty's intellectual property, and also provides an unfair advantage to future students. Additionally, it is against the Academic Policy to download previously posted course content from these sites.



The scale of plagiarism





Citation Style Guide

- Provides guidelines for how a paper should be formatted.
- ♦ Whether to use a cover page.
- How to format in-text citations and reference list citations

Note: These rules will differ based on the style guide you are required to use.



APA = American Psychological Association

- Social and behavioral sciences
- Natural sciences
- Nursing
- Communications
- Education
- Business
- Engineering
- and other fields.



*https://apastyle.apa.org/products/publication-manual-7th-edition



Credible sources vs Scholarly sources





Credible sources

- ♦ Newspapers and magazines

AANP NURSE PRACTITIONERS'

Our Terms of Use and Privacy Policy have been updated. Learn More

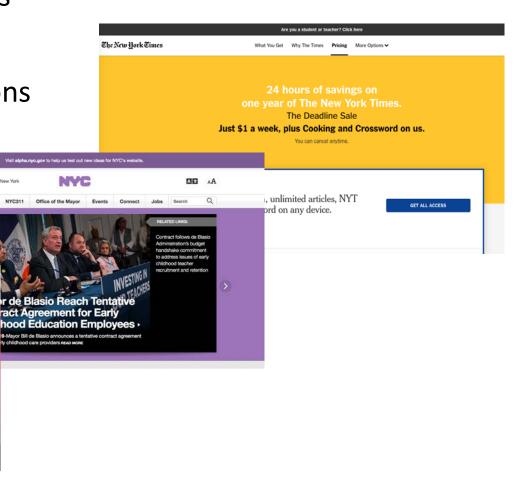
♦ Well-respected organizations

For Our Patients. For Our Profession. For the Health of Our Country.

The Official Website of the City of New York

Difference

I accept these terms





Scholarly Sources Academic Sources Peer Reviewed





Peer Reviewed Sources



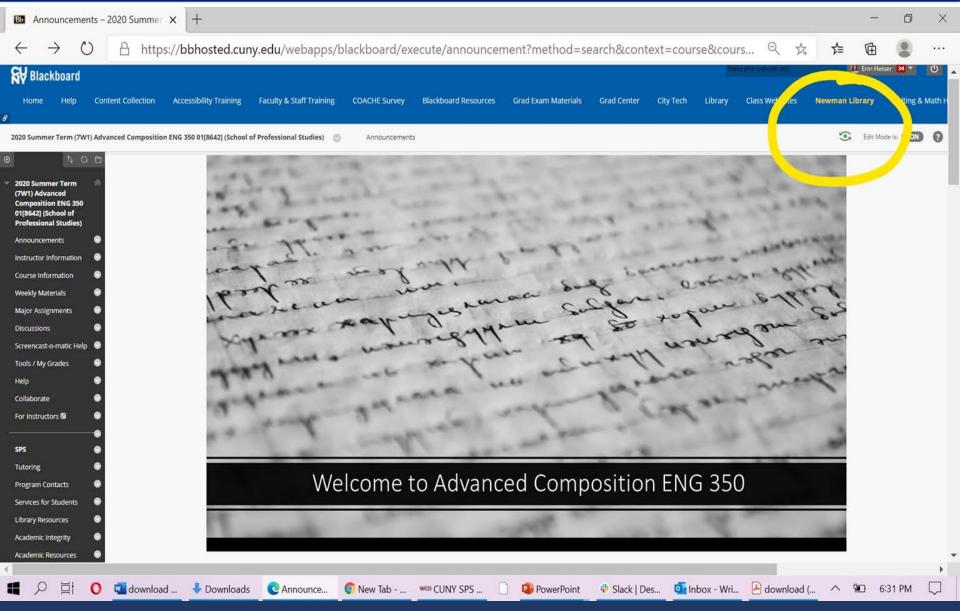
Solid writing

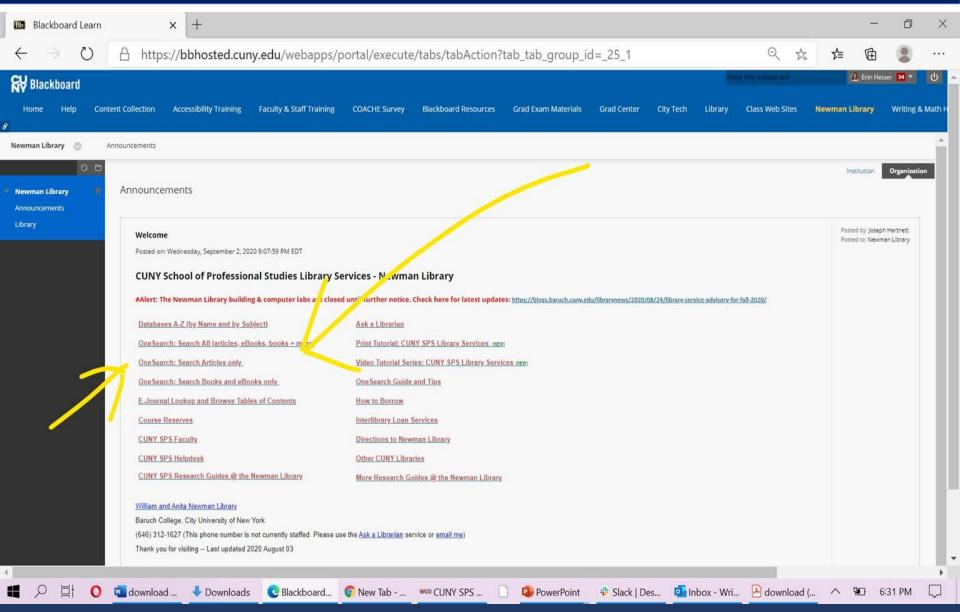
Sound research

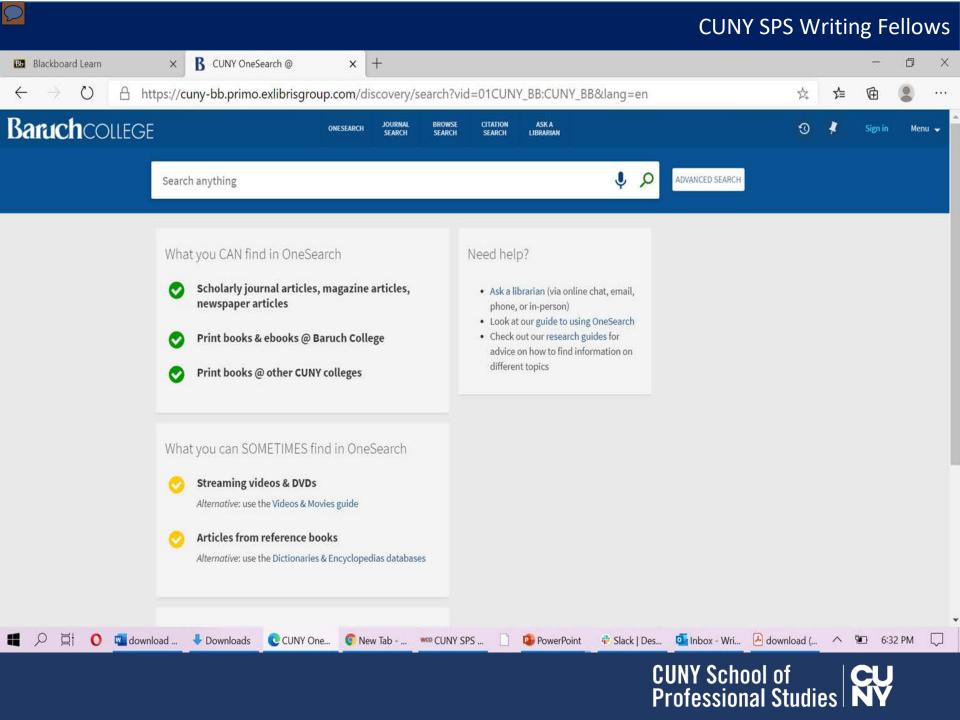


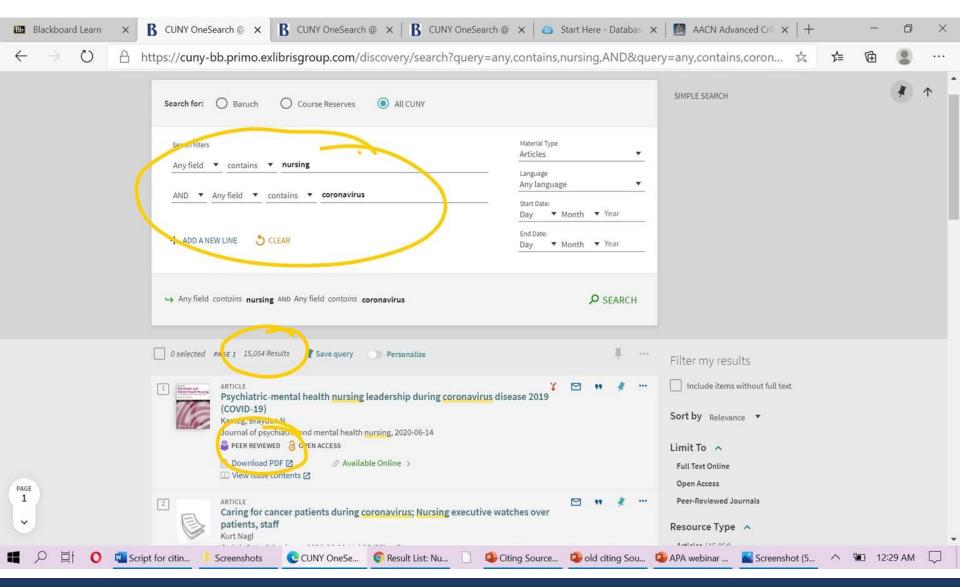




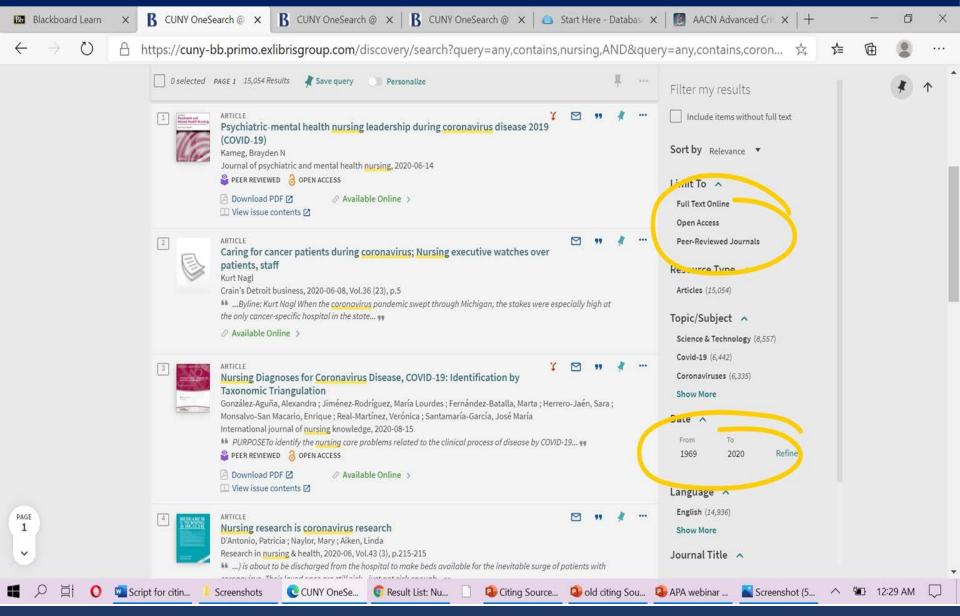


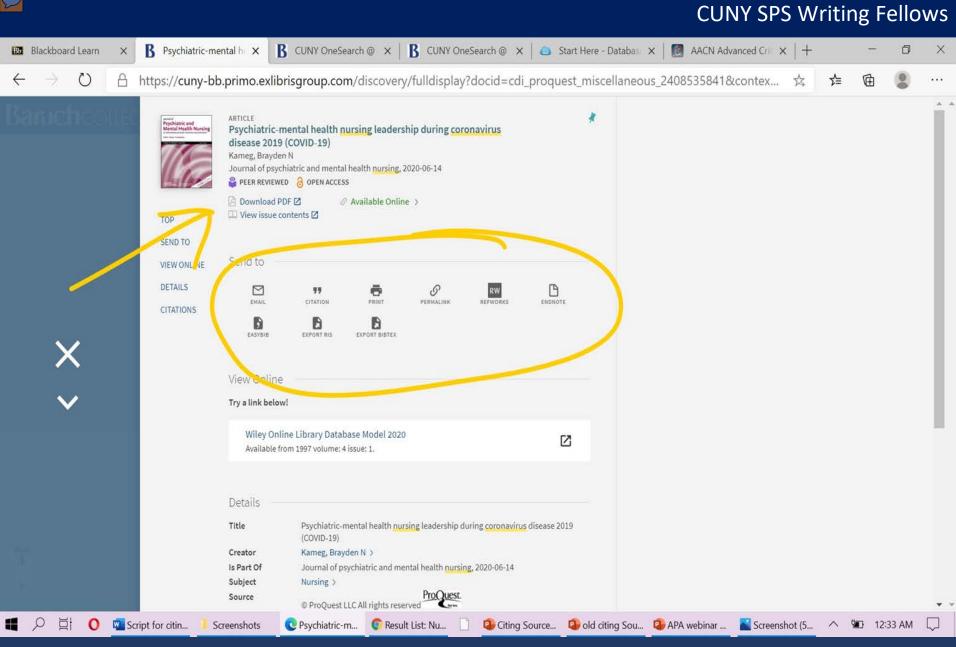














Now that you've found your sources, what do you do with them?

You cite them!

When should you cite sources?

- 1) When you quote
- 2) When you paraphrase
- 3) When you summarize
- 4) Any time you're using factual information that you need to look up

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In-text Citations

APA 7th edition





In-Text Citations: Direct Quotes

1) When you quote. Any verbatim use of a source.

For direct quotes, you must provide a page number.

Example:



Househ (2013) claims that "approximately 70 percent of U.S. healthcare organizations use social media as part of various community engagement activities" (p. 245).

Or

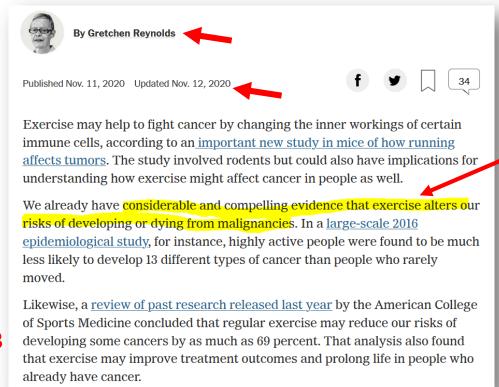
Research has found that "approximately 70 percent of U.S. healthcare organizations use social media as part of various community engagement activities" (Househ, 2013, p. 245).





In-Text Citations: Direct Quotes

But what if there's no page number? Use paragraph number.



Reynolds (2020) argued that there is "considerable and compelling evidence that exercise alters our risks of developing or dying from malignancies" (para. 2).

para. 1

para. 2



In-Text Citations: Direct Quotes

What if your quote is 40+ words? Use a block quote.

In this paragraph, I will show an example of a direct quote that requires block formatting because it is over 40 words. According to Herbert et al. (2018):

Entire quotation is indented

Identifying ethnic/racial differences in psychological resilience in OEF/OIF combat veterans may illuminate differences in the development of mental and physical health conditions associated with OEF/OIF deployment. Further, understanding the relationship between psychological resilience and social support in veterans from different ethnic/racial groups may inform future preventive and treatment approaches. (p. 266)

Continue the rest of your paragraph here. A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.



2) When you paraphrase. Restate another person's thoughts or words. Does not require page number.

Example:

Research by Wegener and Petty (1994) supports the claim that webinars are boring.



Original source: Roulin and Levashina (2018, p. 22)

Cybervetting, or hiring managers' attempts to assess applicants' qualifications based on social media profiles, has become an inevitable reality of personnel selection. However, research suggests that assessments based on personal social media, such as Facebook, raises legal and ethical issues and offers limited predictive power.

POLL: Is this sufficient paraphrasing?

Cybervetting, which refers to hiring managers' attempts to assess applicants' qualifications based on social media profiles, is an inevitable reality, but research suggests that social media-based assessments raise legal and ethical issues and provide limited predictive power (Roulin & Levashina, 2018).

NO. Needs to be re-written in own words.





Original source: Roulin and Levashina (2018, p. 22)

Cybervetting, or hiring managers' attempts to assess applicants' qualifications based on social media profiles, has become an inevitable reality of personnel selection. However, research suggests that assessments based on personal social media, such as Facebook, raises legal and ethical issues and offers limited predictive power.

POLL: Is this sufficient paraphrasing?

Roulin and Levashina (2018) state that engaging in cybervetting, or assessing applicants' qualifications through social media networks, has become an unavoidable truth of employee selection. But studies propose that evaluations based on private social networks, including Facebook, solicit lawful and moral issues and provide restricted prognostic capability.

NO. Only changing a few words or using synonyms is not sufficient paraphrasing.





Original source: Roulin and Levashina (2018, p. 22)

Cybervetting, or hiring managers' attempts to assess applicants' qualifications based on social media profiles, has become an inevitable reality of personnel selection. However, research suggests that assessments based on personal social media, such as Facebook, raises legal and ethical issues and offers limited predictive power.

POLL: Is this sufficient paraphrasing?

Although hiring managers often evaluate the social media profiles of job applicants, this practice likely does not offer any benefits to companies and might even violate legal and ethical standards (Roulin & Levashina, 2018).

YES.



In-Text Citations: Summarizing

3) When you summarize. Provide a concise summary of another person's thoughts or ideas in your own words. Does not require a page number.

Example:

Freud (1930) argued that civilization both protects humans from discontent and is a primary source of human suffering.



In-Text Citations: Factual Information

4) Any time you're using factual information that you need to look up (that is not common knowledge).

Example:

In 2019, there were 17.4 million veterans in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020).



In-text citation format differs depending on number of authors

# of Authors	Example 1 (Narrative format)	Example 2 (Parenthetical format)
1 author	Freud (1930)	(Freud, 1930)
2 authors	Wegener and Petty (1994)	(Wegener & Petty, 1994)
3+ authors	Herbert et al. (2018)	(Herbert et al., 2018)



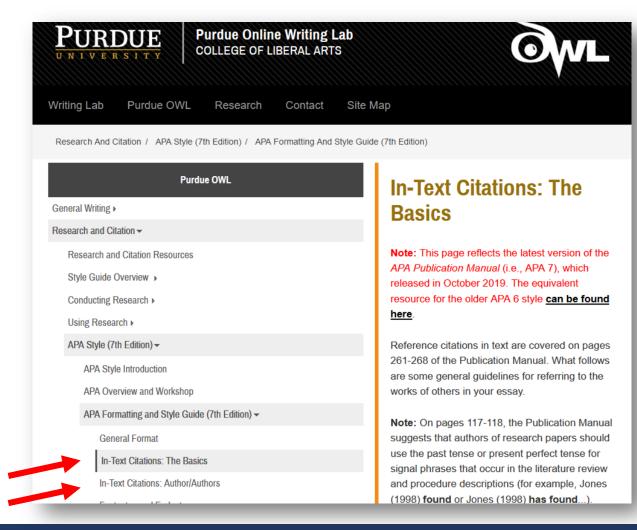
Note: et al. means "and others"



Got more questions about in-text citations?

Check out Purdue OWL's APA guide:

https://owl.purdue.edu/ owl/research and citati on/apa style/apa forma tting and style guide/g eneral format.html





References

APA 7th edition





References Section

If it's cited in your paper, it must also appear in your References section and vice versa!

A research study by Herbert et al. (2018) examined racial differences in psychological resilience among a sample of U.S. combat veterans.

References

Freud, S. (1930). Civilization and its discontents. Hogarth.

Herbert, M. S., Leung, D. W., Pittman, J. O. E., Floto, E., & Afari, N. (2018). Race/ethnicity, psychological resilience, and social support among OEF/OIF combat veterans. *Psychiatry*

Research, 265, 265–270. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.04.052





References Section

- We'll explore how to format references for:
 - Articles from research journals
 - Books
 - Articles from websites
- Got other types of references?
 - Films/videos
 - Podcasts
 - Tweets
 - Webpages
 - For more, see: https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples





Reference: Research Journal Article

Authors (Last name and initials)

Year

Title of article. Capitalize only first letter of first word and first letter after any colons. Capitalize proper nouns.

Roulin, N., & Levashina, J. (2019). LinkedIn as a new selection method: Psychometric

properties and assessment approach. Personnel Psychology, 72(2), 187-211.

https://doi.org/10.1111/peps.12296

DOI

Name of journal (italicized)

Volume # (Issue #)

Page numbers



Reference: Book

Authors (Last name and initials)

Year

Title of book (italicized). Capitalize only first letter of first word and first letter after any colons. Capitalize proper nouns.

Sidanius, J., & Pratto, F. (1999). Social dominance: An intergroup theory of social hierarchy and

oppression. Cambridge University Press.

Publisher



Reference: Article from Website

Authors (Last name and initials)

Year, Month Day

Title of article. Capitalize only first letter of first word and first letter after any colons. Capitalize proper nouns.

Reynolds, G. (2020, November 12). How exercise might affect immunity to lower cancer risk.

Site name

The New York Times. https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/11/well/move/how-exercise-

might-affect-immunity-to-lower-cancer-risk.html

URL



Reference Page Formatting

- Starts on new page
- Alphabetical order
- Use "hanging" indent

References

- Freud, S. (1930). Civilization and its discontents. Hogarth.
- Herbert, M. S., Leung, D. W., Pittman, J. O. E., Floto, E., & Afari, N. (2018). Race/ethnicity, psychological resilience, and social support among OEF/OIF combat veterans. *Psychiatry Research*, 265, 265–270. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.04.052
- Househ, M. (2013). The use of social media in healthcare: Organizational, clinical, and patient perspectives. Studies in Health Technology and Informatics, 183, 244–248.
- Reynolds, G. (2020, November 12). How exercise might affect immunity to lower cancer risk.

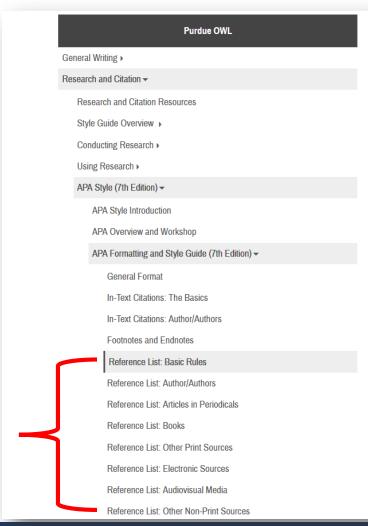
 The New York Times. https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/11/well/move/how-exercise-might-affect-immunity-to-lower-cancer-risk.html
- Roulin, N., & Levashina, J. (2019). LinkedIn as a new selection method: Psychometric properties and assessment approach. *Personnel Psychology*, 72(2), 187–211. https://doi.org/10.1111/peps.12296
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2020, November 10). Veterans day 2020: Nov. 11.
 https://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2020/veterans-day.html
- Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66(6), 1034– 1048. https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.66.6.1034



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https://owl.purdue.edu/ owl/research and citati on/apa style/apa forma tting and style guide/g eneral format.html



Reference List: Basic Rules

Note: This page reflects the latest version of the *APA Publication Manual* (i.e., APA 7), which released in October 2019. The equivalent resource for the older APA 6 style <u>can be found</u> here.

This resource, revised according to the 7th edition APA Publication Manual, provides fundamental guidelines for constructing the reference pages of research papers. For more information, please consult the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, (7th ed.).

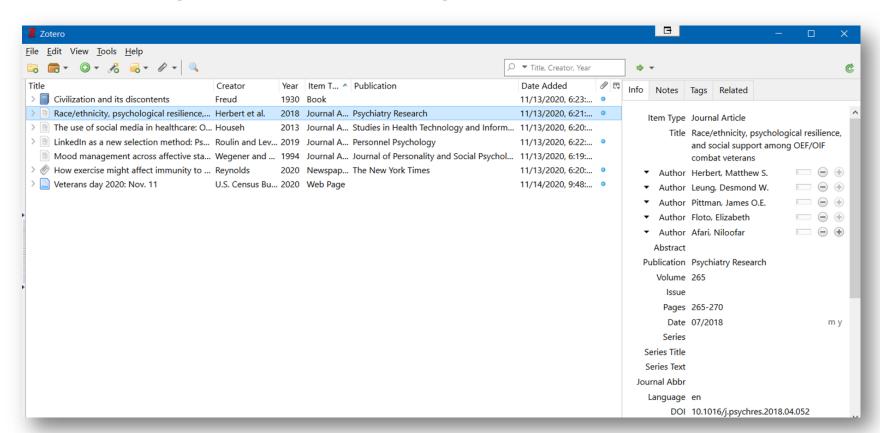
This page gives basic guidelines for formatting the reference list at the end of a standard APA research paper. Most sources follow fairly straightforward rules. However, because sources obtained from academic journals carry special weight in research writing, these sources are subject to special rules. Thus, this page presents basic guidelines for citing academic journals separate from its "ordinary" basic guidelines. This distinction is made clear below.

Note: Because the information on this page pertains to virtually all citations, we've highlighted one important difference between APA 6 and APA 7 with an underlined note written in red.





OPTIONAL: Want to make your References page **automatically**? Consider using free **citation management software** (e.g., Zotero)



https://guides.newman.baruch.cuny.edu/zotero

Don't want to install any software? Consider https://zbib.org/





Zoom Poll

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Need more help? Schedule an appointment with the CUNY SPS Writing Fellows!

On your Blackboard course page, click "Tutoring" on the left sidebar and follow instructions to make an appointment with the SPS CUNY Writing Fellows

Or contact us via email: writingfellows@sps.cuny.edu

Our website:

https://bacwritingfellows.commons.gc.cuny.edu/





Questions?