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CUNYWebinar

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>>> All right.

There's the 2-minute warning.

[Instrumental Music Playing].

>>> Hello, everyone.

My name is Miranda and I am a writing fellow at SPS and I am with my colleague Ibtisam Ammouri.

In this webinar the SPS Writing Fellows will be talking to you about quoting sources in APA style.

Using sources in college-level writing is a skill and it can be confusing when first learning.

This webinar will give you all the information to understand the citation process and cite sources correct actively.

You can also work with fellows one-on-one at any stage of writing.

Whether you want an assignment and want help figuring out how to start or checking use of APA style, we've got you.

In order to get help, you will have to go to the blackboard course cite and click on the word tutoring and navigate the window and make an appointment with the SPS writing fellows.

Before we get started I want to thank Molly Joyce and Heather zeman for the assistance in this event and Jody Miller for closed captioning and Raul Rosario.

Just a quick note the webinar is recorded and I hope you enjoy the webinar.

Just so you know throughout the webinar, you are free to ask any questions that you have.

You can go ahead and put them in the chat at the bottom of the screen and you can see the little icon there.

There is a dedicated Q&A at the end of the event.

If you have questions, feel free to ask them and we'll

address them at the end.

We actually have a couple of questions for you before we fully get going.

A poll #4RE8Z pop up for you guys and the first question will be how long have you been at CUNY SPS?

Your three options is this is my first semester, this is my second semester and that you've been here for longer than two semesters.

Awesome.

And as you guys are wrapping up that poll, we have one more with a couple more questions that will be coming up in just a minute here and you can answer each of these questions with yes or no, in terms of how -- what your confidence level is with each of the options.

So do you feel confident in understanding the rules of academic integrity, do you feel confident finding scholarly sources and do you feel confident directly quoting and paraphrasing and summarizing sources and finally do you feel confident implementing APA references and Intex citations?

Go ahead and pick the option that you think best represents your level of confidence.

Awesome, so I'm starting to see a lot of your answers come in here and it looks like a vast majority of you feel confident with the rules of academic integrity, which is awesome.

But more -- more of you feel less certain about how to implementing those rules.

The good news is we'll cover all of that today and so why don't we go ahead and jump in first to tell you a little bit about what we will cover today.

So today we will go over how, when and why we cite sources and how to avoid plagiarism.

We will cover direct quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing sources.

We will define what scholarly sources are and how to find them and we will demonstrate LOU to do citations both in the text and at the reference list at the end of the paper.

But, of course, in order to understand how we do something, I -- I don't know about the rest of you but it helps me a lot to understand why I am doing it in the first place.

So why is it that we cite obviously to avoid plagiarism.

In college and graduate school when I quote someone outside of yourself you're expected to where you found the

information.

There are several areas to have the citations.

We cite in order to help readers evaluate the arguments or claim you're making.

We cite to legitimate those claims or inquire yes and would he cite in order to provide directions on where the readers can find the same information themselves if they want to look for it.

And most importantly we cite to leave a trail and give credit where credit is due.

We want the people who read the papers to be able to find the information that we are using and also find the people who, you know, provided that information to us.

So, you know, first one of the first steps in avoiding plagiarism is the definition.

If you fail to cite sources or cite incorrectly, you may be charged with plagiarism which is a serious offense.

The CUNY policy defines it as the act of presenting another person's ideas, research or writings as your own.

You can find more information about the CUNY's academic

policy at the link here, which will also be provided in our handout.

So what counts as plagiarism?

This is what counts.

Another example is presenting another person's ideas or theories in your own words without acknowledging the source.

So even if you put it in your own words, still need a citation.

And then, 3, internet plagiarism, which includes but is not limited to submitting downloaded term papers or parts of term papers, paraphrasing or copying information from the internet without citing the source, or cutting and pasting from various sources without proper attribution.

All of these things count as plagiarism.

Another thing that is important to note is the CUNY's academic integrity policy prohibits students from using the same participate or substantial portions of the same paper in more than one course without consulting each instructor.

If you are going to use significant portions of the same paper in two different classes you need to get approval to both professors before you do so otherwise you're majorizing

yourself technically and it is against the CUNY academic policy.

The full policy can be found at the CUNY SPS website, the link we will provide for you.

This is just a little preview of what the page looks like so you can get more information there.

As a special note, it is important to steer clear of websites thick those listed here.

It is against the CUNY SPS academic policy to share syllabi, course assignments and exams on the cites and it is also a violation of your faculty's intellectual property because those syllabi and assignments are the intellectual property of the faculty and also provides an unfair advantage to future students.

Additionally it is against the academic policy to download previously posted course content from these cites.

So to use content from the sites themselves is also against the academic policy.

So plagiarism is a serious academic offense and can sometimes happen even when students are not necessarily trying to steal another person's ideas.

Let's make sure you understand not that plagiarize.

It can be done by citing properly.

Citations, citations, citations is how you avoid major I was.

When it comes to citing sources there are different style guides.

A style guides dictates things such as how your paper is formatted.

Whether it has a cover page.

How to format in in-text citations and reference list citations.

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

Different classes require different citation guides.

But APA is the preferred style for most of the faculty at SPS.

So this webinar was developed specifically with you guys, CUNY SPS students in mind, we're focusing only on the APA method today.

If your professor does not specify which guide they wish you to use, ask at the start of the semester so you know which guide you need.

APA which is the name of the style guide stands for the American psychological association.

But the guide is used in a variety of disciplines including the social and behavioral sciences.

So natural sciences, nursing, communications, education, business, and engineering are just some of the fields that require you to know APA.

So in order to cite a source, you got too find in first.

So what are scholarly sources and how do we find them?

There are two different kinds of sources.

There are credible sources and scholarly sources.

So credible sources, sometimes referred to as a popular source can refer to articles from newspapers such as the New York times, government websites, such as NYC.gov or websites of well-respected organizations such as American Association of Nurse Practitioners.

These are examples of credible for popular sources.

These are sources you can use, they are credible but they are not scholarly sources.

Scholarly sources are different.

Often professors will ask you to use specifically scholarly sources but sometimes they are also referred to as academic sources or more commonly, peer reviewed sources.

So these are all kind of synonymous phrases that get used.

For many students, these terms can seem confusing so let's talk a little bit about what the difference is between this and some of the other popular sources in the previous slide.

So what are peer reviewed sources and how do you find them?

If a journal is peer reviewed, it means that a group of scholars in a particular discipline have inspected the writing and research closely and they have agreed it is suitable to be published in that particular journal.

So in other words, a group of scholars working for a particular journal acts like a group of peers or referees who determine if the writing and research is acceptable by the discipline standards, it goes through a different review process than the other kinds of sources that we were looking at, like the New Yorker or .gov websites.

Where do we find specifically scholarly sources.

Most academic journals can be bought often online by anyone who is willing to pay the cost but the prices are usually too costly for most students.

Many public libraries and the libraries at most accredited colleges and universities have subscriptions to academic data bases where most scholarly sources are housed.

Good news is you have access.

That means college and graduate students as well as faculty and staff at a university have access to thousands of scholarly journals.

This is one of the things your tuition dollars pays for and you can take advantage to that access.

In order to get access to JURMS as a CUNY student, you must go through the library data base using a search engine called CUNY onesearch.

I will walk you through.

Students have Newman library.

In the blackboard there is a link provided to the library

website so you will be able to see in your blackboard course site, you can see Newman library up at the top and you will CLOIK that and if it doesn't take you directly to the library's home page, it will take you here where you will be able to click on A Onesearch link.

Once in one search, type in terms.

I've tried inputting search terms, over 15,000 results came up, which you can see at -- in the circled part right below that in the middle of the page there.

15,000 results is a lot.

The sources will be marked about whether they are peer reviewed or not to let you know as you can see at the very bottom of the screen, the little purple eye and the book that will tell you whether the sources will be peer reviewed or not and it will be hard for you to scroll through 15,000 results to see which ones you want to use.

So in the library, on the right side of the screen, the side bar will give you options to help limit your search.

You can tell it to specifically look for peer reviewed JURMS only and you can tell it to show you articles written during a certain time period.

Depending on the topic this will reduce the number of

results, sometimes quite significantly and a lot of disciplines having like a specific date range is also going to be really helpful for you to make sure that the sources are relevant, being able to search sources that are more recent is sometimes also important for what you are writing.

So as you scroll through the list then of the results that are remaining, you can read the titles and click on them and you can begin to read through and see what might be relevant to your project.

Sometimes the articles include abstracts, which can give you a sense of whether or not you should keep reading.

Once you found an article, you can download a PDF or e-mail it to yourself and there are several tools available in the oneseach system for this.

Making sure that the abstracts, all of these -- the title all of the rest of the information you see down here will help you determine if you want to download or save it and then you click to one of the two and, boom, you've got your source.

So you found them.

Now it is time to cite them and I will pass the mic off to my colleague Ibtisam Ammouri.

>>> Oh, okay.

As Miranda explained the best way to avoid plagiarism is to cite and we will talk about when to cite and what exactly it should look like.

Sorry just a second.

When should you cite the sources.

The citations that you use are the specific information that you have to give me as a reader.

So I can know exactly where the information came from and there are four situations that you need to cite sources in your paper.

These are when you quote, when you paraphrase, when you summarize, and when you use factual information that you need to look up that is not common knowledge.

Now what we'll do is we're going to go through each one of these situations in more detail and talk about how to cite them.

We'll start by talking about how to do proper in-text citations and in-text citations means the citations you give inside the paper in the running text and we are going to discuss the APA7th edition, which is the latest edition of

the APA.

In general, citations include author's name and the year of public addition.

More specifically, we're going to start by the first situation where you need to cite and that is direct quotes.

Direct quotes are any word for word use of a source.

And for direct quotes, the APA says you need to provide the both author's last name, the year of publication and the page number.

Here's an example.

You can see it on the screen of how the citation would look like.

The author's name Househ is included in the sentence.

It is the subject of the verb claim.

I used it as a word and I put the year in between parentheses and I continue the sentence.

Claims that 'approximately 70% of U.S. healthcare organization use social media as part of various community engagement activities, end quote.

In between quotations are the exact words I got from the source and I end by putting the page number and by marking p. 245.

Another way to indicate you are directly quoting is by putting the whole -- all the information is one parentheses.

So here you have a sentence that says research has found that 'approximately 70% of U.S. healthcare organization use social media as part of various community engagement activities, end the quote.

And then I put Househ, that's the name, the year, comma, p.space and the page number all in parentheses.

There's no difference in these two examples in terms of accept ability.

You're free to choose whatever works best in your paragraph.

The first type, let's look at it again.

You have the -- the author's name is in what we call the signal phrase.

It's the phrase that tells me here comes a quotation.

Here -- the signal phrase is Househ claims that and enclose

the quote with a page number at the end.

I separate the author's name from the page number or in the second example which is called par THET Cal citation, I put all the information separated by commas.

This is normally how you cite direct quotes from peer reviewed papers.

But what if there is no page number.

For example, if you are citing or quoting word for word from a web page, this is -- here we have a New York times article and you want to cite the highlighted material.

And so you say, okay, you have Reynolds, that's the name of the author.

2020 that's when the article was published argued that there is considerable and compelling evidence that exercise alters our risks of developing or dying from malignancies.

Instead of page number I have the word para, that's short for paragraph.

I count the paragraphs and I have here three.

And my quoted material appears in the second paragraph.

So in this way, you tell the reader where exactly to find the information that you quoted.

Also notice that the author's name Gretchen Reynolds and the year should appear exactly like you cite other sources.

Now sometimes you want to quote long block of text.

It's not advisable, but if you have to quote a long -- a long block of text that is more than 40 words, the rules of the APA say that you need to use a different format, which is called block formatting or block quote.

Here's an example of a block quote.

So instead of adding quotation marks, what you do is you use -- you indent the whole quote.

And you mention the author's name.

Here it is Herbert et al 2018.

This is my signal phrase.

According to her better et al. 2018 my word for word quotation which is more than 40 words is all indented and I end by indicating the paragraphs -- the page number approximate. 266.

And notice how it appears the full stop.

Now quotation is one situation that you need to cite to indicate where you got the information but it is the less common situation.

The more common situation where we need to cite or to way to display information from other sources without plagiarism is paraphrasing.

So let's look at that.

Paraphrasing means to present the information in your own words.

According to the APA, when you paraphrase, you do not indicate the page number.

You still indicate the author's name and the year.

So here my author is Wegener and Petty, 1994, that's the year supports the claim that webinars are boring.

Now it is important to note that the APA recommends using paraphrasing more than direct quoting.

If your paper has too many direct quotes, then your voice gets lost and you risk being flagged for academic integrity.

So try to avoid quotation as much as possible and paraphrase in your own words what you read in the source.

Basically what you need to do in paraphrasing is explain what the authors are saying and explain in your own words what you understand from the source.

The quotes, which are word for word, you save for special occasions like when the actual words of the quote are important for your paper or if you're quoting an exact definition or you want to address what the quote actually says, the words that appear in it.

Otherwise true paraphrasing, remember the format is just the authors' family names and the year in between parentheses or you can use it in parenthetical information where you include all of the information inside parentheses.

We will see examples.

Now let's look at attempts to paraphrasing.

Paraphrasing is a little tricky but you still need to tell me what the author said but Des Moines your own words.

So basically without sounding like you are plagiarising.

Let's look at this text which appear in Roulin and Levashina and the text says cyber vetting or hiring managers' attempts

to assess applicants' KWAUL indications has become on social media profiles.

And it goes on.

Now let's pretend that you found this article and you want to express this information that I just read.

Let's see an attempt from one student is tried to paraphrase this part and I want you to participate, vote, whether you think the student par phrased the original text sufficiently or not.

What does the student say?

The student says cyber vetting, which refers to hiring managers attempts to assess applicants' qualifications based on social media profiles is reality but research suggests that social media provides legal and ethical issues and provide limited PRE digtive power.

The citation in parentheses is correct the question is this sufficiently different from the original to count as paraphrasing.

I see that 29% or more are saying, okay, 30% think it is sufficiently pair FRADZ and most of you think, no, it needs to be rewritten in the student's own words.

Okay.

And in fact, in fact, most of you are right.

It is not sufficiently pair phrased.

Sorry, okay.

It is not sufficiently paraphrased.

What happened the student basically just used the exact words with a little bit of -- a few minor changes.

Okay.

We're going to look at another example and vote to see if it is sufficiently paraphrased or not.

This student number 2 says Roulin and Levashina state that state that engaging in cyber vetting, or assessing applicants's qualifications through social media networks has become an unavoidable truth of employee selection.

But studios propose that evaluations and it goes on.

Please vote.

Do you think it is sufficiently paraphrased or not?

All right.

Do more people want to vote?

Okay.

So I sigh 77% of you or 75 say, yes, this is sufficiently paraphrased.

Where as 25 say that it is not sufficiently paraphrased.

And, in fact, in reality, I'm sorry to disappoint the 75%, but this is not sufficient paraphrasing.

What the student did here is just -- it is obvious to synonyms.

So exact same sentence structure, most of the words are identical with minor changing of just using a synonym.

Instead of -- let's see.

Another attempt to just use a synonym, oh, instead of saying has become an unavoidable truth of employee the student says it has become unavoidable truth of employee instead of inevitable.

We'll do one more exercise.

Although hiring managers often evaluate the social media profiles of job applications and it goes on.

Is this sufficiently PAFR phrased or not?

Please vote.

Okay.

Anyone else want to vote?

Okay.

So 93% now say, yes, it is sufficiently paraphrased.

Maybe 2 people are saying no.

And, yeah, the majority is right in this case.

This is, in fact, a good paraphrase.

It is giving me all the information but not using the same sentence structure and not use using the same words, it is explaining what the paragraph is saying.

Okay, next, we are moving to the third situation where you need to cite, maybe to indicate in your text that you are taking information from someone else and that is summarizing.

Summarizing means to provide a small concise statement of another person's thoughts or ideas in your own words.

But it is different from paraphrasing because it is -- you're not just paraphrasing one statement or one idea or one paragraph.

You might be summarizing a whole article or a whole book, for example.

So the in-text citation, the format, as you can see, it is Freud1930 is the same as paraphrasing.

And the way that you are summarizing, you are summarizing here -- this is an attempt to summarize for the book, published in 1930 and it is a summarization of the main book in a single sentence.

This text did not appear in the book or in a translation of the book.

It is just kind of a -- putting together the main ideas that were mentioned by Freud.

Now moving onto the fourth situation where you must cite your source and this is when you use information that is not common knowledge.

You're using facts that are not common knowledge.

For example, okay, if you want to say -- that there are --
I mean, okay.

You're saying there are 50 states in the U.S. and in your
paper for some reason you need to mention this fact.

This is common knowledge fact.

You don't need to cite a source that tells me there are 50
states in the United States.

However, let's say you want to tell me that in 2019, there
were 17.4 million veterans in the United States.

That is not common knowledge.

That is a fact.

It has statistics and you need to give me where you found it.

Here it was taken from the U.S. Census Bureau, which is a
credible source like Miranda explained and the year the
statistics was published, 2020.

So let's look at kind of a summary of how the in-text
citation looks like and mention another important aspect of
in-text citation which is whether you are citing a source
written by one person, two people, or three or more people

because that will determine how the format is going to look like and in the in-text citation.

What you have here in the middle column that is the narrative format.

That's when the name of the author or authors appears in the signal phrase and in the column on the right, example 2, you have the parenthetical format.

The choice between these two is free choice.

Now we are going to move on and talk about how it looks like depending on the number of authors.

If the source was written by just one author, are you simply writing the author's last name and the year.

And then if you have two authors for the same source, you would list -- you need to list both last names in the -- parenthetical format, on the right, you use the ampersand instead of parentheses.

If you were using the authors name in the signal phrase in a single sentence like Wegener and Petty claimed that you use the names because it is a single sentence.

You mention the first authors name, that is the first author that appears as the author on the source and you use the

words et al. before you give me the year.

The words et al' means and others.

It is Latin and means 'and others'.

Sometimes you have sources that five or ten or even 100 authors.

When I am reading your paper, I don't need to read three pages of author names, write the first one et al. inside the parentheses or outside the parentheses and you mention the others in the reference page list, which we will talk about in a few seconds.

Now, this covers 9r the basics of in-text citations.

If you have more questions.

We strongly recommend to use the OWL's, the online writing lab of Purdue university.

They have an APA guide and they have an -- on the menu on the left, they give you the different situations that you might want to cite so you see here, the last two are in-text citations, the basics and then in-text citations author/authors that's showing you what it looks like when you have one author or more and they have a list of other situations that you might specifically be looking for.

You have the link to #24E9Z website on your handout.

Now moving onto the references or the reference list, which is a section, a separate section of your paper which you add after you've finished all the content of your paper, after your concludes on a new page.

And you need to list in that section all of the sources that you have cited inside your text.

So that means if I have, in my text, inside the paper, research studied by Herbert et al. In 2018 inside my text, then I, as a reader, would expect to find the full citation in the reference list and visaversa.

If you have Herbert and these are the names of the authors in the reference list, I would also expect finding it inside the paper.

If that doesn't hold, then you're probably -- either you're using information without giving credit to the author or you're giving credit to an author without telling me where exactly I can find.

So maybe you're misrepresenting the author.

So make sure that you have one-to-one, every source in the text should appear in your reference list.

Now, for the reference section, there are different formats of how to cite the full source depending on the type of the source.

We will look at how to cite in the reference section articles from research journals, peer review journals, books, articles from websites, films, videos and we will cover from articles from research journals and books and you may want to cite articles from websites and films, broadcast suites and web pages.

If you are uses someone else's thoughts, you must cite them.

We will just focus on the common types for now, for the rest you can find information on the APA website, you have the link here and you have it in your handout, or the Purdue OWL as well.

Okay.

So let's took at how to format a reference from a journal article.

Journal article or peer reviewed article, from an academic sort would look like this.

You have the authors' last names and initials.

Here I have two authors, Roulin and the first name starts with an N and it is separated by a comma.

And ampersand and the Levashinas , and following that I have the year in parentheses and after that a dot.

And then I have the title of the article in which you capitalize only the first letter and the first letter of my proper names and as well as any word that comes after the comma.

Here I have LinkedIn as a new selection method.

Next you indicate the name of the journal must be italicized.

And then you have the volume issue which is 72 here also italicized.

And volume number and in parentheses if you have more issue of the same volume you write the number the number of the issue in the parentheses.

Another come marks you indicate the page numbers inside the journal where the specific article appears and you end everything with a dot.

So just to recap, you have author name and initial of the first name, the year in parentheses, dot, article name, dot, journal name, italics and journal volume, if you have any

questions write them in the chat and we will get to them in the Q&A section Hajj Hajj I am collecting them too.

>>> Finally you have the doi number, if you can get it.

It's the doi -- it stands for the digital object identifier.

It's like a bar code -- unique bar code for each journal article.

So if you are looking online, you probably will find the doi and you add it at the end of the reference there.

Moving on.

Now, how do we cite a book?

Let's say I got a bunch of information from the same book.

How do I do that?

We start with the authors' last name and initial of the first name.

Here we have two authors.

Sidanius and Pratto and I am separating them by a comma and I am separating each of them from the initial by a comma as well.

1999, that's the year, dot.

Now here the name of the book is social dominance: And enter group theory of social oppression.

This is the name of the book and it should appear italicized.

The first word after the comma and first word after the colons and capitalize any proper nouns.

And we don't have any here.

And that's what a book looks like.

Difference between book and journal article is the book's title is italicized and the journal article is not italicized.

It is the journal's name that is italicized.

Moving in to how we cite in the reference section at the end of the paper.

Here I start citing as I did with other sources.

The author's last name, the first initial, the year, comma, the month and day number this is the format how you indicate when a newspaper article was published, dot.

The name, the title, the title of the article.

The title of the article was how exercise might affect immunity to lower cancer risk.

The name of the newspaper is The New York Times.

Right?

That's the New York Times website and notice and then I put the URL.

It is the address that leads me exactly to the page that the article appeared on.

So notice that the name of the website might be different than the address.

Here the name is New York Times but URL is www.nytimes.com.

>> OKAY.

SO WE TALKED ABOUT EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND HOW IT IS FORMATTED IN THE SECTION LIST.

You start at the very end of the paper.

The references should be arranged alphabetically by the first

author's last name.

Here, I have Freud, next Herbert, and so on.

For each reference you start indicating all the information and then on the second line for each reference, you have to start indenting all the other information.

This is why you have the paper looking like it is zigzag.

This is a must.

This type of indentation is called hanging indent and you can find it in the paragraph settings in Microsoft Word.

So I have Roulin and Levashina and the name of the article in the MIELGDZ.

So -- I don't care I move everything else indented, properties and assessment approach all the way and the doi also comes in the end and I indent it as well.

Okay.

So if you have more questions about how to cite references in the reference list, in the references section, you again can find information in the Purdue OWL, under the tab that says reference list: Basic rules.

And then you have specific rules like one author versus many and articles in Periodicals and books.

Or you can book an appointment with writing fellows, us, we are available seven days a week and you have a link in the chat of how to make an appointment as well as in the handout.

If you are a little overwhelmed by all the rules and where to put the comma and where to put the period, don't worry.

There are resources.

There are automatic resource organizers that you can find.

One of -- I'm sorry.

We call them citation managers.

And one of them that is very popular is called Zotero.

There are others and sometimes you see them in the articles.

What they do is they help you organize and create the reference list already formatted by -- according to the APA guidelines.

In fact, the reference list that I just showed you that we looked at, which was formatted with the indentation and everything was created using Zotero from all the sources I

used inside my paper.

So if you have long papers that you need to write or a capstone, a paper that has many citations, we do recommend you attend one of the Newman library's workshops on how to use Zotero.

It is worthwhile to invest in learning it if you are going to cite a lot and if you will write academic papers.

You have a link to -- to sign up for workshops in the Newman library, workshops about Zotero so make sure to check that if you want.

And before we wrap things up, we want to go back to the survey that you took in the beginning of this webinar.

Now after all this information, do you feel confident understanding the rules of academic integrity, finding scholarly resources, directly quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing sources, and implementing APA reference list and in-text citations.

Please vote on the level of your confidence after the webinar.

Okay, if you haven't voted yet, please do so.

All right.

This is looking great.

integrity, and finding scholarly sources.

That is great.

Now as for quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing sources as well as APA reference list, there's less confidence, overall confidence --

>> These members are much better than at the beginning.

>> Much, much better.

>> I'm glad you feel more confident now.

>> Yes.

Okay.

So -- okay.

So just to show you, again, how you can make an appointment with us on your blackboard, go to the left menu, go to tutoring and click on CUNY SPS writing fellows.

And you will go to a website called to sign up.

We are available seven days a week and we can talk to you

about brainstorming for your paper, about formatting your paper, about -- we can help you paraphrase and summarize.

Just address any specific concerns that you have that we didn't cover here or that we did cover here but you want to have a one-on-one guidance for that.

You can sign up for online video meeting or you can upload your paper and we will give you written feedback on it.

Moving on to the questions.

Part of our webinar, so let's go, Miranda, and see what you were asked in the chat.

>> Yeah, so I have a couple of questions that I've collected and obviously people can feel free to keep asking questions.

But one question that we got a little earlier on was to -- whether we could explain again when to use the word 'and' and when to use the ampersand when using two authors.

Correct me if I am wrong, on the differences when you're writing in a sentence versus when it is in your parentheses; right?

>> Right.

>> When it is in parentheses.

>> Correct, in the sentence you use the word 'and' in a sentence.

But if you say, the webinar discussed APA style, you have in parentheses, Miranda ampersand Ibtisam Ammouri 2022.

>> Perfect.

A little further back was how do I cite in the reference list a specific Chapter of a book?

Do we want to go through how maybe we can find the answer to this problem?

>> Okay.

Yes, what we will do now is -- you probably some of you -- many of you have specific things that you need to cite and we didn't cover them.

So what we're going to show you now is how to look for answers to your questions.

Part of the skills is actually finding finding how to find information on the site.

I'm showing the Purdue OWL, on line.

>> This is the website we've been referencing and that you have links to in the handout and the chat.

The question is how do I cite a specific reference of a book in a reference list.

We will go down to reference list which is all the tabs on the side that say reference list.

And, yeah, let's see --

>> So, we want to Chapter from a book?

>> Mm-hmm a Chapter from a book.

>> Right so we will go books.

>> Books, okay.

I don't know for sure but I will look at it for sure so I'm going to books.

Now -- the basic format, as we say it is a book title needs to be italicized.

Now edited book with an author or authors, a translation, edition, article or Chapter in an edited book.

Okay.

So this --

>> That looks like what we are looking for right there.

>> Yep.

I have author last name and initial, middle initial.

>> The author of the Chapter specifically, yeah.

>> Yes, yes.

>> The author of the Chapter, yeah.

>> Correct, correct.

So the author of the Chapter.

All of them here.

I have two.

Author AA and author BB, year of publication and division of the Chapter.

And I have the word 'in' -- can you see my highlights?

>> Yeah, we can see the highlights.

>> Yes, so 'in ' and then I have first initial of the -- of the editor's name.

Okay so let's say the editor is EE Butler.

That was going to be EE Butler and whatever editors you have and then -- in between parentheses you have the word Eds, that means the editors of the big book in which I found the Chapter.

And then the title of the work --

>> Of the whole book that the Chapter is in, mm-hmm.

>> All right.

And then in between parentheses, I have pp, dot, pages of the Chapter.

>> The way -- that we talked about with academic journals, you need to include what pages the article was in.

>> Yeah and but note even though it is pages, the format is a little bit different because there it was one p and here it is pp this is how APA and every other academic styles.

If these are arbitrary rules.

So this is why double-checking with the website is always helpful.

Even if you remember the general rule just to check where exactly the comma goes and if there is space, consult the website every time.

I still do that even though I know a lot about it.

And then don't forget the publisher, because this is a book -- the book needs a publisher.

We looked at Cambridge press, and the university of Chicago press and the doi, if you can find it.

>> Mm-hmm.

I don't think we got any more questions about specific, you know, how to find a specific citation, but now you know how to look for it in Purdue OWL.

We have a couple of questions that I have quick answers to.

One is our reference listed in the order they appear in the paper or by alphabetical order?

The answer is alphabetical order by author last name or you want to make sure whatever the first word of the source is, the author last name, you put that in alphabetical order.

Please -- can I have a PDF of the slides?

Yes, you can, we will make sure that we get one of those to all of you and then what is the difference between a tutor and a writing fellow?

In our case, the answer is none.

[Laughter].

>> Oh, there is actually -- I guess you mean --

>> Between we are both -- we tutor and we are writing fellows in both of on you cases but what is the difference.

>> I think, if I am not referencing they are referring to tutor.com which is also available to students.

And the difference is that tutor.com can give you specialized help with a specific subject let's say tutoring in math or tutoring in -- I don't know some how to work with Xcel on the computer.

This is available also in the tutor tab on the Blackboard for tutor.com.

For us you can come for anything to do with the writing part of the paper.

Whether it is the format or kind of paraphrasing but we can give you specialized knowledge.

I'm a linguistic major.

>> I do literature start.

>> Even so if you are writing a paper in business or nursing, we can help you with academic aspects but not with the content.

>> Mm-hmm, yep.

I think that was all of the questions.

Awesome.

Well thank you guys so much for coming.

Thank you, again, to everybody who helped us organize.

Ibtisam Ammouri do you want to play us out?

>> Yes, I will.

All right.

[Instrumental Music Playing].

>> I think you are on mute, Ibtisam Ammouri.

>> Yes, josan?

>> Hello.

>> Hi.

>> I'm so sorry to --

>> Recording stopped.

>> I'm so sorry to come in late.

I was doing something but but I just remembered you all was having this -- this revision of citing style properly.

I just want to find out, like, if you have a discussion and is there a discussion like on hospital governance, you know, where do you go on -- what do you call it, I know when you went into the library, you have to sign in for something, you will do one search inside of onesearch, need to be, you know -- what's the other thing again?

And articles or journals or something like that.

I was wondering if a particular topic is like on there, where you go to find information you press onesearch JURMS or

articles, I just want to know because I -- I know some -- a couple of times I have like this discussion for assignments and then you will have a specific topic, like they will ask questions on a specific topic and you want to know, you know, like, well for me, I just go on Onesearch but sometimes the answer you get to the question, you don't really get exact, sometimes you have to kind of make up something in mind and put your ideas together and, you know, you write as you -- as you go on --

>> I was going to say, I think it sounds like you're asking a question that really would benefit from like a one-on-one tutoring session with a -- with a writing fellows.

There's information about how to make an appointment on -- on the handout that we gave you too.

But I BTI sam, did you want to --

>> I think you're asking and a.

>> with Miranda, this is something that you can work on with someone specific and address the specific post you're talking B. I think you're asking okay what if some of my information is from me and other is from a resource; right?

>> Yeah.

>> Okay.

So, yeah, you need to cite the resource but you use the paraphrase format that we talked about.

>> Right.

>> The thing is, when we read it, we are trying to see if you're citing properly.

So basically you're the one to look -- you're the one to format what it is looking like so the source is saying what you are saying or the source is saying what you are saying.

So it is working in the sentence or paragraph of making it clear.

You write the paragraph and put the source cite, you know, immediately after the sentence that is information from someone else.

>> Yeah.

>> And then when you work with us, we can really work on the specific example to make sure that it is working for you for a post or paper, it doesn't matter, yeah.

>> Okay.

>> Yeah so --

>> Sometimes it is difficult, sometimes you have you do searching, searching until you get something appropriate for that topic because you don't want to write anything, and next thing you get a grade for what you write.

>> Okay.

You're probably missed Miranda's part of the presentation in the beginning of how to use the Onesearch and kind of --

>> Down size -- reduce the number of results that you're getting by year or being specific in what you are searching for and --

>> If you came in -- you came -- I know you said you came in late but there will be a recording made available so you can go back and watch the beginning of the presentation that you missed where I talk about all of that stuff.

All right?

>> Okay.

>> Awesome.

So make sure you get those links out of the chat and you will also get an e-mail and that recording will be made available to you in the next little bit.

>> All right.

Thank you.

>>> You're welcome.

>> Thank you for joining us.

Okay.

Buh-bye.

>> Bye.

>> Thank you, everyone.

[Instrumental Music Playing].

>>> Thank you so much Molly.

>> Thank you!

>>> any comments or questions for next time?

>> No, it's good.

>> Yeah, I thought it went pretty good.

>> The next sometime in the spring.

>> Yeah, most likely.

Mm-hmm SKROCHLT great, well hope you both have a great evening and, yeah, we'll be in touch and we'll send the full on screen shots to you.

>> Thank you.

>> Thank you, good night.

>> Night, Raul.

>> Good night.

>> And I think we're done Jody, if you want to sign off.