

## **APA CITATION**



# Avoid Plagiarism...

## > To avoid plagiarism, make sure you:

- CITE CORRECTLY: Keep careful <u>notes of your sources</u> when you read. Keep the <u>reference information</u> that you will need to write a full reference for the source.
- QUOTE PROPERLY: Use <u>quotation marks</u> for the extracts you copy directly from a source and <u>acknowledge the source</u>.
- **3. PARAPHRASE WELL:** Use proper <u>paraphrasing</u> and <u>acknowledge the source</u>.



# CITATION & BIBLIOGRAPHY STYLES

- There are many different ways of citing resources from your research. The citation style sometimes depends on the academic discipline involved. For example:
- 1. APA (American Psychological Association) is used by Education, Psychology, and Sciences.
- 2. MLA (Modern Language Association) style is used by the Humanities
- 3. Chicago/Turabian style is generally used by Business, History, and the Fine Arts

- APA style was developed to standardize scientific writing. APA style is used for:
- 1. Term papers.
- 2. Research reports.
- 3. Empirical studies.
- 4. Literature reviews.
- 5. Theoretical articles.
- 6. Methodological articles.
- 7. Case studies.

## What is a Citation?



- A citation is how you quote the source of the ideas within the body of the research paper.
- A citation is usually put as part of the sentence OR at the end of the sentence within brackets.

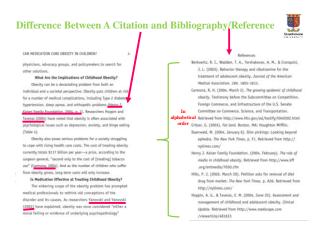
See the following example:

 APA – 'His past would not let him be at peace (Martin, 2014).'

## What is a Bibliography/Reference?



- The main purpose of compiling the bibliography is to let the reader know the books and journals you have referred to as a researcher in writing your thesis or project.
- A bibliography/reference is a list that contains all the sources the writer has used when he or she was writing the paper.
- When we say all the sources, the sources that were actually quoted or paraphrased in the body of the paper and the ones that were just consulted but not used in the body of the paper are both included.
- A bibliography/references is in alphabetical order. That is usually decided by the writer's surname.
- The format of the bibliography is as same as the formal of the paper.
   Say that you are writing the paper in APA format.
- · Then, the bibliography is also in the APA format.



#### **Comparison Chart** BASIS FOR CITATION REFERENCE/BIBLIOGRAPHY COMPARISON Citation is a way of Reference/Bibliography is a list disclosing within the main which contains all the sources which have been sought or cited body, that the quote, image, chart, statistics, etc. are taken while writing the article or from an outside source. assignment. It informs the reader the complete It informs the readers, the hasic source of information source of information Purpo To indicate the source of the To support or criticize an argument material taken. or point. Presented in the Placement Presented at the end of the document...within the text. document. Information It contains information like It contains information like publication year and last publication date, title of name of the author. book/journal, author's name, page number.

## **APA In-Text Citation Rules..**

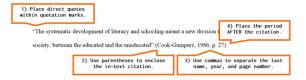


- An in-text citation is a citation within your writing that shows where you found your information, facts, quotes, and research.
- All APA in-text citations require the same basic information:
- 1. Author's last name (no first names or initials / If there is no author, put in quotes the first few words of the title of the resource, year, p. 3)
- 2. Year of publication (or "n.d." if there is "no date": (Last Name, n.d., p.5))
- 3. Page number, paragraph number, chapter, section, or time stamp where the information can be located within the source (only required for direct quotes)

• There are two main ways to format an in-text citation: *Parenthetical citation* or *Narrative citation*.



1. **Parenthetical Citation:** Put all the citation information at the end of the sentence:





2. *Narrative Citation:* Include the citation information *as part of the sentence*:



## **Parenthetical Citation:**

### Example

One study found that ethnicities of protagonists in children's fiction correlated with differences in types of emotions displayed by those characters (Grady et al., 2019).

## **Narrative Citation:**

### Example

Instead, Grady et al. (2019) suggest that "when children are read storybooks that represent characters from ethnic or racial groups other than their own, [they] may receive a wider array of emotion learning opportunities than when they are read storybooks with characters that represent only their own race or ethnicity" (p. 215).





For citing summarized or paraphrased information, include the author's last name and the date of publication.



For citing a direct quote, include the author's last name, date of publication, and a page or paragraph number.



If a source has **3** or more authors, cite the first author listed followed by "et al." and the year of publication rather than listing all authors.

# Paraphrase and Summary



Original ("I Have a Dream" by Martin Luther King, Jr.):

Luther King, Jr.):
I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.

skin, but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today. I have a
dream that one day down in Alabama—
with its victious racists, with its governor's
lips dripping with the words of
interposition and nullification—one day
right there in Alabama, little Black boys
and Black girls will be able to join hands
with little white boys and white girls as
sisters and brothers.

Paraphrase (is to put in your own words):
In "Have a Dream," Martin Luther King, Jr., hopes
that Mississippi, which at the time discriminated against and
oppressed African-Americans, will develop into a sanctuary
of peace. King hopes that not just Mississippi, but the entire
nation, will evolve into a sanctuary where his four children
will be judged by their character, nor their skin color. He
hopes, furthermore, that Alabama, which under its nopes, influentinore, that Alabama, which under its governor's direction refused to support national laws that promoted freedom and justice, will emerge as a state where black and white children can peacefully coexist (7). King's vision includes more than just his four children, and more than just African-Americans; he promotes equality for all

Summary (is a shorter version of the original): In "Have a Dream," Martin Luther King, Jr., hopes that injustice, particularly in some of the southern states, will come to a conclusion, allowing blacks and whites to live in harmony (7). King's vision includes more than just African-Americans; he promotes equality for all minorities.