



APA CITATION

Avoid Plagiarism...



➤ To avoid plagiarism, make sure you:

1. **CITE CORRECTLY:** Keep careful [notes of your sources](#) when you read. Keep the [reference information](#) that you will need to write a full reference for the source.
2. **QUOTE PROPERLY:** Use [quotation marks](#) for the extracts you copy directly from a source and [acknowledge the source](#).
3. **PARAPHRASE WELL:** Use proper [paraphrasing](#) and [acknowledge the source](#).

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.

Difference Between A Citation and Bibliography/Reference

Can medication cure obesity in children? 4

physicians, advocacy groups, and policymakers to search for other solutions.

What are the Implications of Childhood Obesity?

Obesity can be a devastating problem from both an individual and a societal perspective. Obesity puts children at risk for a number of medical complications, including Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, sleep apnea, and orthopedic problems (Hagopian, 2004).

Researchers Hagopian and Yarnowski (2004) have noted that obesity is often associated with psychological issues such as depression, anxiety, and binge eating (Table 4).

Obesity also poses serious problems for a society struggling to cope with rising health care costs. The cost of treating obesity currently totals \$117 billion per year—a price, according to the surgeon general, “second only to the cost of [treating] tobacco use” (Carmona, 2004). And as the number of children who suffer from obesity grows, long-term costs will only increase.

Is Medication Effective at Treating Childhood Obesity?

The widening scope of the obesity problem has prompted medical professionals to rethink old conceptions of the disorder and its causes. As researchers Yarnowski and Yarnowski (2004) have explained, obesity was once considered “either a moral failing or evidence of underlying psychopathology”

References

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Criser, G. (2003). *Fat land*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.

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Hill, P. J. (2002, March 20). *Petition asks for removal of diet drug from market*. *The New York Times*, p. A26. Retrieved from <http://nytimes.com/>

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Comparison Chart

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	CITATION	REFERENCE/BIBLIOGRAPHY
Meaning	Citation is a way of disclosing within the main body, that the quote, image, chart, statistics, etc. are taken from an outside source.	Reference/Bibliography is a list which contains all the sources which have been sought or cited while writing the article or assignment.
Use	It informs the readers, the basic source of information.	It informs the reader, the complete source of information.
Purpose	To indicate the source of the material taken.	To support or criticize an argument or point.
Placement	Presented in the document...within the text.	Presented at the end of the document.
Information	It contains information like publication year and last name of the author.	It contains information like publication date, title of 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:
 - 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*)
 - Year of publication** (or “n.d.” if there is “no date”: (Last Name, n.d., p.5))
 - 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**.

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

1) Place direct quotes within quotation marks.

“The systematic development of literacy and schooling meant a new division in society, between the educated and the uneducated” (Cook-Gumperz, 1986, p. 27).

4) Place the period AFTER the citation.

2) Use parentheses to enclose the in-text citation.

3) Use commas to separate the last name, year, and page number.

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

1) Use a signal phrase that includes the author's last name.

2) After the last name, state the publication year within parentheses.

According to Cook-Gumperz (1986), “The systematic development of literacy meant a new division in society, between the educated and the uneducated” (p. 27).

4) Place the period AFTER the citation.

3) After the quote, state the page number within parentheses.

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.):

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.

I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama—with its vicious 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 "I 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, not their skin color. He hopes, furthermore, 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 minorities.

Summary (is a shorter version of the original):

In "I 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.