Lesson 7: Citing Sources of information

Citing Sources of Information
A citation is a way of giving credit to individuals for their ideas, research, or findings that you have used to support your arguments in a paper. It also enables readers to locate the original sources of information and helps to avoid plagiarism.

What is a Citation Style?
A citation style refers to a standardized set of rules for formatting references and in-text citations in academic writing. It governs the order of information, punctuation, font, margins, spacing, and the overall presentation of sources.
The choice of citation style depends on the field of study or the requirements of the university, department, or course.

Common Citation Styles
- **APA** (American Psychological Association) — typically used in Education, Psychology, and the Social Sciences.
- **MLA** (Modern Language Association) — used in the Humanities, including Literature, Philosophy, and the Arts.
- **Chicago/Turabian Style** — generally used in Business, History, and Fine Arts.

Using APA Style
1. In-text Citations
When citing an author in a text:
- Cite the **last name only**.
- Give the **year of publication** in brackets.
- When quoting or sometimes when paraphrasing, give the **page number** (using 'p.' or 'pp.').
- If the page number is placed after the date, a colon ':' may be used instead of 'p.'.

Examples:
- **At the beginning of a sentence using a reporting verb:**

Biesenbach-Lucas (2007, p. 76) emphasizes that L2 students need to focus in class on the forms of making requests and how the forms differ according to the degree of imposition.

- **At the end of a sentence in brackets:**

L2 students need to focus in class on the forms of making requests and how these forms differ according to the degree of imposition (Biesenbach-Lucas, 2007, p. 76).

- **Citing Multiple Authors**

Arrange authors alphabetically.
Separate names with semicolons.
Use "and" between two authors outside parentheses; use "&" within parentheses.

Example:
Chinese-speaking students probably transfer the request strategies that they normally use in Chinese to English request emails written to professors (Kirkpatrick, 1991, 1993; Nash, 1983; Zhang, 1995a, 1995b).
If two authors have multiple publications in the same year, distinguish them using letters (a, b).

- **Citing Indirect Sources**

An indirect source refers to citing an idea mentioned in another author's text.
Example:
Previous findings (Baron, 1998, as cited in Chen, 2006, p. 35) indicate that writing request emails to superiors can be perceived as a distressing activity.

- **Citing Texts Without Authors**
Use the organization or institution's name as the author.
The first citation should include the full name and acronym.

Example:

According to the Ministry of Education (MoE, 2020), language competence improves through authentic communication.

- **Citing Internet Sources**

  Include the author's name, publication year, and page number if available.

  If no author is listed, use the institution's name.

  If no publication date is available, write "n.d." (no date).

Example:

The increasing integration of digital resources in education has shown positive outcomes (OpenAI, n.d.).

- **Citing Personal Communication**

If you obtained information from personal communication such as an interview, email, or conversation, cite it as follows:

Example:

The principal of the school, Mr. Said AlBadri (personal communication, December 12, 2012), maintains that providing constructive feedback is crucial for student motivation.

2-List of References

Task 1: Match each reference entry with its description .

Reference	Description
a- Piller, I. (2002). Passing for a native speaker: Identity and success in second language learning. *Journal of Sociolinguistics 6*(2), 179–206.	1- A journal article with two authors.
b- Derwing, T. & Rossiter, M. (2003). The effect of pronunciation instruction on the accuracy, fluency and complexity of L2 accented speech. *Applied Language Learning 13*(1), 1–17.	2- Website article with no author.
c-Roberts, C., Davies, E. & Jupp, T. (1992). *Language and discrimination.* London: Longman.	3- Website article with an author.
d-Chik, A. (2012). Digital gameplay for autonomous foreign language learning: Gamers' and language teachers' perspectives. In H. Reinders (Ed.), *Digital games in language learning and teaching* (pp. 95–114). London: Palgrave Macmillan.	4- A journal article with one author.
e-Republic of Turkey Ministry of Education. (n.d.). *National Education Statistics 2012–2013*. Retrieved 12 January 2014, from www.meb.gov.tr/english/minister.html	5- A book.
f- Morley, J. (n.d.). *Academic Phrasebank*. Retrieved 11 June 2011, from www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk	6- A chapter in a book
g -Brown, P. & Levinson, S. (1987). *Politeness: Some universals in language usage*.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.	

Remark: In your List of References, sources are listed in alphabetical order by the author's last name. In APA style, references are not numbered.