Finding, Integrating, and Citing Sources

A How To Guide For Research Papers
Don’t panic!

We’re here to help.
Why do I have to use APA Style?

- To provide a standardized, predictable format that is easy to follow
- To build credibility and ethos as a researcher by demonstrating an awareness of the professional writing style
- Because your professor said so
What is an academic source?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBZTqSXYODo

- Written by a professional in the field
- Author cites other sources
- The source is typically long and wordy
- Articles typically have a journal volume number and issue
- .edu
What ISN’T an academic source?

- If the author is paid
- If the information is on a personal blog
- Advertisements within the article
- No citations
- .com, .org
- Wikipedia
How to find a scholarly source

- Start by searching Google Scholar, Lexis Nexis, etc.
- CSD:
  - Google scholar as a starting point, then transition to a database
  - ASHA, the utexas library, and PubMed are all excellent resources
Citing Primary Sources

- Cite the OLDEST source that contains the initial piece of evidence
- If you mention a diagnostic test, cite it
How to know if I can use the source

- Look at other publications, where it is published, what else has the author written, which institution is the author affiliated with
- Is it a timely source?
  - CMS: Generally, some time in the past 10-20 years.
  - CSD: Depends on what you are researching, but typically stick to research in the last 10 years.
    - Take cultural differences, technological advancements, and statistical significance into account; this field changes rapidly!

Ask your professor if you are unsure!
But what about Wikipedia?

You cannot use Wikipedia. Why?

MISINFORMATION

MISINFORMATION EVERYWHERE
Now what?

Research, but...

→ What exactly does that mean?
Now what?

1. Evaluate relevance and reliability.
   a. Use ASHA’s evidence-based practice guidelines → determine where the source falls on the hierarchy of levels of evidence (http://www.asha.org/Research/EBP/Assessing-the-Evidence/)

2. Scan the abstract to see if it fits within your topic.

3. Use command + f to find relevant keywords.

4. For CSD: Compare the study’s findings with results from other studies to see where it fits in broader context.
How to avoid...

The dreaded block quote. You don’t want to devalue or discredit your work by primarily featuring the findings of another author(s). Draw your own conclusions. But how?
What is a block quote?

A block quote is a direct quote from a source consisting of 40 or more words.

Professors generally prefer that you avoid using block quotes. They would rather you put the quotation into your own words.

But how?
Block Quotes

To avoid using block quotes, follow these steps:

1. Pick a specific research question.
2. Develop a thesis.
3. Find research to support your argument.
4. Search the text for specific wording.
5. Find where you would like to integrate the research into your paper.
6. Put the research in your own words and cite the source in the text and in the reference page.
DIY Source Integration

Direct quote (block quote)

“Stuttering may be a stigmatizing condition and person [ste] who stutter may be vulnerable to the potential negative effects (lowered self-esteem, depression, isolation, and poorer academic performance) of such a condition.”


In our own words

Due to the stigma that surrounds stuttering, persons who stutter may experience negative psychosocial effects such as depression, isolation, and poorer academic performance.

CITE. YOUR. SOURCES.

Your professors will know if the content did not come from your own brain! Make sure you cite your sources. But how?

Ask your professors how they would like you to cite their lectures. Every professor has a different preference, so don’t assume anything!
In-text citations

- **Author’s last name without suffixes (publication year)**
  - Croft (2016) reported that...
  - (Croft, 2016).  

- **Two authors: authors last names (publication year)**
  - Croft and Rosborough (2016) reported that...
  - (Croft & Rosborough, 2016).

- **One work, 3-5 authors**
  - Croft, Rosborough, Winfrey, and Degeneres (2016) reported that...
  - (Croft, Rosborough, Winfrey, & Degeneres, 2016).
  - Subsequent citations in the same paragraph: Croft et al. reported that...
Important In-text citation note

Don’t let the APA Police get in your way! Always remember to put a period at the end of your in-text citations.
Citations

Cite all your references!

(Have we mentioned this enough times?)
APA REFERENCES

How to cite different sources
Author(s). (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, Volume number. Retrieved from (website)


PRINTED BOOK
Author(s). (Year). Book title. Place of Publication: Publisher.

CHAPTER IN A BOOK
Author(s). (Year). Title of chapter/article. In A.A. Editor & B.B. Editor (Eds.), Title of book (pp. pages of chapter). Place of Publication: Publisher.
DATA SETS

Name of Institution. (Year). *What the data shows* [Data file].
Retrieved from website


GRAPHIC DATA

Name of Institution. (Year). [Type of data and form it appears]. *Project name*. Retrieved from website

Citations, cont.

Some sources might come with citations already, but make sure you check to see if they are accurate - spelling & format!
YO Dawg

You can't write a research paper in one night
Avoid the panic and plan ahead.
Make an appointment to see Robyn (CSD) or Cailin (CMS) before the deadline!

Visit:
http://moody.utexas.edu/students/moodywriting

Robyn:
http://moody.utexas.edu/students/robyn-croft

Cailin:
http://moody.utexas.edu/students/cailin-rosborough