Make a Strong Start

Referencing using APA 6th

Semester 2 2019
University of Sydney Library
Session Overview

• Why and when to reference
• What is APA 6th style?
• How to reference using APA 6th
Where do you get ideas from?
Reference whenever you use information from another source!
If in doubt, reference it!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do reference</th>
<th>Don’t reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific dates, facts and figures</td>
<td>Common knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other people’s ideas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Studies/research done by others</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Datasets</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Why do we need to reference?
To give **credit** to authors...
To show all the research you’ve done...
Well referenced assignments get better marks.
To avoid penalties for plagiarism!
Quiz time!

1. Visit the website socrative.com

2. Click on the “student login” button

3. Enter the room number: KLE2233
Scholarly Research...

Always cites sources

Refers to specialist research
There are many different types of sources!
What is APA 6th?
Developed by the American Psychological Association

**Standard** across many social sciences

Widely used around the world
What’s the **difference** between **in-text** and the **reference list**?
ELEPHANTS AND CHEESE: AN EXPLORATORY PAPER
by Teck Wann

It is widely known that elephants fear cheese, and will flee at the first whiff of it ("Elephants stampede", 2003). What is not yet well understood is why this phenomenon occurs. For more than a decade academics have been researching this perplexing topic. Their work constitutes part of the booming new discipline known as pachydermology, which is defined as "the study of elephant-cheese interactions" (Concise Oxford dictionary, 2004). This paper will evaluate existing research and theories, and argue that none of them satisfactorily explain the data which has been gathered so far.

That elephant fear cheese was an accidental discovery made by the noted elephantologist G. Coleman (Coleman, 1984). The story of the discovery is now famous, but worth repeating:

After a hard morning following the herd, I had just sat down under a tree for lunch and unwrapped a particularly delectable chunk of cheddar sent up from the base camp. Suddenly I heard an enormous trampling sound, and when I looked up, the entire herd was gone. (Coleman, 1988, p.160)

His discovery, while dismissed at the time, was subsequently corroborated by other researchers. Several studies (Gibson & Sturgess, 1987; Gibson, Sturgess, & Bates, 1989) have confirmed the phenomenon, and that it occurs among both African and Asian elephants. A recent report by the Elephant Research Institute (2001) established that smell is the primary means elephants detect cheese, and that they will ignore large pieces of cheese if tightly wrapped. Meanwhile a French cheese expert asserts on his website that elephants do not fear from French cheese, only the lesser cheeses of other nations. "Chee creatures, zee have good taste, no?" he writes (Gouda, n.d., para. 2).

Recently, a new theory has exploded on the scene and caused quite a stink. Based on several clever experiments, K. Maas (Maas, 2003, p.468) has claimed that in fact elephants do not fear cheese at all, but instead fear the mice which are attracted to cheese. However, this theory, which she calls the Maas Mouse Hypothesis (MMH), has not yet been widely accepted. One researcher (Sturgess, 2004a; 2004b) has published a series of articles roundly denouncing the MMH, and the debate has even spilled over into the popular press (Achison, 2004).

What are we to make of this controversy?

References


In-text citation example:

In the eight paper, Chung and Cho (2017) discuss the underlying mechanisms through which social media use affect celebrity endorsement, using data collected from 400 Korean Wave fans (Baines, 2017, p. 353).
Journal article reference example:

References


How do I make in-text citations?
Baines (2017) suggests that technology has changed the way consumers make decisions.
Technology has made a fundamental difference to the way consumers make decisions (Baines, 2017).

The name of the author is bracketed at the end.
Source Synthesis - multiple sources

Technology is fundamentally changing consumer decisions, and this can often feel like ‘information overload’ (Baines, 2017; Colville, 2016).

Authors are separated by semi-colons.
Confusing this issue is the overlapping nature of roles in palliative care, whereby “medical needs are met by those in the medical disciplines” (Csikai & Chaitin, 2006, p. 112).
Jorgensen and Dole (2011) found the following:

By having an idea of how students learn, teachers are able to better plan and anticipate in particular ways, create learning environments to facilitate better learning and identify constructions akin to the objective of the lesson as well as identify misconceptions. (p. 31)
What if there are multiple authors?
For two authors:

(Smith & Jones, 2017)
For three, four, or five authors:

The **first time** for in-text citation:
(Assimakopoulos, Antoniadis, Kayas, & Dvizac, 2017)

**Every other time** for in-text citation:
(Assimakopoulos et al., 2017)
What if the author I am using is citing someone else?
Social networks are “web-based services that allow students to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system” (Boyd & Ellison, 2010)
Social networks are “web-based services that allow students to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system”

(Boyd & Ellison, as cited in Smith, Antoniadis, Kayas & Dvizac, 2017, p. 211)
What’s the difference between quoting and paraphrasing?
“When a FB group focuses on students’ personal needs, it enhances the importance of the FB group and surely increases visits and general activity.”

(Assimakopoulos, Antoniadis, Kayas & Dvizac, 2017)
When a Facebook group concentrates on students’ individual needs, it increases the importance of the group and increases most activity.

(Assimakopoulos, Antoniadis, Kayas & Dvizac, 2017)
Facebook groups seem more important to students when groups focus on specific needs.

(Assimakopoulos, Antoniadis, Kayas & Dvizac, 2017)
What are the parts of a reference?
4 key elements

**WHO** created the source? (Author)

**WHEN** was it created? (Date)

**WHAT** is it called? (Title)

**WHERE** can it be accessed? (e.g. URL, DOI, Database)
What a journal article reference looks like in APA 6th

Surname, I. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume(issue), 1-10. doi:10.1/0000000
# DOI vs. URL

If there is a DOI, then use DOI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources that have DOIs</th>
<th>Sources that use URLs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal articles</td>
<td>Websites (direct URL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eBooks</td>
<td>Online newspapers (homepage URL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online book chapters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can’t find the DOI, volume, issue?

Journal articles that are:

• In print form only
• Articles in press
• Online first/advance online/epub ahead of print
Journal article example:

What a **website** reference looks like in APA 6th

Author, A. (Year). Title of work. Retrieved DATE, from [https://URL](https://URL)

*note: if no author, use organization name*
What a **web document** reference looks like in APA 6th


*note: if no author, use organization name*
Referencing information from a **company** database

**Author/research organisation.** (Year, Month Day).  
*Title of report/article.* Retrieved from *<name of database>* database.
Newspaper article (online):

Newspaper article (online) example:

Now, time to **practise**

Go to page 7
Exercise 1 answer:


http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23270012.2014.983196
Drop-in sessions for Business students

Ask for advice on how to find and reference good quality information for your assignments.

When:

- Every Wednesday.
  
  *Visit any time between 1-3 pm.*

- Starts from week 2 onwards.

Where:

- Careers Lounge (ABS - Basement level)
Thanks!

Session Feedback:

http://bit.ly/BUSLIBR1S2