See it Cite it Sorted
Referencing using the APA 6th edition
APA 7th Edition

• The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Seventh Edition* is the official source for APA Style.
• The 7th edition was published late 2019
• Check with your tutor if you should be using the 6th OR 7th edition of the APA referencing style
• Cite Them Right gives guidance on both versions
• There are print copies of the 7th edition manual available in the library 1st floor wing, shelfmark: 808.06615PUB
Aims and Objectives

In this session we will be:
• Evaluating information
• Exploring what is referencing
• Discussing what tools are available to help you reference

All examples are based on the 6th edition
Yeah we’ve found some information!! but is it any good....
Evaluating Information

Just because you could use it doesn’t mean that you should......
Source suitability

• Trust and Quality
• Authorship
• Appropriateness
• Purpose
Trust and Quality

• What makes you believe in the information?
• How accurate is it?
• Has it been quality controlled – peer reviewed?
• Are the opinions backed up with evidence like data and references?
Authorship

• Who created the work?
• What are their qualifications and credentials?
• Can you contact them?
• Does it say if they are being sponsored?
Appropriateness

• How relevant is the material to your work?
• When was it produced?
• Is it up to date?
Purpose

• What was the reason for creating the material?
• Does the author have an agenda?
• Is the agenda: commercial, educational, political?
• How objective are the views presented?
• Who is the work aimed at?
Citation v Reference

- A **citation** is the **In-Text** way of directing or sign-posting the reader to the full reference. It is usually just the author’s surname and date.

- A **reference** is the **full information** at the end of your assignment giving exact details of where the piece of information was sourced. It covers only information you have cited in your assignment.

- A **reference list** is always in alphabetical order at the end of the assignment.

- A **bibliography** includes all the material used in your assignment but have decided not to cite.
What is referencing and why it is important

• Referencing is the process of acknowledging other people’s work when you have used it in your assignment or research.

• It allows the reader to locate your source material as quickly and easily as possible so that they can read these sources themselves and verify the validity of your arguments.

• Referencing provides the link between what you write and the evidence on which it is based.

• You need to be clear in every instance when you are referring to someone else's work
Citations and References 6th ed. examples

**Narrative Citation:**
According to Chapman & Dixon (2009) recent development in multimedia technology have lead to a ten-fold increase in the ownership of .........

**Parentheses () Citation:**
Ownership of hand-held digital devices has increased ten-fold due to recent developments in multimedia technology (Chapman & Dixon, 2009).

**Reference:**
What do they mean?

• **Quotation** - *Quotations* should be relevant to your arguments.

• **Paraphrase** - When you *paraphrase*, you express someone else's writing in your own words.

• **Summary** - When you *summarise*, you provide a brief statement of the main points of an article.
Secondary referencing: or How do I reference a source quoted in another author’s work

Example

In-text citation

Hislop (as cited in Richards, 2013, p. 56) argued that ...

In this example you should have cited both but would only reference Richards. Only put a full reference for the one you have read in your reference list.
Why do we cite and reference?
Why Cite/Reference?

• Give credit to the original author/creator
• Demonstrate that you have read widely on the subject and have considered and evaluated the writings of others
• Show the evidence of your research by quoting, paraphrasing or summarising from the original text
• Establish the credibility and authority of your ideas and arguments by highlighting and backing-up relevant points
• Enable the reader to locate the original material you used
• Distinguish between your own ideas and opinions and those of others
• Achieve a better mark or grade
• Avoid plagiarism.
When do we cite?
When do we cite?

• When we use someone else’s idea.
• When we use someone else’s words, images etc.

You don’t need to cite something if it is “common knowledge”
However If you are unsure it is better to cite than not to!
What citation style are we using?

APA
Harvard
MLA
MHRA
Chicago
OSCOLA
Vancouver
How to Create a Citation and Reference

What information do you need?

• Author of book, article
• Title of book, article
• Publisher
• Place of publication
• Date of Publication
• Chapter title
• Chapter Author
• Edition

• Journal title
• Volume number
• Part number
• URL or DOI
• Accessed date
• Last updated date
• Page number(s)
Where is that information found?

• Title page – not the same as the book/journal cover
• Back of the title page
• Contents page
• ISBN/ISSN
• DOI – Digital object identifier
• URL box on websites
• Library Search – remember the citation option click on the “ symbol
• Referencing software
• Worldcat
WorldCat  https://www.worldcat.org/
Citation and Reference
Help
I need help! What do I do?

• **Citethemright – Always check your references**
  
  https://www-citethemrightonline-com.ezproxy.mdx.ac.uk/

• The referencing style may have a website
  
  for example: http://www.apastyle.org/

• Use the citation option on Library Search or on Google Scholar. Remember the “ symbol?

• Chat to a librarian at the Study Hub 9-5 Monday – Friday, or to a member of the Academic Writing Team drop in sessions 12-3 Monday - Friday
Use Library Search to create APA or Harvard references

Choose a referencing style e.g. Harvard or APA

Check against Cite Them Right Online or the APA referencing guide
APA website:  https://apastyle.apa.org/
Other ways to create references
Printed books

Here are the guidelines for referencing print books according to the American Psychological Association style.

Citation order:
- Author/editor (surname followed by initials)
- Year of publication (in round brackets)
- Title (in italics)
- Edition (only include the edition number if it is not the first edition)
- Place of publication: publisher

Example
In-text citation
Cottrell (2019, p. 54) noted ...

Reference list

You try
Author. (Year of publication). Title (Edition number if it is not the first edition). Place of publication: publisher.

APA: general guidance
- American Psychological Association: guidelines
- Top ten tips
- How can I avoid plagiarism?
- How do I reference a source quoted in another author's work? (Secondary referencing)
- What is common knowledge?
Journal articles

Here are the guidelines for referencing journals according to the American Psychological Association style.

Citation order:
- Author (surname followed by initials)
- Year of publication (in round brackets)
- Title of article
- Title of journal (in italics)
- Volume number (in italics)
- Issue (in round brackets)
- Page numbers

Example: print journal article

In-text citation
Research by Frosch (2012)...

Reference list

You try

APA: general guidance
- American Psychological Association: guidelines
- Top ten tips
- How can I avoid plagiarism?
- How do I reference a source quoted in another author’s work? (Secondary referencing)
- What is common knowledge?
The internet

About referencing the internet
- About hashtags
- Blogs
- Wikis

Social networking
- Facebook
- Instagram
- Periscope
- Snapchat
- Twitter
- WhatsApp

Web pages
- Web pages with individual authors
- Web pages with organisations as authors
- Web pages with no authors
- Web pages with no authors or titles
- Web pages with no dates

See also:
- Radio and Internet radio
- Photographs from the internet
- Papers from conference proceedings published on the Internet
- Programmes viewed via streaming services
- Online video sharing platforms

Example

In-text citation
Cottrell (2019, p. 54) noted ...

Reference list
Newspaper articles

Dates for newsletters and newspapers should include the year and the exact date of the publication (month, or month and day). This means that the month should be given for monthlies, and the month and day for weeklies and dailies.

Citation order:
- Author (surname followed by initials)
- Year and date of publication (in round brackets)
- Title of article
- Title of newspaper/newsletter (in italics)
- Volume number (in italics) – if available
- Issue (in round brackets) – if available
- Page numbers – if available
- DOI or Retrieved from URL – if required

NB APA style requires the use of p. and pp. for specifying pages in a newspaper reference. Their use is not required in other periodicals.
Example of an APA 6th ed reference list


Things to Remember
### Differences between APA and Harvard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APA (6th ed)</th>
<th>Harvard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Web pages: Retrieved from</td>
<td>• Web pages: Available at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Editions: (5th ed.)</td>
<td>• Editions: 5th edn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Multiple authors: Smith &amp; Jones</td>
<td>• Multiple authors: Smith and Jones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top Tips

• Check your referencing style and version
• Ask for help from the LET or library staff
• Be organised – keep a record of ALL potentially useful sources as you find them
• Be prepared – Read the basics section of Cite Them Right
• Be clear – Identify the type of resource and check against Cite Them Right
• Be thorough – Check through your work before you submit. Make sure all your citations and references match
• Don’t leave your referencing to the last minute!
BEWARE OF FREE SOFTWARE!

If you use referencing software of any kind to format your references, but especially if you are using a free online tool like RefMe or Citethisforme

YOU NEED TO CHECK REFERENCES YOURSELF USING CITE THEM RIGHT BEFORE YOU SUBMIT YOUR WORK
Further help

• Academic Writing team: 1st floor Sheppard library 12-3 drop in sessions
• Librarians available at the Study Hub (Sheppard library 1st floor) Monday-Friday 9-5
• http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/plagiarismreferencing
• http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/psych/referencing

Reference list
The entire audience silently stares at you. Your lecture has either blown their minds or horrified them beyond words.

Tom Gauld for New Scientist
Go to this link  https://ispri.ng/1rLxL