



Academic Research Papers

...a review of academic journals...

...an introduction to citing sources...

What is an academic journal? Let's see what Wikipedia has to say...

“An **academic journal** is a peer-reviewed periodical in which scholarship relating to a particular academic discipline is published. Academic journals serve as forums for the introduction and presentation for scrutiny of new research, and the critique of existing research. Content typically takes the form of articles presenting original research, review articles, and book reviews.”

Your Task...

With a partner, examine either the two articles written in MLA format or APA format (based on your own formatting). Answer the questions that follow in regard to the two articles. Use the information presented at the end of this document to assist you in citing sources in text and at the end of your research paper.

MLA Articles:

Adams, Melinda. “Colonial Policies and Women’s Participation in Public Life: The Case of British Southern Cameroons.” African Studies Quarterly Volume 8, Issue 4 (Spring 2006).

Mensch, James, Candice Crews, and Murray Mitchell. “Competing Perspectives During Organizational Socialization on the Role of Certified Athletic Trainers in High School Settings.” Journal of Athletic Training Volume 40, Issue 4 (2005): 333-340.

APA Articles:

Even, R. (2005). Using assessment to inform instructional decisions: How hard can it be? *Mathematics Education Research Journal*, 17, (3), 45-61.

Shrotri, A., Shankar, A. V., Sutar, S., Joshi, A., Suryawanshi, N., Pisal, H., Bharucha, K. E., Phadke, M. A., Bollinger, R. C., & Sastry, J. (2003). Awareness of HIV/AIDS and household environment of pregnant women in Pune, India. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 14, 835-839.

Questions

1. What are the main sections of the studies?
2. What type of information would you expect to find in each section?
3. What is the purpose of the abstract?
4. What is the purpose of each study? Where did you find it in the article?
5. Is the purpose the same as the research question? How do you know?
6. How is literature presented to support the research? Where in the article is it presented?
7. Is the context/setting of each study adequately described?
8. What research methodology was used? (Remember, methodology is different than method. Methodology is the research design, like case study, experimental, etc. Method is how the researchers gathered their data – observations, interviews, surveys, etc.)
9. What methods/techniques were used for data collection? Did they collect sufficient data? How did they analyze the data?
10. Are these qualitative or quantitative studies (or mixed-methods)?
11. How are the results presented? Are sufficient data reported to support the conclusions?
12. What conclusions are drawn?

13. Given that every journal has certain criteria for citing sources both in-text, and in the bibliography, discuss how sources are cited in text in your articles. Write one of the sentences from each article containing an example of one in-text source. How many sources did the author(s) reference? (Think about that in comparison to how long the article is!) How are sources cited at the end of the paper (in what order, format, etc.)? You will notice that in some sources, they use numbers to indicate the sources. That format is specific for the journal. In this course, you will not use numbers (see below).

Citing Sources In-Text

http://www.library.cornell.edu/newhelp/res_strategy/citing/mla.html

http://www.library.cornell.edu/newhelp/res_strategy/citing/apa.html

MLA

Author's name in text	Dover has expressed this concern (118-21).
Author's name in reference	This concern has been expressed (Dover 118-21).
Multiple authors of a work	This hypothesis (Bradley and Rogers 7) suggested this theory (Sumner, Reichl, and Waugh 23).
Two locations	Williams alludes to this premise (136-39, 145).
Two works cited	(Burns 54, Thomas 327)
Multivolume works	
References to volumes and pages	(Wilson 2:1-18)
References to an entire volume	(Henderson, vol. 3)
In text reference to an entire volume	In volume 3, Henderson suggests
Corporate authors	(United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa 51-63)
Works with no author When a work has no author, use the work's title or a shortened version of the title when citing it in text. (If abbreviating a title, omit initial articles and begin with the word by which it is alphabetized in the Works Cited list.):	as stated by the presidential commission (<u>Report</u> 4).
Online source with numbered paragraphs	(Fox, pars. 4-5)

APA

Works by a Single Author	from theory on bounded rationality (Simon, 1945) Simon (1945) posited that In 1945 Simon posited that
Works by Multiple Authors	as has been shown (Leiter & Maslach, 1998) as Leiter and Maslach (1998) demonstrated Kahneman, Knetsch, & Thaler (1991) found In all subsequent citations per paragraph, include only the surname of the first author followed by "et al." (Latin for "and others") and the year of publication. (Kahneman et al. (1991) found...)
Works by Associations, Corporations, Government Agencies, etc.	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2007) After the first citation, (NIMH, 2007)
Works with No Author	When a work has no author, use the first two or three words of the work's title (omitting any initial articles) as your text reference, capitalizing each word.

	<p>Guide to agricultural meteorological practices (1981) Place the title in quotation marks if it refers to an article or chapter of a book, or italicize it if it refers to a book, periodical, brochure, or report. on climate change ("Climate and Weather," 1997) Anonymous authors should be listed as such followed by a comma and the date. on climate change (Anonymous, 2008)</p>
Specific Parts of a Source	<p>To cite a specific part of a source (always necessary for quotations), include the page, chapter, etc. (with appropriate abbreviations) in the in-text citation. (Stigter & Das, 1981, p. 96) De Waal (1996) overstated the case when he asserted that "we seem to be reaching ... from the hands of philosophers" (p. 218). If page numbers are not included in electronic sources, provide the paragraph number preceded by the paragraph symbol or the heading and following paragraph. (Mönnich & Spiering, 2008 ¶ 9)</p>

Works Cited and Reference Lists

http://www.library.cornell.edu/newhelp/res_strategy/citing/mla.html

http://www.library.cornell.edu/newhelp/res_strategy/citing/apa.html

MLA

Works Cited list -

References cited in the text of a research paper must appear at the end of the paper in a Works Cited list or bibliography. This list provides the information necessary to identify and retrieve each source that specifically supports your research.

- Arrange entries in alphabetical order by authors' last names (surnames), or by title for sources without authors.
- Capitalize the first word and all other principal words of the titles and subtitles of cited works. (Do not capitalize articles, prepositions, coordinating conjunctions, or the "to" in infinitives.)
- Shorten the publisher's name.
- When multiple publishers are listed, include all of them, placing a semicolon between each.
- When more than one city is listed *for the same publisher*, use only the first city.
- Use the conjunction "and," not an ampersand [&], when listing multiple authors of a single work.
- **Pagination:** Do not use the abbreviations **p.** or **pp.** to designate page numbers.
- **Indentation:** Align the first line of the entry flush with the left margin, and indent all subsequent lines (5 to 7 spaces) to form a "hanging indent."
- **Underlining vs. Italics:** In printed material submitted for grading or editing, words that would be italicized in a publication are usually underlined to avoid ambiguity. If you wish to use italics rather than underlining, check your instructor's or editor's preferences.

APA

Reference List -

References cited in the text of a research paper must appear in a Reference List or bibliography. This list provides the information necessary to identify and retrieve each source.

- Entries should be arranged in alphabetical order by authors' last names. Sources without authors are arranged alphabetically by title within the same list.
- Write out the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work.
- Capitalize only the first word of a title or subtitle, and any proper names that are part of a title.
- Use an ampersand (&) instead of the word "and" when listing multiple authors of a single work.
- Use the abbreviation p. or pp. to designate page numbers of articles from periodicals that do not use volume numbers, especially newspapers. These abbreviations are also used to designate pages in encyclopedia articles and chapters from edited books.
- Indentation *: The first line of the entry is flush with the left margin, and all subsequent lines are indented (5 to 7 spaces) to form a "hanging indent".
- Underlining vs. Italics *: It is appropriate to use italics instead of underlining for titles of books and journals.