

Incorporating quotations into a research paper



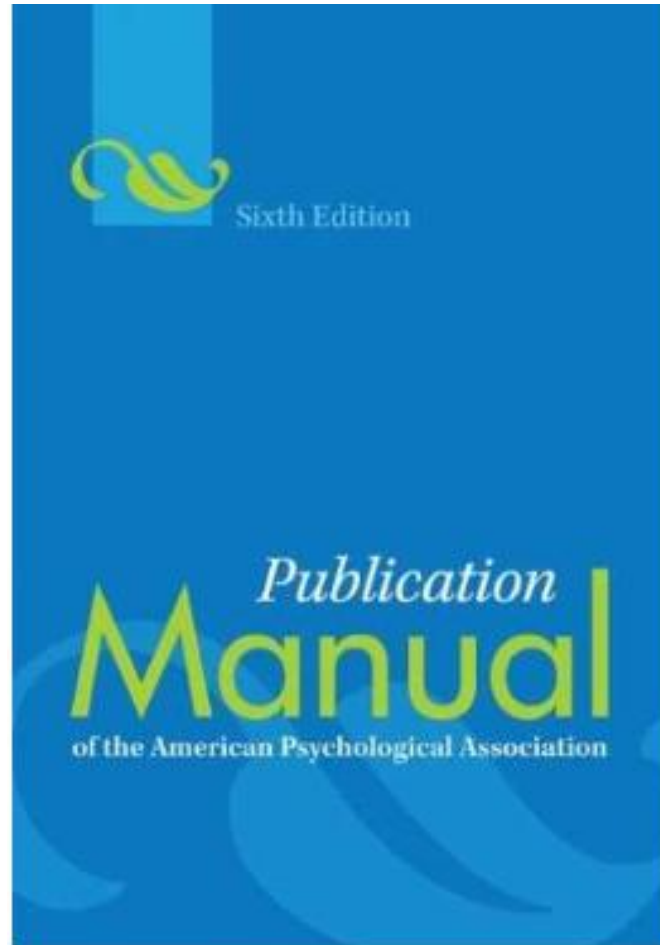
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Objectives



- Types of research papers
- Types of quotes
- APA rules on quoting

American Psychological Association



Types of Research Papers in the Psychology field



Literature Review



- Focuses on clarifying a problem by analyzing different materials published on that specific topic.
 - Structure of this kind of paper:
 - ✦ Defines and presents the problem
 - ✦ Summarizes previous investigations and materials
 - ✦ Presents and identifies correlations, contradictions, ext. among the literature
 - ✦ Presents and suggests ways of solving the problem

Empirical Studies



- This type of paper reports an original research. It presents and analyzes new data.
 - Structure of this kind of paper:
 - ✦ Introduction of the topic
 - ✦ Describes the method used to obtain the data
 - ✦ Presents the results from the investigation/experiment
 - ✦ Discusses , interprets and presents the implications of the results

Note: It is similar to the structure of a science fair paper.

Theoretical Papers



- They describe the development of a theory in order to analyze or expand on that theory or present a new one.
 - They follow a similar structure of the Literature Review.

Methodological Papers



- They present innovative approaches to methodology used for studies. They also analyze a specific methodology to see its effectiveness, based on different reports of investigations where that method was used.

Case Studies



- These are reports of a particular case where the researcher is working with an individual or a group and is oriented more to the clinical application of concepts to solve a problem.

Types of Resources



Primary Sources

- Are original works created during a particular moment.
- They can be journals, letters, government documents, artifacts, films, literary works, art pieces, any survey you conduct and any interview you make related to your research topic, ext.

Secondary Sources

- These are sources that analyze, summarize and interpret a primary source.
- Example of secondary sources are encyclopedias, specialized dictionaries, articles published in academic journals, ext.

Selecting Supporting Evidence



Tips:



- Use a combination of primary and secondary sources to support your ideas.
- Read the resources focusing on your thesis statement and arguments. Highlight passages that support them and make notes on its location and what argument is connected to.
- Select articles that support your ideas and others that you can refute.

Tips:



- **When selecting resources keep these criteria on mind:**
 - Qualifications of the author(s) – Check for their level of expertise on the field.
 - Identify the type of resource it is – Is it a primary or secondary source?
 - Date of publication – This criteria is mostly for secondary sources. Use resources that were published no more than years ago.
 - Is the information presented correct? – Beware, specially when using resources found on the Internet. Verify that the information is accurate.

Ways of quoting supporting evidence



Direct Quote



- These are the passages you transcribe using the exact words of the author into your paper.

Types of Direct Quotes

Short

Has 39 words or
less

Use
“ ”
(quotation
marks)

Long

Has 40 words or
more

Stands alone
from the sentence
in a block.

Example of a short quote



2004, p. 82-83). El bibliotecario debe cuestionar el uso que se le está dando a la Ley del Derecho de Autor que en sus comienzos buscaba favorecer a la sociedad proveyendo acceso a la información, a la vez que recompensaba al autor “por poner la obra a la disposición del público” (Felicié, 2004, p. 83). Las empresas editoriales no pueden

Example of long quote



(1999, para. 7 y 13). El código de ética del Colegio Nacional de Bibliotecarios de México (1990) insisten en la importancia de brindar acceso a la información estableciendo que los bibliotecarios

[d]eberán estar conscientes del significado y valor de la información para el desarrollo nacional en todos sus aspectos, por lo que facilitarán y permitirán el acceso a la información. Deberán oponerse a cualquier forma de censura en la prestación de servicios y en el desarrollo de las colecciones de recursos documentarios, ajustándose a la legislación vigente y a las normas de las instituciones correspondientes (para. 1).|

Indirect Quotes



Paraphrases

Write in your own words what the author said.

Example of an indirect quote



Esta situación impide al bibliotecario a cumplir a cabalidad con su código de ética ya que el DMCA limita el uso que se le puede dar a las páginas web de gran valor cognoscitivo. El bibliotecario debe recordar que la ley y la ética a veces son polos opuestos, ya que las leyes son pautas que se deben de seguir pero no quiere decir que se basan en principios ético-morales (Hauptman, 2002, p. 105). Por lo tanto, el bibliotecario está obligado éticamente a defender el derecho al dominio público y así evitar que el Internet se convierta en una tecnología que limite o impida el acceso a la información.

APA rules on incorporating supportive evidence



APA rules on quoting



- **When you quote, include**
 - Author's last name
 - Year of publication
 - page or paragraph where the quote is located
- **This information can be in the sentence or the parenthetical reference.**

APA rules on quoting



- **When you have a quote with 3 to 5 authors:**
 - The first time you quote them, write all their last names in the order they appear.
 - From the second time you quote them on, only write the last name of the first author and then write et al.
 - ✦ 1st quote: (Surname, Surname & Surname, year, p. xx)
 - ✦ 2nd quote: (Surname et.al., year, p. xx)

APA rules on quoting



- When you have a quote with 6 or more authors:
 - Always write the last name of the first author and et al.
 - ✦ Quote: (Surname et.al., year, p. xx)

APA rules on quoting



- When quoting organizations or institutions:
 - If they are known by their acronym:
 - ✦ 1st time you quote that source, write the complete name of the organization / institution.
 - ✦ 2nd quote on, write the acronym

Examples:

- ✦ 1st quote: (Center for Disease Control, year, p. xx)
- ✦ 2nd quote: (CDC, year, p. xx)

APA rules on quoting



- When quoting organizations or institutions:
 - If they don't have a known acronym:
 - ✦ Always use the complete name of the organization / institution.

Example:

- ✦ Quote: (Instituto de Banca y Comercio, year, p. xx)

APA rules on quoting



- When you quote various works in one same sentence:
 - Mention the authors in the order they appear in the Reference List.
 - Quote: Various resources (Surname 1, year, Surname 2, year)

APA rules on quoting



- When quoting an electronic sources that doesn't have page numbers write the abbreviation para. and the number of the paragraph where the passage is located.
 - Quote from website: (Surname, year, para. xx)

Reference List



American Psychology Association. (2012). Basics of APA style tutorial. *APA Style*. Retrieved from <http://www.apastyle.org/learn/tutorial/basics-tutorial.aspx>

Reference List



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