

# Why Do We Document?

1. Acknowledgment
2. Attribution
3. Tracing
4. Validation
5. Protection against accusations of misconduct
6. Tangential substantive commentary

(Hauptman, 2008, 7)

# Hauptman – close reading

- Think/Read: identify one or 2 paragraphs in one of the six parts of the article; read carefully; spend 5 minutes coming up with a question you have about the reading
- With your classmates seated at the same table, spend 5 minutes discussing your questions and trying to answer them
- Share: report back your questions and answers

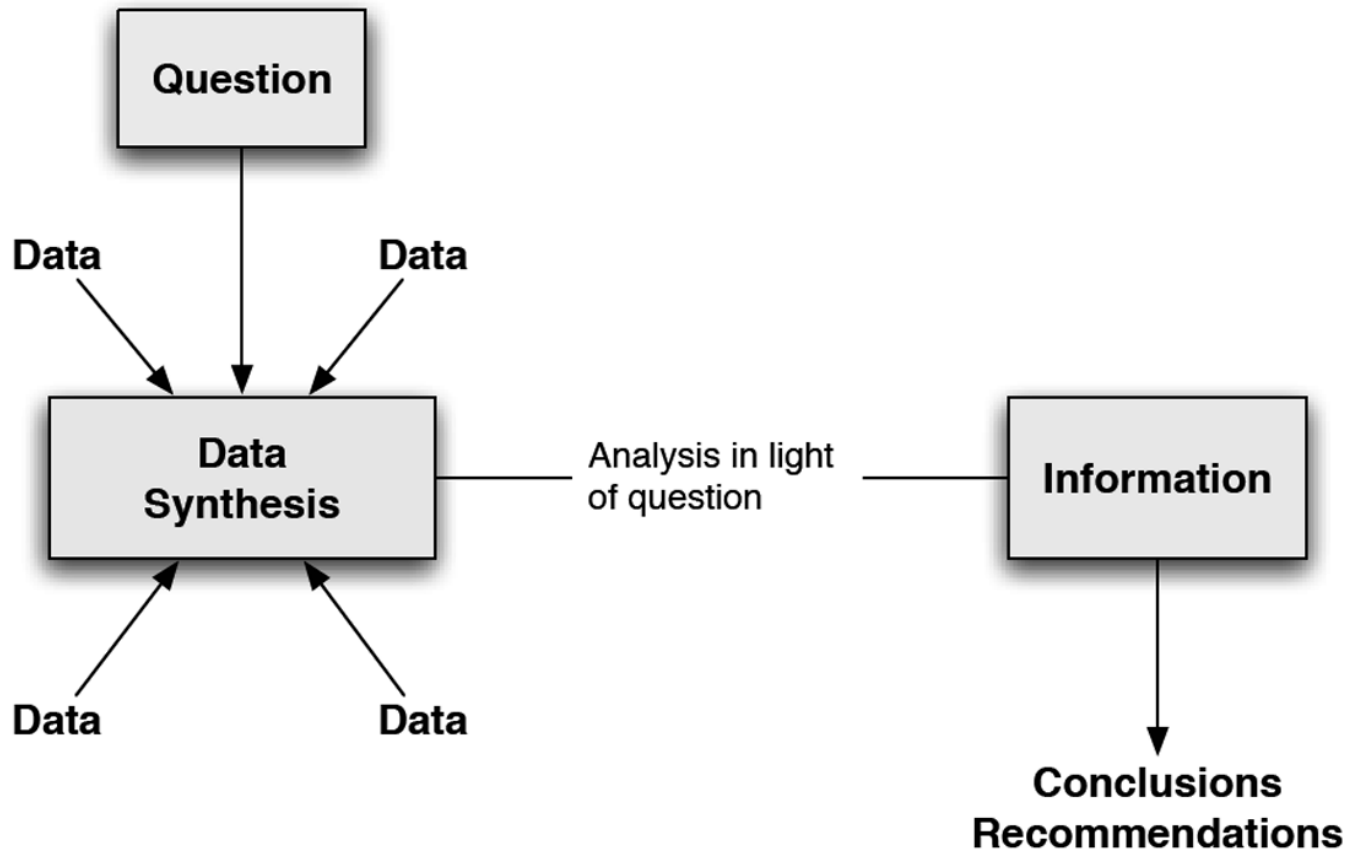
Documentation:  
standards, methods and styles for  
citing text and non-text media

LIB 1201 | November 18, 2013

# Organization

- Introduction
  - Including your research question
- Summarize/synthesize your sources
  - What do your sources say about your research question? Offer **EVIDENCE** to support your question!
  - Will have lots of citations, **READ YOUR SOURCES!**
- Your analysis
  - Figure out how to use data in your sources to answer your research question
- Conclusions/recommendations

# Organization



# Sources/citations

- If you summarize or quote a source you **MUST** cite it in your paper text.
  - Anything that you did not know before beginning your research for this paper must be cited!
- Summarize rather than paraphrase: this strategy will help you **avoid plagiarism**.
- You **MUST** include your Works Cited list with your paper
  - The last page of the paper, not a separate document

**When in doubt: CITE!**

# Most Important Parts of a Citation:

1. Author
2. Title
3. Date
  1. Date of publication
  2. date of access, if electronic
4. If article:
  1. Journal/magazine/newspaper title
  2. Volume
  3. Pages

(Badke, p. 199-200)



# Three Rules of Citation

- Rule of Least Confusion (show your readers exactly what you want them to see; no more, no less)
- Rule of Brevity (Accomplish the first rule as succinctly as possible)
- Rule of Readability (Does any citation style really accomplish this for ALL media?)

# Why Cite?

## Citation

- shows respect for your community
- Communicates clearly within a community (like jargon)
- Reveals what kinds of evidence are most important to a community
- Builds context for your argument
- Gives credit where credit is due

From [Citation as a Lens for Interdisciplinarity](#)

PegasusLibrarian.com

# APA, MLA, Chicago

Gonzales, A. L., & Hancock, J. T. (2011). Mirror, Mirror on my Facebook Wall: Effects of Exposure to Facebook on Self-Esteem. *CyberPsychology, Behavior & Social Networking*, 14(1/2), 79-83. doi:10.1089/cyber.2009.0411

Gonzales, Amy L., and Jeffrey T. Hancock. "Mirror, Mirror on my Facebook Wall: Effects of Exposure to Facebook on Self-Esteem." *CyberPsychology, Behavior & Social Networking* 14.1/2 (2011): 79-83. *Academic Search Complete*. EBSCO. Web. 12 Apr. 2011.

Gonzales, Amy L., and Jeffrey T. Hancock. 2011. "Mirror, Mirror on my Facebook Wall: Effects of Exposure to Facebook on Self-Esteem." *CyberPsychology, Behavior & Social Networking* 14, no. 1/2: 79-83. *Academic Search Complete*, EBSCOhost (accessed April 12, 2011).

# Citation Activity

- Form groups of 3-4: one group per table
- Working in a group, and considering the Three Rules, develop your own citation style for two of these five items
- The rules of your style should reflect the “community of inquiry” that is this class
  1. Article: [“Mirror, Mirror on my Facebook Wall”](#)
  2. Website: [Insidehighered.com](#) (group selects one article to cite)
  3. Ebook: [@ is for Activism: Dissent, resistance and rebellion in a digital culture](#) (find in CUNY+)
  4. Video: [Social Media in Plain English](#)  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MpIOClX1jPE>
  5. Image:  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/dolcetlb/4649126578/>

# For Wednesday, November 20

*Discussion:* Process documentation

*Reading:*

- Edge, “[Write it down! The importance of documentation](#)”
- Robinson, “[Documentation Dilemmas](#)”

Your research paper draft is due on Thursday, November 21 by 10 a.m. as an email attachment