



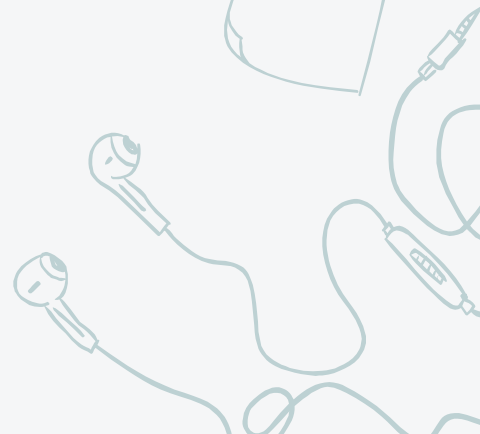
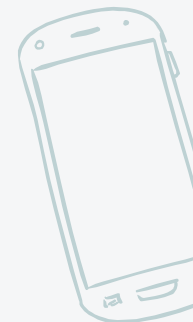
INCORPORATING SOURCES IN PARAGRAPH

English for Academic Purposes
2021-2022
Week 6 Lesson 1-2



LESSON 2 OUTLINE

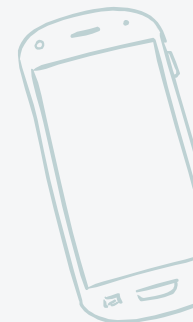
- Incorporating sources
- Practice
- Review test

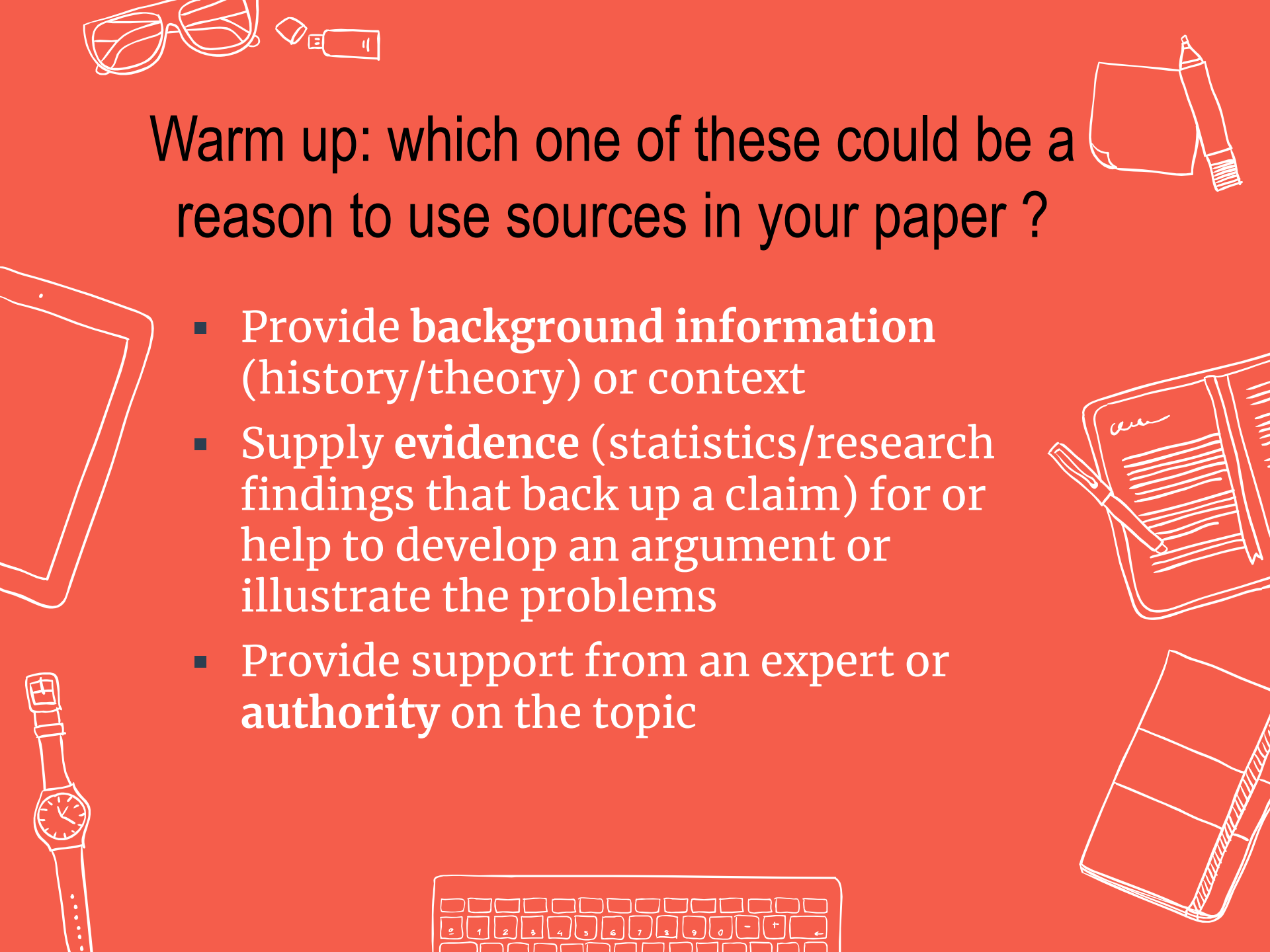




LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Learn the ways of incorporating sources in academic essays
- Demonstrate the understanding of the reasons sources are used in academic writings





Warm up: which one of these could be a reason to use sources in your paper ?

- Provide **background information** (history/theory) or context
- Supply **evidence** (statistics/research findings that back up a claim) for or help to develop an argument or illustrate the problems
- Provide support from an expert or **authority** on the topic

THE THREE MAIN WAYS TO INCORPORATE A SOURCE ARE

- **Summarizing** – capture the key points of a text
- **Paraphrasing** – rewording the relevant idea(s) from a source
- **Quoting** – the original wording of the text is important to the discussion

Quotations are appropriate for:

- ✓ introducing new terminology
- ✓ defining key terms
- ✓ substantiating qualitative observations (such as manner of speaking or attitude)

INTEGRATING SEAMLESSLY

Frame the sourced information - The “sandwich approach”

- You introduce the information in your own words
- Insert the sourced information
- Follow it with your own interpretation or analysis

It is widely accepted students cheat on the exams “regardless of the anti-cheating tools” used to prevent academic misconduct (Jones, 2022, p:1). Most of students feel safer when they have a certain amount of confidence in those tools, although may never use it.



Introduction to citation

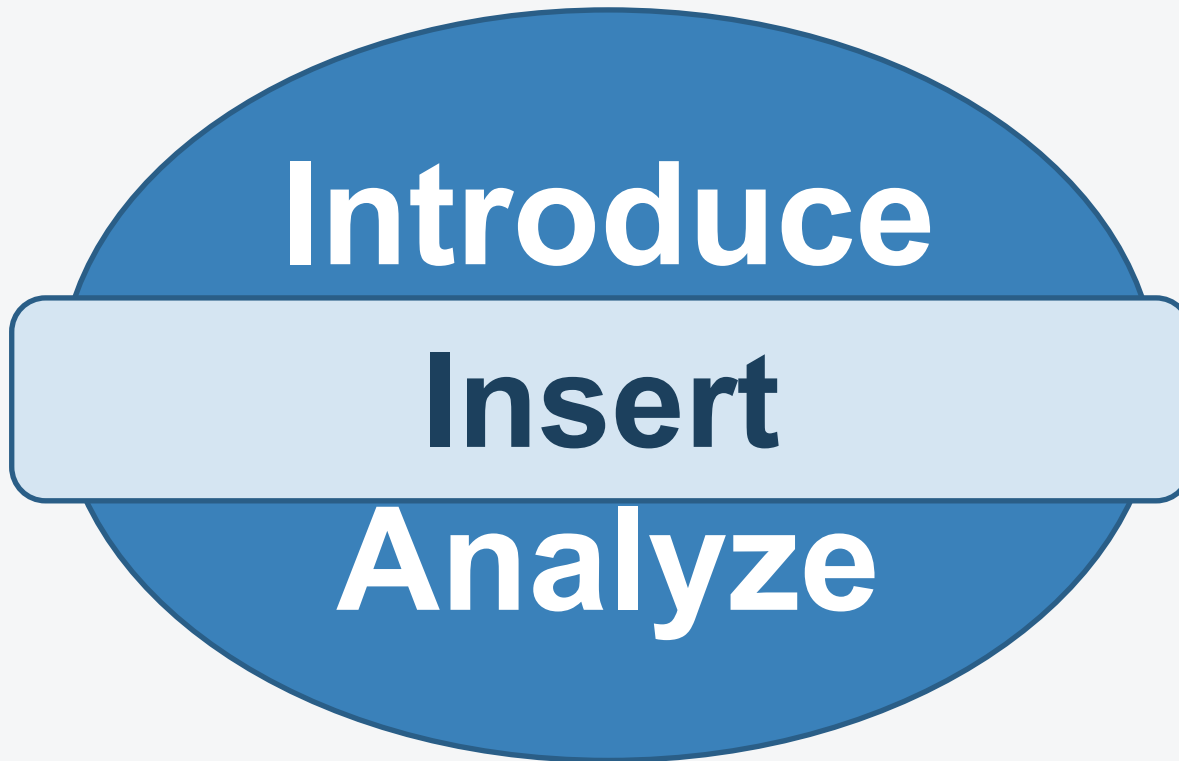


Paraphrased evidence



Analysis/interpretation

THE "SANDWICH APPROACH"



THE "SANDWICH APPROACH"

Introduce

What will you insert?

Analyze

THE "SANDWICH APPROACH"

Introduce

**Summary
Paraphrase
Direct quote**

Analyze

SAMPLE PARAGRAPH WITH INTEGRATED EVIDENCE

EXAMPLE OF A PARAGRAPH WITH INTEGRATED EVIDENCE

Topic sentence: The value of independence is one reason why young and old people become isolated from each other.

Connecting explanation: Being independent is an important quality of life for most Americans. Since childhood, people have been taught to be independent and the notion continues through their old age.

Evidence: (paraphrased) Mead (1971), an anthropologist, writes in her article, "Grandparents Have Copped Out," that old people don't want to be a burden to their children so they try to live their lives independently.

Analysis of the evidence: In other words, old people do not want to interfere with their children's lives. Young people also believe their lives will be better without their parents as constant companions and advisors.

Concluding sentence: Consequently, communication between the generations is limited and isolation gradually occurs.

Introduction
to
citation

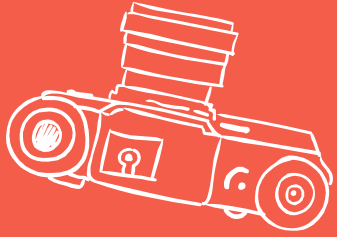
Paraphrase
of evidence

Analysis

IN THIS PARAGRAPH:

- ❑ The connecting explanation that comes before the evidence explains how the idea of independence is connected to old age;
- ❑ The evidence is given as a paraphrase and includes the name of the author, the article title, and some information about the author. In paragraphs that follow this one, the writer will include only the last name of the author, mead, when this source is introduced;
- ❑ The connecting explanation that come after the evidence provides further information that relates the value of independence to the relationship between the young and the old.

USEFUL VERBS TO USE WHEN INCORPORATING SOURCES



FORMAT WHEN YOU DON'T KNOW THE NAME OF THE AUTHOR

Use the article title.

Include information about the author if he or she is an expert on the topic. Do this only the first time you use a source

EXAMPLES

The article "College Survival Tips" (2007) recommends that students prepare a daily schedule.

<u>Subject</u> Article title & date	<u>Verb</u> simple present	<u>Noun Clause</u> (<i>that</i> + full sentence) • paraphrase or quote
The article "College Survival Tips" (2007) OR "College Survival Tips" (2007)	recommends	that students prepare a daily schedule.

EXAMPLES

Clark (2010), director of the College Success program at Winston University, writes that students should study two hours for every hour in class.

<u>Subject</u> Author & date	<u>Noun Phrase</u>	<u>Verb</u> simple present	<u>Noun Clause</u> (<i>that</i> + full sentence) • present tense
Clark (2010),	director of the College Success program at Winston University,	writes	that students should study two hours for every hour in class.

COMMON VERBS FOR INTRODUCING EVIDENCE

A neutral stance towards the evidence

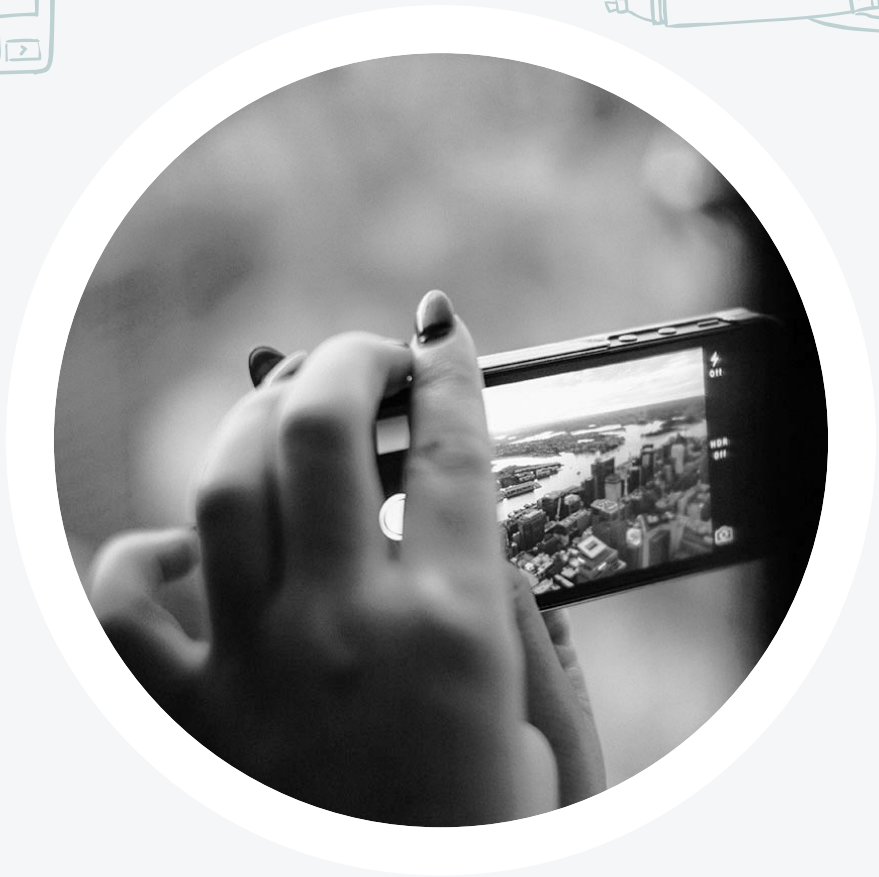
	writes	
	states	
Clark (2010)	remarks	that students should study two hours for every hour in class.
	explains	
	notes	

Disagreement or doubt about piece of information

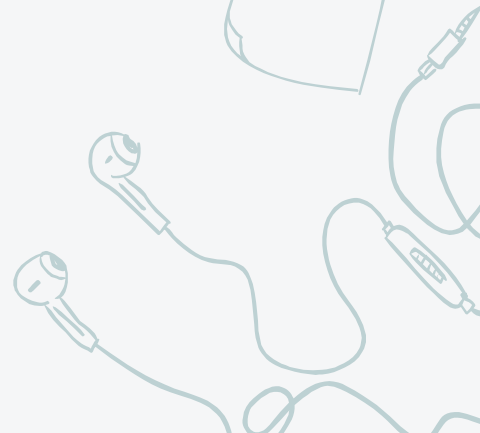
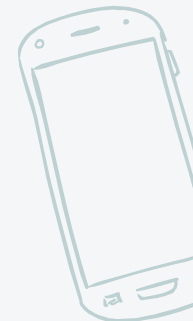
	argues	
Clark (2010)	claims	that students should study two hours for every hour in class.
	suggests	

To present information from a study

	found	
Clark's (2010) research on successful college students	showed	that students who study two or more hours for every hour in class are more likely to earn a GPA of 3.0 or higher.
	demonstrated	



PRACTICE



A sample paragraph with a source: Name the paragraph parts

The motivation and urgency to create and improve hybrid-electric technology comes from a range of complex forces. Some of these forces are economic, others environmental, and still others social. **In their book Ogdon, Williams, and Larson (2004) argue that “continued reliance on current transportation fuels and technologies poses serious oil supply insecurity, climate change, and urban air pollution risks” (p. 7).** Because of the nonrenewable nature of fossil fuels as well as their negative side effects, the transportation industry is confronted with making the most radical changes since the introduction of the internal combustion automobile more than 100 years ago. Hybrid-electric vehicles are one response to this problem.

Topic sentence

Introduction to citation

Source material and citation

Analysis

Concluding sentence



Introduction to source

Topic sentence

Source material and citation

Analysis

Concluding sentence

Practice: Find the parts of a paragraph

Traditional handwritten letters provide eyewitness accounts of historical events. In more contemporary times, however, email communication has largely taken over this function from letter writing. Chang (2007, as cited in Smith, 2012) notes that people born in the 1990s onwards tend to favour Skype and Messenger and are “adept at expressing themselves in phrases of 70 characters or less on Twitter” (p.1). It could therefore be argued that email has been merely a transition medium from letters to web-based and other more immediate forms of communication. Overall, people of all ages now tend to use digital sources of information exchange.

PRACTICE I: IN GROUPS OF TWO PUT THE PARAGRAPH IN THE CORRECT ORDER.

THE EXAMPLE BELOW SHOWS SIX SENTENCES FROM A PARAGRAPH ABOUT VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA.

1) As a result, a review was commissioned by the United States Government in order to assess any possible detrimental effects.

4) Concern about the effects of violence in the media has spanned many decades.

2) This concern grew in the 1950s when television became an important part of the American lifestyle (Hoerner, 1999).

5) The committee failed to reach a conclusion, as did those conducting similar research during the same period in the United Kingdom (Himmelweit et al., as cited in Murray, 2005).

3) Nevertheless, the public's increasing concern prompted a surge in psychological research into media violence and subsequent aggressive behaviour.

6) As far back as the 1930s parents worried about the effects that movies were having on their children (Ash, 1999).

PRACTICE I ANSWER:

- A. Concern about the effects of violence in the media has spanned many decades.
- B. As far back as the 1930s parents worried about the effects that movies were having on their children (Ash, 1999).
- C. This concern grew in the 1950s when television became an important part of the American lifestyle (Hoerrner, 1999).
- D. As a result, a review was commissioned by the United States Government in order to assess any possible detrimental effects.
- E. The committee failed to reach a conclusion, as did those conducting similar research during the same period in the United Kingdom (Himmelweit et al., as cited in Murray, 2005).
- F. Nevertheless, the public's increasing concern prompted a surge in psychological research into media violence and subsequent aggressive behaviour.



TIPS

to integrating your sources



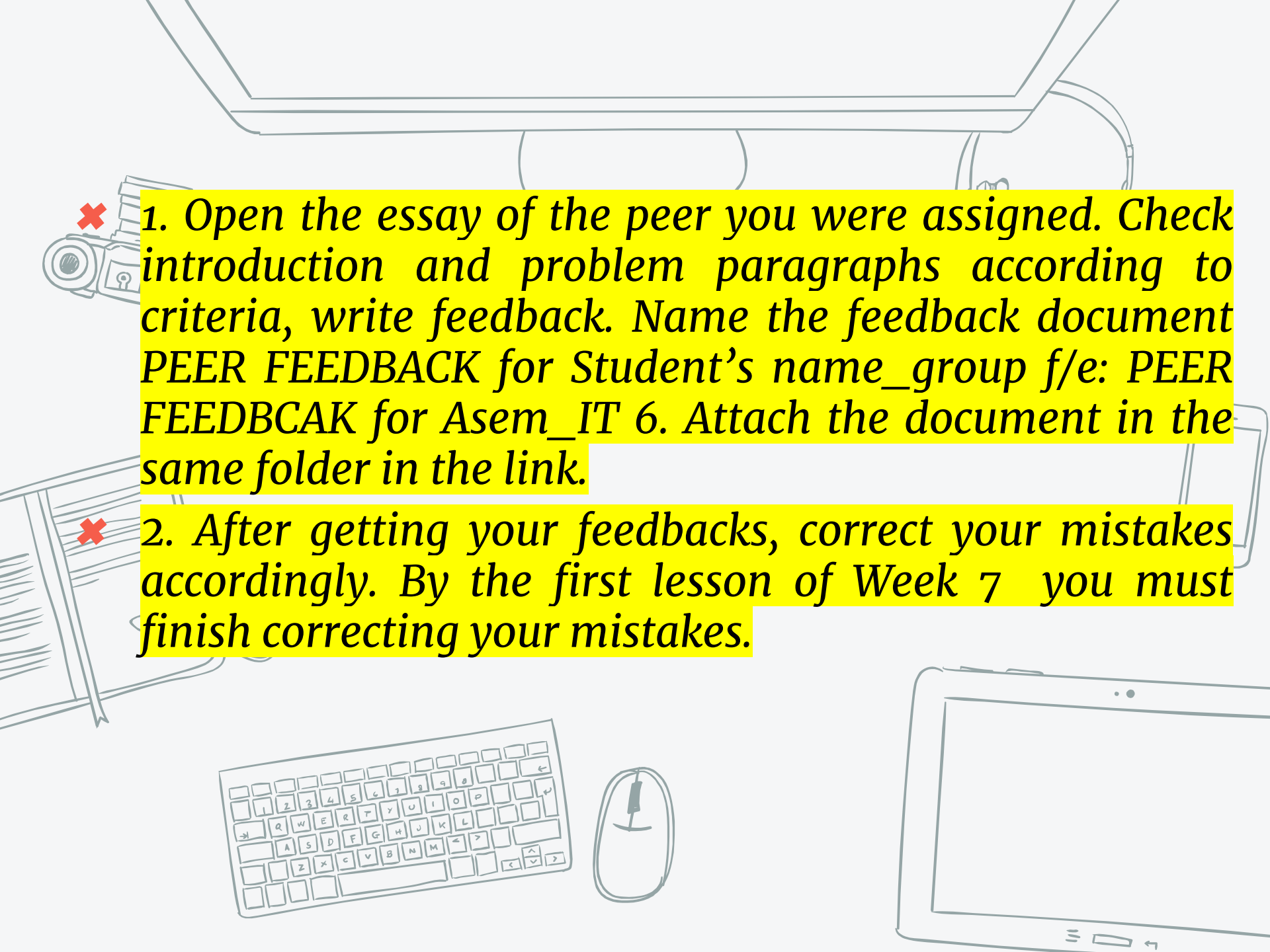


WHEN USING AN OUTSIDE SOURCE

- **Be selective** – only include relevant information
- **Be concise** – stay focused and on-topic
- **Do not overuse sources** – do not use the same source too frequently (reference reminder language)
- **Do not overuse quotes!** – Quoting from a source without having a distinct reason for doing so looks sloppy and disjointed. Do not quote simply to avoid paraphrasing

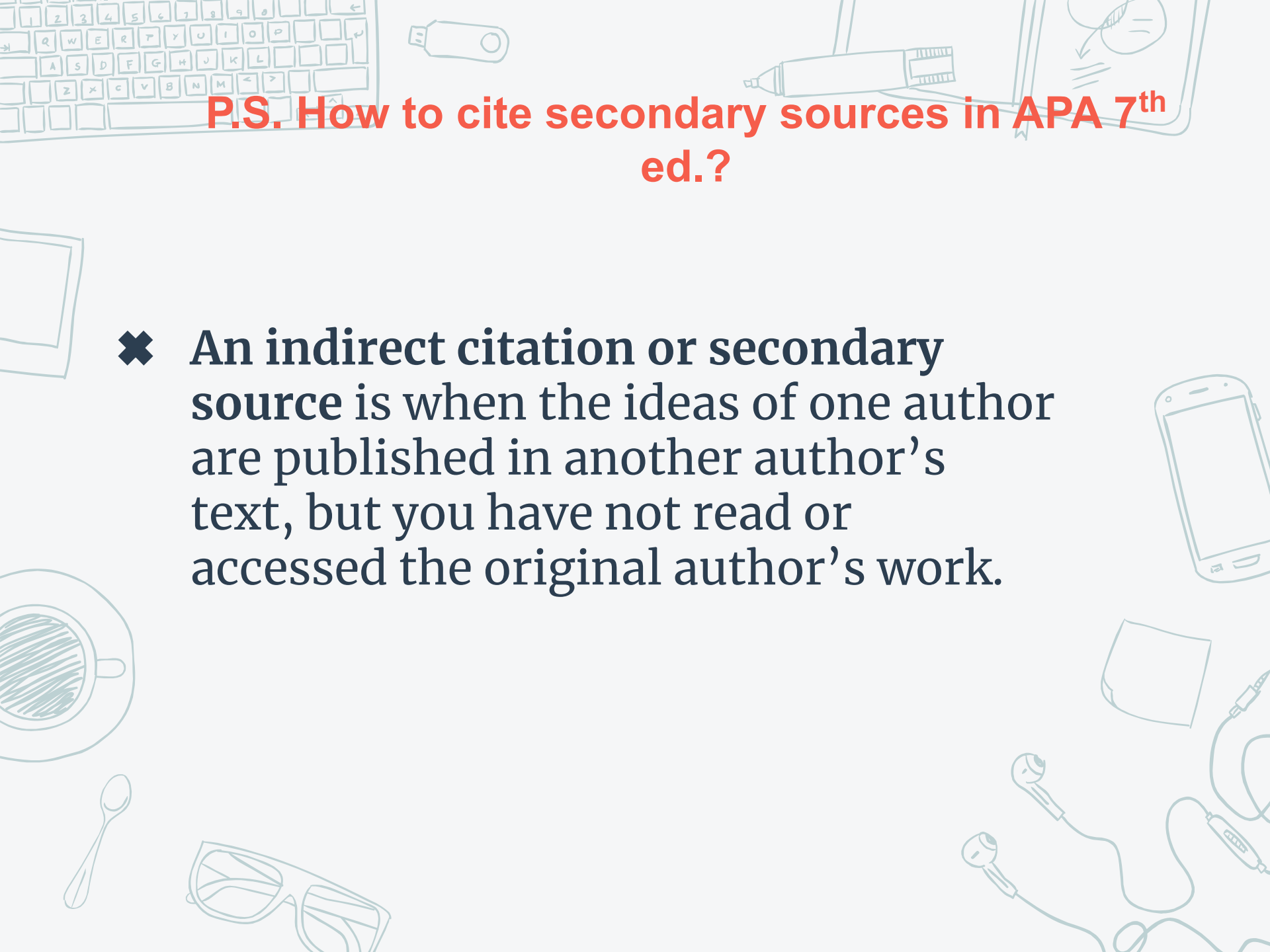
Use and cite your sources in APA style

- ❖ **Write introduction paragraph:** background info, rationale, thesis). Next right after that ->
- ❖ Write a **problem paragraph.** :
- ❖ **1 topic sentence +**
- ❖ **at least 3 supporting sentences with analysis/interpretation of inserted sources+**
- ❖ **1 concluding sentence**
- ❖ Note: After topic sentence you should identify facts/evidence from your sources that relate and support the topic sentence.
- ❖ When incorporating the evidences properly cite them. DON't overuse direct quotation! PARAPHRASE mostly. APA (in-text citations+references)
- ❖ Name word document: Name_Last
Name_English Group f/e: Murat_Alibek_SE-5

A light blue line-art illustration of a computer workstation. At the top, a monitor is shown from a slightly elevated perspective. Below it, a keyboard and a mouse are visible. To the right, another monitor is shown from a side-on perspective. The background is white with some faint lines suggesting a desk or workspace.

✘ 1. Open the essay of the peer you were assigned. Check introduction and problem paragraphs according to criteria, write feedback. Name the feedback document PEER FEEDBACK for Student's name_group f/e: PEER FEEDBCAK for Asem_IT 6. Attach the document in the same folder in the link.

✘ 2. After getting your feedbacks, correct your mistakes accordingly. By the first lesson of Week 7 you must finish correcting your mistakes.



P.S. How to cite secondary sources in APA 7th ed.?

- ✘ **An indirect citation or secondary source** is when the ideas of one author are published in another author's text, but you have not read or accessed the original author's work.



EXAMPLE

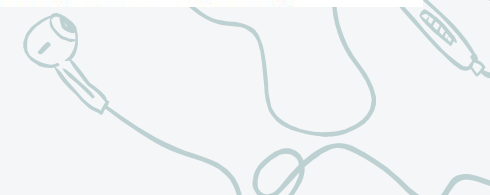


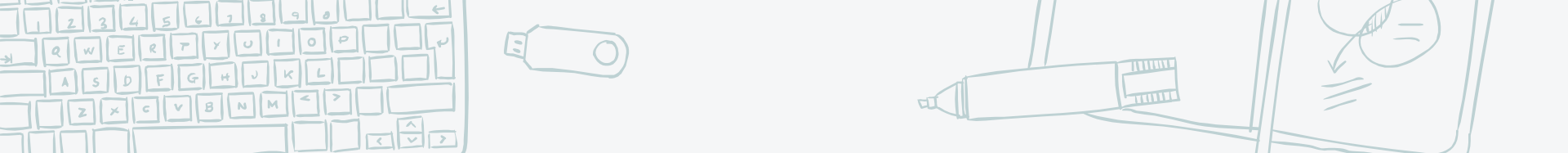
The Pros and Cons of Online Competitive Gaming: An Evidence-Based Approach to Assessing Young Players' Well-Being

Sarah Kelly^{1}, Thomas Magor¹ and Annemarie Wright^{2,3}*

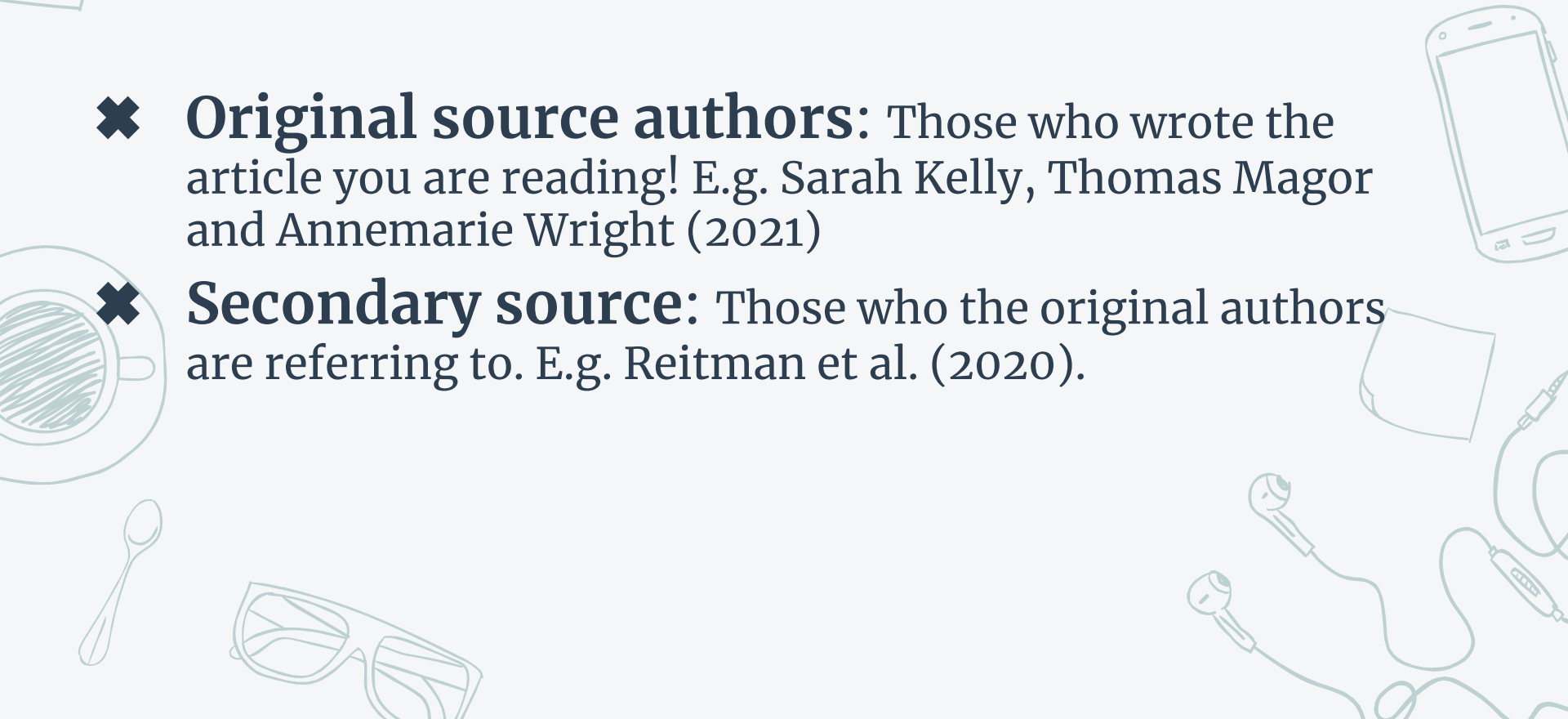
¹ University of Queensland Business School, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, ² Honorary Fellow, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, ³ Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

This research addresses a lack of evidence on the positive and negative health outcomes of competitive online gaming and esports, particularly among young people and adolescents. Well-being outcomes, along with mitigation strategies were measured through a cross sectional survey of Australian gamers and non-gamers aged between 12 and 24 years, and parents of the 12–17-year-olds surveyed. Adverse health consequences were associated with heavy gaming, more so than light/casual gaming,





computer interfaces.” (Hamari and Sjöblom, 2017, p. 211). Its commercialization, globalization and popularity has grown exponentially, evolving to become both a leisure and professional activity (Reitman et al., 2020). Seo et al. (2019) assert that as computer game consumption becomes more complex, interactive and ubiquitous within a context of online and mobile gaming, research

- 
- ❌ **Original source authors:** Those who wrote the article you are reading! E.g. Sarah Kelly, Thomas Magor and Annemarie Wright (2021)
 - ❌ **Secondary source:** Those who the original authors are referring to. E.g. Reitman et al. (2020).

computer interfaces.” (Hamari and Sjöblom, 2017, p. 211). Its commercialization, globalization and popularity has grown exponentially, evolving to become both a leisure and professional activity (Reitman et al., 2020). Seo et al. (2019) assert that as computer game consumption becomes more complex, interactive and ubiquitous within a context of online and mobile gaming, research

Paraphrase example:

- ❌ **Parenthetical:** Online gaming popularity has increased exponentially because of globalization and commercialization (Reitman et al., 2020, as cited in Kelly et al., 2021).
- ❌ **Narrative:** Reitman et al. (2020, as cited in Kelly et al., 2021) assert that online gaming owes its popularity to globalization and commercialization.

computer interfaces.” (Hamari and Sjöblom, 2017, p. 211). Its commercialization, globalization and popularity has grown exponentially, evolving to become both a leisure and professional activity (Reitman et al., 2020). Seo et al. (2019) assert that as computer game consumption becomes more complex, interactive and ubiquitous within a context of online and mobile gaming, research

Quote:

- ✘ **Parenthetical:** Online gaming popularity has transformed it into “leisure and professional activity” (Reitman et al., 2020, as cited in Kelly et al., 2021, p.1).
- ✘ **Narrative:** Reitman et al. (2020, as cited in Kelly et al., 2021) assert that online gaming has transformed it into “leisure and professional activity” (p.1).
- ✘ **Reference:** Write the original source which is Kelly et al.

REVIEW TEST





PARTS OF THE BODY PARAGRAPH?

- topic sentence with several great ideas, supporting team, two nice sentences
- topic sentence with a main idea, supporting sentences, analysis+ concluding sentence
- topic sentence, topic idea, supporting topic, topic analysis



WHICH SENTENCE?

- signals the end of the paragraph
- summarizes the important points briefly or restates the topic sentence in different words

Answers:

- A beautiful sentence
- An analysis/concluding sentence
- The supporting sentences





WHICH SENTENCE?

- expresses the main idea in a paragraph
 - tells the reader what the paragraph will be about
 - and then the rest of the paragraph is built around this topic
- the topic sentence



WHICH SENTENCES?

- explain or prove the topic sentence
- are specific and factual
- can be examples, statistics, or quotations




Answers:

- poetic sentences
- concluding sentences
- supporting sentences





A GOOD PARAGRAPH HAS?

- Unity, coherence, elaboration 
- Friendship, kindness, coherence
- Coherence, elegance, poise



In which part of a paragraph, you can incorporate sources?

- A. Topic sentence
- B. Supporting sentences ★
- C. Concluding sentences
- D. You should avoid incorporating sources
- E. You can incorporate sources anywhere you want to

Lesson 2.

Hedging Language



"Academic texts frequently discuss theories, evaluate evidence, and propose solutions, and mostly these things are not absolute facts. This means that authors often 'hedge' or soften what they say to avoid sounding too certain. They do this through the use of specific language" (Chazal&McCarter, 2012, p.075).

•Following are a few ways to hedge or equivocate (Chazal&McCarter, 2012, p.075):

- **Modal verbs**: can, may, might, could, should and others
- **Verbs**: seem, look, tend, suggest, indicate, estimate, appear and others
- **Adverbs**: apparently, reasonably, relatively, arguably, significantly and others
- **Adverbials**: on balance, on occasion, to some extent and others

Hedging of Equivocation Techniques

Technique	Words expressions
A Hedging verbs	appear, seem, look, tend, suggest, indicate, estimate, contribute, help
B Expressing probability	can may might could should likely unlikely
C Hedging adverbs	apparently, approximately, arguably, reasonably, relatively, reportedly, supposedly, typically, not necessarily, slightly, fairly, quite, rather, sometimes, normally, usually 3
D Hedging expressions	on balance, as a rule, in principle, to some extent, up to a point, in some or many respects, in a or one sense, for all practical purposes, more or less
E Using that clauses	It...that... Studies... that... Most people agree that...

See the following hedging language examples
(Chazal & McCarter, 2012, p.075):

- A. Nature and nurture **can** both be powerful arguments.
- B. This **seems** to be the dominant argument.
- C. **Arguably**, the importance of nature is underestimated.
- D. This theory is **to some extent** convincing.

Underline the hedging language, including verbs and adverbs, in the following sentences (Chazal&McCarter, 2012, p. 75):

- A. The development of these tests seemed to promise the possibility that the relationship between material inequalities and social inequalities could be studied with mathematical precision.
- B. General intelligence is a cognitive ability that underlines all other specific forms of intelligence and can be accurately measured by IQ tests.
- C. It may be more useful to regard intelligence as a set of intellectual capacities rather than a single one.
- D. Internet Protocol Television is arguably the most interesting new media development.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!