

جامعة الانبار

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

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المرحلة: الثالثة-صباحي

اسم المادة باللغة العربية: طرق البحث العلمي

Methods of Scientific Research

المحاضرة الثالثة عشر

الفصل 9-10-11-12: التوثيق الأصلي ، المصدر المستخدم في البحث ، التوثيق مع الملاحظات ، أنماط التوثيق الأخرى

Chapter 9, 10, 11, and 12:

Parenthetical documentation, work cited, documentation with notes, other documentation styles

Lecture Outline:

Typing format.

Margins and spacing.

Numbering pages.

Types of notes.

Citing works within your research paper.

Writing entries in your bibliography page:

Bibliography.

The Bibliography Page.

Typing format:

- Use black colour.
- Type on only one side of each page.

Margins and spacing:

- One and half inches on the left and top
- One inch on the right and bottom
- Indent extra five spaces from the left to start paragraphs

Numbering pages:

- Use Arabic numerals
- Do not number the first page, but count it as page 1
- For table of contents, preface, abbreviations, etc., use small Roman numerals i, ii, iii

Types of notes:

Documentation notes:

Two purposes

1- Support your work by showing authorities you base your reasoning on

2- Indicate to the readers where to go to check your research or to read for themselves.

Support notes:

Refer to sources that agree or disagree with your assertions

Explanatory notes:

Provide comments, interpretations or side arguments to explain certain items in the paper

Citing works within your research paper:

Irrespective of the type of work you are citing in your paper(books, journal, thesis, chapter in books, etc.) you need to follow the following rules.

➤ **One author:**

Ex: It requires, as **Dujsik (2008)** stated, knowledge of a language's writing system, deciding the relevant content for the topic of writing, selecting appropriate vocabulary, organizing words into sentences, sentences into paragraphs, paragraphs into essays, and considering the writing's purpose and the readers.

OR:

Ex: It requires knowledge of a language's writing system, deciding the relevant content for the topic of writing, selecting appropriate vocabulary, organizing words into sentences, sentences into paragraphs, paragraphs into essays, and considering the writing's purpose and the readers (**Dujsik, 2008**).

➤ **Two authors:**

EX: **Flower and Hayes (1981)** emphasized on the interactions among the students, on one hand, and between the students and their teachers, on the other hand.

OR:

EX: The interactions among the students, on one hand, and between the students and their teachers, on the other hand (**Flower and Hayes, 1981**).

➤ **More than two authors:**

Ex: **Birjandi et al. (2005)** indicated that the complex nature of the writing task evokes anxiety among students in EFL writing courses and demotivates and discourages them, resulting in a type of negative attitude towards writing.

OR:

Ex: Thus, the complex nature of the writing task evokes anxiety among students in EFL writing courses and demotivates and discourages them, resulting in a type of negative attitude towards writing (**Birjandi et al., 2005**).

➤ **Multiple citation in one place:**

It is used when there are so many authors mentioning the same information, in one word or another.

EX: However, writing as a productive skill differs from other language skills because students need to write formally for their audience, and consequently, this requires students to be skillful and proficient in their language usage (Dujsik, 2008; Zaini Amir et al., 2011; Adas & Bakir, 2013; Supyan Hussin et al., 2015).

Writing entries in your bibliography page: (Books)

Bibliography page: It is the page located at the end of your research paper that contains entries including all the information of each reference cited in your research paper.

Watson, J. (2008). *Blended Learning: The Convergence of Online and Face-to-Face Education*. Old Gallows Road: North American council for online learning.

Wilkinson, D. & Birmingham, P. (2003). *Research Instruments: A Guide for Researchers*. London, Routledge Falmer: Taylor & Francis Group.

Sharma, P.; Barrett, B. & Wilkins, A. (2007). *Blended Learning: Using Technology in and Beyond the Language Classroom*. London: Macmillan Publication Limited.

Writing entries in your bibliography page: (Articles in journals)

Wold, K. A. (2011). Blending theories for instructional design: Creating and implementing the structure, environment, experience, and people (seep) model. *Computer assisted language learning* 24(4): 371-382.

Wigglesworth, G. & Storch, N. (2009). Pair versus individual writing: Effects on fluency, complexity and accuracy. *Language Testing* 26(3): 445-466.

Wood, D., Bruner, J. & Ross, G. (1976). The role of tutoring in problem-solving. *Journal of child psychology and psychiatry* 17(2): 89-100.

Writing entries in your bibliography page: (Thesis)

Al-Saudi, J.M. (2016). *Learning of oral skills using blended learning at Tafilah technical university in Jordan*. Ph.D Thesis, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Abdullah, M. Y. (2011). *An investigation on the effect of C.M.C. applications on ESL/ EFL writing anxiety among postgraduate students at UKM*. M.A. Thesis, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Writing entries in your bibliography page: (Conferences)

Alm-Lequeux, A. (2004). CALL IT motivation: On competence, relatedness and autonomy in computer-assisted language learning environments. Proceedings of the Marking Our Difference Conference. University of Melbourne.

Abu Shawish, J. & Atea, M. (2010). An investigation of Palestinian EFL majors' writing apprehension: causes and remedies. Proceedings of the First National Conference on Improving TEFL Methods & Practices at Palestinian Universities.

Writing entries in your bibliography page: (Chapter in book)

Aborisade, P.A. (2013). Blended learning in English for academic purposes courses: A Nigerian case study. In Tomlinson, B. & Whittaker, C.(eds.). Blended Learning in English Language Teaching: Course Design and Implementation, pp.35-43. United Kingdom: British Council.

Bibliography:

- The note has a number, the bibliography entry doesn't.
- Notes are in order of appearance in the paper, the bibliography is alphabetically arranged
- The first line of the note is indented 5 spaces from the left margin and all other lines go to that margin.
- In the bibliographic entry, only the first line of an entry goes to the left margin, and all subsequent lines of the same entry are set in five spaces from the left.
- In a note, the author's name is in normal order (first, middle, last).
- In a bibliography entry, the last name comes first.
- **You alphabetize with the author's last name**
- **If the work has more than one author, only for the first author the last name comes first**
- The note is like a sentence, the only period used is at the end of the note.
- In the bibliography entry, each group of information is a sentence and ends with a period.
- Publishing information in a note is in parentheses.
- A note gives a specific reference to a page or pages,
- A bibliography entry either gives no page numbers or gives the inclusive pages (article/book chapter)

Tips for writing the bibliography page:

- Double space twice from the title 'Bibliography' to find the line on which to start the first entry
- The first line of each entry begins on the left margin, but all subsequent lines for an entry are indented five spaces
- Single space each entry, but double space between entries
- Begin an entry with the same author as the preceding one with ten hyphens instead of rewriting the author's name.