What will we cover today?

1. How to locate journal articles

2. How to cite using APA

3. Where to find additional assistance
Finding Reference Sources

- Encyclopedias or dictionaries
- Reliable sources of information
- Good for defining concepts, short articles
How to locate journals

• Start with Databases (under Research Tools)

• Databases listed by title and by subject

• Each Database holds a different collection
  – Business Source Complete
  – For more Canadian content, try Canadian Business and Current Affairs Database
Search example

• Research topic:

Does alcohol advertising increase the consumption of alcohol among high school students?
Search example

• Develop a search strategy

  – break topic down into **main concepts**
  – synonyms?
  – Truncation = using the * symbol
  – Connect terms using boolean logic: = **AND, OR**
Refining results

• Evaluate your results and refine if you have too many hits
## Something to consider: Scholarly vs Popular?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample titles</th>
<th>Scholarly Journals</th>
<th>Substantive/Trade or Professional Publications</th>
<th>Popular/General interest magazines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>e.g. Canadian Journal of Economics, Journal of Chemical Biology</td>
<td>e.g. Economist, Advertising Age</td>
<td>e.g. Maclean’s, Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Written by scholars, often affiliated with a university or institution.</td>
<td>Practitioners in a particular field. Scholar, freelance writer or staff.</td>
<td>Magazine staff or free-lance writer. Sometimes an expert or scholar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose/Audience</td>
<td>To make available original research or critical analysis to the scholarly world.</td>
<td>To provide practical information to people in the field. To inform an educated audience.</td>
<td>To provide information to the general public on a wide range of topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language/Tone</td>
<td>Unemotional, factual, scientific. Formal style.</td>
<td>Trade publications use language of a particular field, written for the educated professional. Substantive publications written for an educated public.</td>
<td>Informal language. Easy reading. May be anecdotal or personal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Often published by a professional organization or university press; sometimes published by commercial enterprises for profit.</td>
<td>Professional organization affiliated to a particular field.</td>
<td>Published by commercial enterprises for profit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validation</td>
<td>Footnotes and bibliographies always included.</td>
<td>Sources of information sometimes mentioned within the article. Bibliographies rarely included.</td>
<td>Sources rarely cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Process</td>
<td>Articles go through peer review by other experts in the field.</td>
<td>Minimal review by editorial staff.</td>
<td>Minimal review by editorial staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layout</td>
<td>May contain graphs, charts, photos included only to support text.</td>
<td>Charts, graphs, photos relevant to article. May include graphic art.</td>
<td>Photos and illustrations used as decorations. Includes advertising which targets the general public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your turn

• Go to Business Source Complete or Academic Search Complete

• Use your own topic to search for articles, or use the keywords below to practice searching:
Citations

• When you borrow someone else’s ideas in your paper, you need to cite where the idea came from.

• Citation Help
  – APA, MLA...guides
  – Yellow help sheets
liberation struggle) and ‘villains’ (violent, threatening, uncontrolled),
depending in part on the vantage-point of the observer. Sometimes, the two
labels were fused, as in the combination of ‘comrade’ and tsotsi (criminal)
into ‘com-tsotsi’ (Seekings, 1993).

The heroic image of South Africa’s urban youth was rooted in their
prominent role in defiance of the apartheid state, discriminatory public
education and municipal services, and (especially) black collaborators in the
apartheid police and municipal authorities. Rejecting the conservatism or
cautions of their parents, young people were seen as leading the struggle to
make townships ‘ungovernable’ for the state, earning them the brunt of state
repression. The villainous image of the youth was derived from their
participation in activities directed, it seemed, not so much at the state as at the
‘people’ themselves, through the brutal enforcement of consumer and other
boycotts, the imposition of order through ‘people’s courts’, violent attacks on
alleged ‘collaborators’ whose guilt had not been demonstrated, and the sexual
abuse of young women.

Much of the academic research on young people – and on political
protest – in the 1980s sought to go beyond the crude stereotypes of hero and
villain. Straker (1992) drew detailed portraits of a range of young participants
in political protest, highlighting the diverse motivations for participation.
Some participants were thoughtful leaders and strategists, with clear political
ideals. Others were motivated by specific educational or civic grievances.
References


In text citations (APA style)

• Author, year, page numbers

• Examples:
  – (Doenitz, 2009)
  – (Redman, 2006, p. 22)
    • When reproducing a direct quote, include the specific page number(s)
    • You are also encouraged to include page numbers when paraphrasing
Parts of a journal citation with DOI (APA)
All references should be double spaced (single spaced here to save space).

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of article. Title of Journal, volume #(issue #), page #s.
doi:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Example:
Parts of a journal citation without DOI (APA)

All references should be double spaced (single spaced here to save space).


Example:
Additional Help

• Subject Guides

• Information desk in the QEII Library
  Hours: 10am-7pm (M-TH); 10am-4:45pm (F);
  10-4:45 (SAT); 2-6 (SUN)

• Chat/Instant Message

• E-Mail Us

• Phone: 864-7427 (QEII)
Questions?