

Week 6 References and Citation Rules

1. Lecture Objectives

1) The purpose of this lecture is to understand the principles of references and citation rules in academic writing.

Students will learn how proper citation maintains academic integrity and research credibility.

2) Objectives:

(1) Understand the importance of references

(2) Learn the difference between direct and indirect citation

(3) Understand how to write footnotes and bibliographies

(4) Learn how to avoid plagiarism

2. Importance of References

1) References play an essential role in academic research.

2) They serve several purposes:

(1) Provide evidence and sources for research claims

(2) Connect the study with previous scholarship

(3) Guide readers for further research

(4) Increase the credibility and reliability of the study

(5) Proper referencing is a fundamental part of academic ethics.

3. Types of Citation

1) Direct Quotation

A direct quotation reproduces the exact words from the original source.

2) Example

“All Scripture is God-breathed” (2 Timothy 3:16).

Direct quotations must always include clear source references.

2) Paraphrase

(1) A paraphrase expresses another author's ideas in your own words.

(2) Example

Paul teaches that Scripture is inspired by God (2 Tim. 3:16).

(3) Even when paraphrasing, proper citation is required.

4. Footnote Format

- 1) Theological research papers commonly use footnotes.
 - 2) A footnote typically includes:
 - (1) Author name
 - (2) Book title
 - (3) Publisher
 - (4) Year of publication
 - (5) Page number
 - 3) Example
 - (1) John Stott, *The Cross of Christ*(Downers Grove: IVP, 1986), 45.
- Footnotes help readers easily verify the sources.
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5. Bibliography

- 1) At the end of the paper, students must include a bibliography.
 - 2) Guidelines:
 - (1) Arrange sources alphabetically by author
 - (2) List works by the same author chronologically
 - (3) Include all sources used in the research
 - 3) Example

Stott, John. *The Cross of Christ*. Downers Grove: IVP, 1986.

Wright, N. T. *Paul and the Faithfulness of God*. Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2013.
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6. Plagiarism and Academic Ethics

- 1) Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's work without proper acknowledgment.
 - 2) Examples include:
 - (1) Copying text without citation
 - (2) Presenting another person's ideas as your own
 - (3) Translating someone else's work without referencing
- Plagiarism is a serious violation of academic integrity.
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7. Principles of Good Citation

- 1) Good citation practices include:
 - (1) Clearly identifying the source of information
 - (2) Using direct quotations only when necessary
 - (3) Explaining ideas in your own words whenever possible

(4) Maintaining consistent citation style

8. Discussion and Assignment

1) Discussion Questions

- (1) Why are references important in academic research?
- (2) What is the difference between direct quotation and paraphrasing?
- (3) How can plagiarism be avoided?

2) Assignment

- (1) Select one theological book.
- (2) Write two direct quotations from the book.
- (3) Write two paraphrased summaries.
- (4) Provide proper footnotes and bibliography.