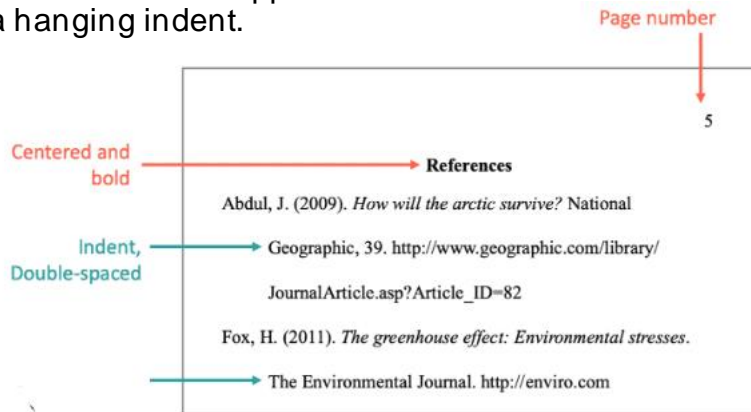


The **Library Assignment** is worth 40 points and consists of two parts. For the first part of the library assignment, you will familiarize yourself with research tools and techniques. For the second part, you will practice research by selecting sources for your speech.

Part I: APA citation and Paraphrasing (15Pts)

Reference list

A reference list is the detailed list of references that are cited in your work. It should be in APA format. The reference list is double spaced and should be arranged alphabetically by author last name. Each reference appears on a new line. Each item in the reference list is required to have a hanging indent.



APA format

APA is a writing style and format for academic documents such as scholarly journal articles and books.

Parenthetical In-Text Citation

This citation typically consists of the author's last name(s), year of publication, and page number in parentheses at the end of the sentence (in case of direct quote). The period goes after the closed parenthesis. "This is a direct citation" (Chapman, 2019, p. 45). Usually used in research paper, annotated bibliography, literature review, book review, journal article etc.

Parenthetical In-Text Citations

Quoting word-for-word:
 Veteran teachers agree that "small, gradual changes can amount to big, positive shifts in education" (Zaffini, 2022, p. 42).

Paraphrasing in your own words:
 Veteran teachers agree that even small changes can have positive results in the classroom (Zaffini, 2022).

↑

instead of quoting directly, you do NOT need to include the page number.

Oral citation

This is the citation in written format converted into oral format. It provides the reliability, validity and currency of your information. This is the format for body of the speech outline.

EXERCISE

1) Read the following published sentence and then **paraphrase** it—that is, rewrite it in your own words. You do not need to repeat every element. Instead, try changing the focus of the sentence while preserving the meaning of the original. (5pts)

Published Sentence

Leaders who lack emotional and social competence undoubtedly can become a liability to organizations, directly leading to employee disengagement, absenteeism, stress-disability claims, hostile-workplace lawsuits, and increased health care expenses.

2) Figure out the **in-text citation** that corresponds to the source from the items of the *Source Information* bellow. Then add a **parenthetical citation** to your paraphrased sentence at the end. (5pts)

3) Write an **APA format reference list entry** for the published work using the source information provided bellow. (5pts)

Source Information

- Document type: Journal article (Section 10.1)
- Authors: Kenneth Nowack and Paul Zak
- Publication year: 2020
- Article title: Empathy enhancing antidotes for interpersonally toxic leaders
- Journal information: *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, Volume 72, Issue 2, pages 119–133
- DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1037/cpb0000164>

1) Your paraphrased sentence with 2) parenthetical in-text citation:

3) Your reference list entry in APA format:

Part II: Annotated Bibliography 25Pts

For the second part of the library assignment, you will look for and evaluate sources that you can use for your informative speech. You may have a credible source of the following: book, journal article, newspaper or magazine, credible website. For the purpose of the Informative Speech, it is highly recommended to use journal articles. This research may also help decide or refine your topic. The first step will be to practice summarizing and paraphrasing to do an annotated bibliography based on the text from Figure 1. Secondly, you should search for your own sources. As a starting point, you can generate 3 bullet points or key words. Use the key words to select sources on Google Scholar, EBSCOhost, PROquest, the library website etc.

bell hooks's Critique of Media

The critique of the media that bell hooks advocates calls for the use of communication to disrupt and eradicate the ideology of domination—what she refers to as white supremacist capitalist patriarchy. This ideology of domination involves interlocking systems of sexism, racism, class elitism, capitalism, and heterosexism.¹⁰⁹ For hooks, critiques of media are particularly important because of the pervasiveness and power of the media. She does not make the media responsible for the ideology of oppression; she believes everyone contributes to its continuation—even those who are oppressed.

For hooks, those at the margins have a special responsibility to disrupt hegemonic, or oppressive, discourse because they look “both from the outside in and from the inside out.”¹¹⁰ The standpoint of marginality nourishes the capacity to resist the ideology of domination and to raise “the possibility of radical perspective from which to see and create, to imagine alternatives, new worlds.”¹¹¹

The basic means for disrupting domination, hooks believes, is *decolonization*. As the foundation of her approach to media critique, decolonization is a process of breaking with the assumptions of the reality of the dominant culture, including the tendency of oppressed people to internalize their inferior status. Decolonization involves the critical, analytic, and strategic creation of alternative models of a nondominant reality; hooks proposes two forms of decolonization—critique and invention.

Critique is crucial because of the pervasiveness of the media: “the politics of domination inform the way the vast majority of images we consume are constructed and marketed.”¹¹² Television and film are most important because they socialize people into the ideology of oppression. When the television is on, whites “are always with us, their voices, values, and beliefs echoing in our brains. It is this constant presence of the colonizing mind-set passively consumed that undermines our capacity to resist.”¹¹³ To counter this, critique should interrogate, challenge, and confront. For instance, hooks is not content to applaud the visibility of blacks in the media or the fact that a movie was made by a black director. Rather, she questions every aspect of representation.¹¹⁴

The second key to decolonization, according to hooks, is *invention* of nondominating cultural forms. The primary means for creating such forms is through *enactment*, or living and acting in nondominating and nonexploitive ways in one's own

life. Critique is meaningless, according to hooks, “without changing individual habits of being, without allowing those ideas to work in our lives and on our souls in a manner that transforms.”¹¹⁵ Individual choices about media consumption are part of this strategy of enactment for hooks, and this is what she means by *decolonizing*. For hooks, then, decolonization is a thoroughly personal and personalizing process enacted in everyday life.

The critical tradition in media studies, now a dominant approach in terms of scholarship, has been greatly influenced by the cybernetic, the sociocultural, and the semiotic traditions. The influence of cybernetics is clear from the generally held belief in critical studies that domination is reproduced, or “articulated,” by many interacting forces. No one force, such as the media, creates all of society’s power structures; instead, these are a product of society-wide interaction of many institutions. At the same time, critical theory does tend to reject old-style system theory because it takes an “objective” and descriptive approach and fails to account for the social realities that are actually created through system interactions.

The sociocultural tradition has influenced critical approaches because of its emphasis on interpretation and social interaction as processes in which various structures and meanings get made. Sociocultural theories also emphasize discourse, an important element of most critical work on media. Finally, the critical tradition has been influenced by the semiotic tradition. Although most critical theorists would reject early semiotic theories, they freely acknowledge that symbols are powerful in producing cultural forms, including oppressive arrangements. The critical tradition incorporates elements from the other three traditions in communication to further understanding of the function of media in society and in our lives.

a) Practice

Type of Source: **Book**

APA Citation:

**Littlejohn, S. W., & Foss, K. A. (2010). *Theories of human communication*.
Waveland press.**

Summary:

Paraphrase:

b) Your own sources

1. Type of Source:
APA Citation:

Summary:

Paraphrase:

2. Type of Source:
APA Citation:

Summary:

Paraphrase:

3. Type of Source:
APA Citation:

Summary:

Paraphrase: