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-- In return to the Chicago Quote Guide on how to treat the lecture using the Chicago Style Guide the most basic value for a lecture consists of the speaker's name, presentation title, presentation type, sponsor, event, city, and date held. Last name, first name. Presentation title. Presentation type, event from sponsor, city, date held. Pausch, Randy. Really make your childhood dreams come true. Lecture, Travel from Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, September 18, 2007. Start the citation with the name of the speakers. The first person's name must be reversed, with a comma placed after the last name and a period after the first name (or any middle name). Headers and affiliation associated with the speaker must be omitted. An extension, such as a Roman numeral or junior/parent, should follow the author's first name, preceded by a comma. For a lecture by two or more speakers, make only the name of the first speaker, while the others are written in plain order. Separate the speaker names with a comma. Pausch, Randy and Jay Pausch. Really make your childhood dreams come true. Lecture, Travel from Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, September 18, 2007. Include the title of the presentation, along with a period, in quotation marks, after the speakers' names. The heading must be pinged in a heading style. If there is no title, include a description of the presentation subject instead. Then specify the type of presentation (e.g. reading, lecture, address, keynote speech), followed by a comma. The following include the event name, the word From, the institution that sponsors the presentation, and a comma. Complete the citation with the city where the event occurred, comma, presentation date (month day, year) and period format. If the lecture is a lecture in the classroom, the name of the event should be the name of the course, and the sponsor should be the school/university where the lecture took place. Pausch, Randy. Character interactions. Classroom lecture, Building Virtual Worlds from Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, February 25, 2005. -- Back to the Chicago Citation Guide, take it off. Take risks. It may be bad, but it's the only way you can do something really good. - William Faulkner Home &gt; Guides &gt; Quote Guides &gt; EasyBib Chicago / Turbia Style Guide &gt; How to quote a lecture in Chicago / Turabian quotes online lecture notes or slide show structure: last name, first name. Presentation/lecture name. Presentation/lecture called Conference, City, Conference Status, Month Dates, Conference Year. Month date, year you approached. Url. Example: Jacobson, Trudy E. and Tom Mackey. What's in the name?: Information literacy, metalitarianization, or transliteration. Presentation at ACRL, Indianapolis, IN, April 10-13, 2013. Accessed February 11, 2014. . To quote a Chicago-style lecture, speech or conversation, you'll need the lecturer's name; Name of the call; Course details, event or who hosted it; And the date it happened. In a Chicago-style bibliography, a typical lecture quote looks something like this: Jones, David. The causes and consequences of the Spanish Civil War. Lecture, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 15, 2011. Citing a lecture in the classroom when quoting a lecture you attended as part of your studies, include the lecturer's name and the name of the lecture in quotation marks. After a descriptive label such as a class lecture, add your course name, university, and lecture date. The pattern depends on the style of the Chicago citation you're using. Comments and bibliography Style The standard pattern for a Chicago footnote and bibliography value is as follows: 1. First name of first name lecturer, lecture title (lecture in class, course name, university, date). Last name of a professor, first name. Name of the lecture. Classroom lecture, course name, university, date. A typical example might look like this: 1. Elizabeth Johnson, Sex in Shakespeare (Classroom Lecture, Politics in Early Modern Literature, University of Edinburgh, April 15, 2019). Johnson, Elizabeth. Sex in Shakespeare. Class Lecture, Politics in Early Modern Literature, University of Edinburgh, April 15, 2019. Date-author style In date-author style, the quote in the text is simply the last name of the lecturer and the year the lecture took place: (Johnson 2019) the corresponding reference list value is very similar to the bibliography value, but with the additional year immediately after the lecturer's name. The full date (including this year) still appears at the end: Johnson, Elizabeth. 2019. Sex in Shakespeare. Class Lecture, Politics in Early Modern Literature, University of Edinburgh, 15 April 2019. If you're quoting something specific like a handout or Powerpoint used in a lecture, you can replace a class lecture with a more specific label: Davis, William. Anti-Semitism in 19th-century Europe. Powerpoint Presentation, Modern European History, University of Amsterdam, September 15, 2012. Smith, Molly. Autism and schizophrenia. Handout Lecture, Introduction to Psychology, Harvard University, October 21, 2011. Citing lectures, conversations, and other speeches if you're quoting a lecture or conversation outside your curriculum context, use an appropriate descriptive label (such as speech or presentation), and specify the institution or event that saved or hosted the conversation—for example, a university, conference, or business—as well as the location. Comments and bibliography Style The standard template for a note and bibliography value is as follows: 1. Speaker's first name, lecture title (speech/lecture/presentation, event/institution, location, date). Last name, speaker's first name. Title of the lecture Speech/Lecture/Presentation, Event/Institution, Location, Date. A typical example might look like this: 1. Janice Burns, women in technology (presentation, third annual start-up Berlin, March 25, 2018). Burns, Janice. Women in tech. Presentation, 3rd Annual Start-Up Conference, Berlin, March 25, 2018. Author date style in author date style, the quote in the text consists of the speaker's name and the year of the event: (Burns 2018) The reference list entry looks very much like a bibliography entry, but with the year added after the author's name: Burns, Janice. 2018. Women in Technology. Talk, 3rd Annual Start-Up Conference, Berlin, March 25, 2018. Quote recordings or lecture texts If you are not quoting a conversation you have personally participated in but rather quote from a text or video recording, start with the speaker's name, followed by a quote in a format that corresponds to the type of publication. For example, the value of the TED Talk bibliography viewed on YouTube might look like this: Barbsy, Albert-Lislow. The real relationship between your age and your chances of success. September 3, 2019. Video, 4:16 p.m. . This guide provides examples of references to common sources, based on the Chicago Style Guide (17th ed.), using only notes/bibliography style. Need more? See a Quick Guide to the Chicago-style quote for an overview, or find print versions of the Chicago Style Guide in the SFU library and SFU bookstards. For best print results, use this guide's printer-friendly PDF format. Additional guidelines can be found in the section to quote this type of material (14.217). Note 1. Alain Seeger, Women and Church in New France, History 204: Canada's Social History (Class Lecture, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, January 13, 2011). Bibliography cigar, Alan. Women and the church in new France. History 204: Canada's social history. A classroom lecture at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, January 13, 2011. Remarks When quoting lectures and nods displayed include the following information in a note and bibliography: speaker name, name of lecture or speech in quotation marks and saves, location, and date of presentation. If you are quoting a lecture in the classroom, include your professor's name, the name of the lecture in quotation marks, the course number, and the location and date. Ads keep us free. Upgrade to removal. Use the following template to cite a presentation or lecture using the quote style of the 16th edition of the Chicago Style Guide.' for help with other source types, such as books, PDFs, or websites, see our other guides. To get your reference list or bibliography automatically made for you, try our free citation generator. Pink text = information you'll need to find from the source. Black text = Text required by the 16th edition style of the Chicago Style Guide (Note). 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