

Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg



English Language Education
(*Fachdidaktik Englisch*):
Style Sheet for Seminar Papers

Table of Contents

1.	Formal conventions	3
1.1	Length	3
1.2	Title page	4
1.3	Page layout	4
1.4	Numbering	5
2.	Typography	5
2.1	Italics and underlining	5
2.2	Quotation marks, apostrophes, hyphens, and dashes	5
2.3	Tables, figures, and lesson plans	6
2.4	Proofreading	6
2.5	Digital tools	7
3.	Content	7
3.1	General elements	7
3.2	Introduction	7
3.3	Main chapters	8
3.4	Conclusion	9
4.	Citation and references	9
4.1	General remarks	9
4.2	What to cite	9
4.3	Managing your literature collection	10
4.4	How to cite	10
4.5	Shorter and longer quotations	10
4.6	Quotations in other languages and indirect quotations	11
4.7	Introducing quotations	11
5.	List of references	12
5.1	Monographs	12
5.2	Articles in collections	13
5.3	Articles in journals	13
5.4	Online sources and other 'odd' sources	13
6.	Declaration	16
7.	References and further reading	17

1. Formal conventions

1.1 Length

The length differs from course to course, but usually ranges from 7 to 12 pages of text. At the end of your term paper you should provide a word count. Text processing software, such as *Microsoft Word*, can perform an automatic word count. Title page, table of contents, the bibliography, and appendices should be excluded from the word count.

Written papers	Words*	Pages*
<i>Basismodule</i> (portfolios)	3500–4500 words	approx. 12–15
<i>Vertiefungsmodule</i>	4500–5500 words	approx. 15–18
<i>Praktikumsberichte</i> (internship reports)	3500–4500 words	approx. 12–15
<i>Zulassungsarbeiten Staatsexamen aller Lehramtsstudiengänge</i> (theses)	12000–17000 words	approx. 40–60

* excluding references and appendix (e.g. lesson plans, lists, worksheets etc.)

Before you start writing your paper, you should familiarize yourself with the tools you are using. Modern word processors like *Microsoft Word* or *OpenOffice Writer* (and optionally also typesetting tools like *LaTeX*) offer various functions that can assist you. Instead of setting formats like the type-face or the space between paragraphs by hand, you should make use of formatting styles (*Formatvorlagen*). These will not only ensure a consistent layout of your paper but also make it possible to generate the table of contents automatically. Once set up, you can re-use your formatting styles for all future papers (and with small changes also for papers in other subjects). You are also welcome to use the TEFL template for written papers (see “Downloads” online).

Tuhls (2019) and Datta (2017) provide in-depth information on how to make full use of *Microsoft Word* and *LaTeX* respectively.

In order for your spell checker to work correctly, do not forget to set the language of your document to the language you actually use, e.g. “*Englisch (Großbritannien)*”.

1.2 Title page

The first page of your paper should be the title page, which is unnumbered and provides the following pieces of information (cf. also Figure 1):

Top part of the page:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg• Didaktik der englischen Sprache und Literatur• type and title of seminar• module (<i>Modulzuordnung</i>) and ECTS points• name of the university teacher (with academic titles)• semester
Central part of the page:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• title of the seminar paper
Bottom part of the page:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• your name• your matriculation number (<i>Matrikelnummer</i>)• your subjects studied (with semester number) and course of study (e.g. <i>Lehramt Gymnasium</i>)• your postal address• your telephone number• your email address• the date of handing in your paper

1.3 Page layout

The page size of your paper should be A4 (portrait). Leave ample margins for comments and corrections (left and right at least 2.5 cm, top and bottom 2.5 cm). Only choose fonts with a good legibility (e.g. Cambria, Century Schoolbook or Times New Roman) sized 11 to 12 points are suitable for your running text. Do not mix different typefaces in your paper.

The line spacing (*Zeilenabstand*) of your running text should be set to 1.5. Footnotes, longer quotations and bibliography (see below) should be single-spaced.

Your text should be justified on both sides (*Blocksatz*) and paragraphs should either have their first lines indented or have a small space of about 6 points between them. If you choose to indent the paragraphs, make sure that the first paragraph after a heading does not have such an indentation.

Each page (except for the title page and the table of contents) should have a page number. Note that in seminar papers and final theses new chapters generally do not begin on a new

page. Only the references section and the appendix are preceded by a page break (*Seitenumbruch*).

1.4 Numbering

Use Arabic numerals for your headings (e.g. 2.3.4). If you think you need more than four levels (e.g. 2.3.4.2.8), you should consider revising the outline of your paper. A subsection should contain more than one idea expressed in a single paragraph. Each lower level should at least consist of two headings. Note that the references section and (optional) appendices are usually not numbered.

2. Typography

2.1 Italics and underlining

Italics are usually used to highlight words you want to emphasize, indicate titles of books, and mark foreign words or phrases. Remember that only titles of independent works, i.e. monographs, collections and journals, are italicized. Titles of journal articles, book chapters and the like must not be set in italics. Do not overuse italics for emphasizing words. Syntactic and lexical means are often more suitable to express emphasis.

If you have to italicize something within a stretch of italics, the type is normally switched back to roman type. Parentheses and brackets around italicized text should also be set in italics.

Some older style guides still suggest using underlining instead of italics. This goes back to the era of typewriters, which often could not produce italics – and is still useful in handwriting. As you will not be using a typewriter to produce your paper, there is absolutely no need for you to underline anything in your paper.

2.2 Quotation marks, apostrophes, hyphens, and dashes

Use typographically correct quotation marks in your paper. Opening and closing quotation marks in English look like a tiny 6 and a tiny 9 respectively (‘...’, “...”). Do not use the inch sign (") as a replacement for quotation marks.

Double quotation marks are used for shorter quotations (see below) and (optionally) titles of journal articles or book chapters. Single quotation marks are used for meanings, definitions, and quotations within quotations.

The term 'task' refers to an activity that focuses on meaning, is related to real life, and has an outcome.

Never use quotation marks for emphasis. A reader of your paper is likely to interpret this usage as irony. The apostrophe (') looks like a closing single quotation mark. On a German standard keyboard it is found on the same key as the hash or pound sign (#). Do not use accents (´ or `) as replacement for the apostrophe.

You should also distinguish between hyphens (-) and dashes (–). While hyphens are used to join words or syllables (e.g. twenty-three), dashes indicate parenthetical expressions – such as this one – and are also used for ranges of numerical values (e.g. pages 15–23). Dashes used in parenthetical expressions are surrounded by spaces, those indicating a range are not.

2.3 Tables, figures, and lesson plans

You can include tables and figures in your paper to highlight certain aspects or summarize key features. However, do not forget that they do not speak for themselves. Each table and figure should be labelled, e.g. "Table 1: Pedagogic Principles of ELT (based on ...)" and referred to in your written text. Spell Table and Figure with capital letters when you refer to them in the text:

e.g. "As the outline of pedagogic principles of ELT shows (see Table 1), ..."

If you include a lesson plan in your paper, you can either include it in the written text or in the appendix. Again, do not forget to label your lesson plan and refer to it in the paper:

e.g. "The lesson plan is illustrated in Table 2. It shows ..."

2.4 Proofreading

Do not forget to thoroughly proofread your paper, or even better, have someone else proofread it for you – ideally a native speaker. Although spell checkers have become quite good at what they do, they will never find all mistakes.

Make sure not to leave any notes and comments only intended for yourself in the final version of the paper. Come up with a consistent scheme for marking such comments (e.g. colour-coding or special characters) and search for these marks before handing in your paper.

Even a well-researched paper will appear sloppy and amateurish if sprinkled with typos and grammar mistakes and will therefore annoy your supervisor. No written work is ever completely error-free but you should make an effort to come as close to that ideal as you can.

2.5 Digital tools

Digital tools online can be very useful for writing your paper, translating text sections, and proofreading your paper. Be critical of the tools, however, as various technical terms are not necessarily translated appropriately for the German educational context.

Examples of digital tools:

- Grammarly: An online grammar-checking tool (freeware)
(<https://www.grammarly.com>)
- DeepL: An online translation service (not perfect, but at least better than Google Translate; also freeware) (<https://www.deepl.com/translator>)

3. Content

3.1 General elements

Consider your paper to be a little book. An academic paper always consists of these parts in this order: a title page, a table of contents, an introduction, the main part, a conclusion and finally an alphabetical list of the references you used. In some cases, you might need to add an appendix, which is usually the very last part of your paper. The appendix can include lists of suitable texts/materials, a lesson plan or a lesson sequence, sample materials, and worksheets.

3.2 Introduction

Every academic paper has an introduction. Its function is to guide the reader to the topic of the paper and give a brief outlook on what you are going to discuss and in which way you approach the topic.

The introduction always includes the following:

- What is the main leading question you are going to answer in your paper? You should be able to summarize this question in one sentence.
- Which specific aspect(s) of your topic are you going to discuss?

- What is relevant and new in your approach to the topic, i.e. what is the problem that justifies or prompts your leading question?
- What is your approach to answer this question? Outline shortly the main chapters of your paper and your line of argument

In addition to these points, the introduction can also include:

- reasons why you have chosen that particular perspective on the topic
- your particular educational focus (or foci), e.g. primary and/or secondary school etc.

3.3 Main chapters

The structure and content of the main part of your paper depends, of course, on your topic and the type of paper (e.g. portfolio, internship report, seminar paper etc.). Generally speaking, you should discuss relevant pedagogic theories, concepts, and research focusing on up-to-date literature and material. Filter what is relevant to your topic in focus and quote the most important pieces of information from experts within the particular fields. Summarize different authors' arguments and express your own well-founded thoughts on them. Find inconsistencies and contradictions in the authors' own arguments and be critical with regard to what they claim (e.g. based on research evidence, logical gaps in their line of argument, too few data from empirical studies etc.). Order all these aspects into a coherent line of argument that your reader can follow. Also, be critical and coherent.

Make sure there is a logical link between paragraphs and chapters so that each follows logically from the previous one; use conjuncts such as therefore, moreover, on the other hand, etc. Therefore, avoid one-sentence paragraphs.

Do not let quotations or data speak for themselves. Always refer to them critically or summarize the arguments raised. Both are only the means that help you to prove your point, so tell your reader to what extent they support your hypothesis and which conclusions you draw from them.

Chapter headings should always give an indication of your line of argument. Do not use "Chapter 1" or "Main Part" and avoid using the title of your whole paper as a heading of a chapter: The title of the paper covers the complete work and not only one part of it. Chapter headings are short and precise; "precise" means that they should not promise more nor less

than you actually deal with in the chapter, i.e. they should not be too general or cover only one aspect of what follows.

Finally, be concise. Discuss only what is relevant to your leading question(s) and do not get side-tracked by matters like biographical information about a TEFL researcher or funny anecdotes that happened during your research.

3.4 Conclusion

The content part of the paper closes with a conclusion. It should include a summary of your thematic focus, your approach, and (depending on the type of paper) an overview of the most important results and the answer to the leading research question you raised in the introduction. Optionally, you can refer to issues that have not been discussed and aspects relevant for future research (e.g. future perspectives).

4. Citation and references

4.1 General remarks

Knowing how and what to quote is one of the essential skills required when writing an academic paper. Failure to use references and citations correctly can result in charges of plagiarism and academic dishonesty. It is vital that you present correct and complete information on the sources you use. There are different ways to document quoted material. The method presented here is one of the most commonly used and convenient both for the reader and the author of a paper. If you choose to use a different style of documentation, remember that you have to be consistent and precise, and you should check with your supervisor if this is acceptable.

4.2 What to cite

Any sources used in your paper have to be presented in two places: the short reference within the running text and the list of references at the end of the paper. Whenever you present an idea that is not your own and not common knowledge, you are expected to cite it in the text. All sources have to be indicated, not only direct quotations. Every time you render an opinion or a result from the work of another scholar, you must indicate this by using “cf.” (Latin confer ‘compare’) before name, year and page number.

You should focus on citing up-to-date literature including journal articles for your seminar paper. Good starting points for your literature search are the MLA International Bibliography and the Bamberger Katalog (<https://katalog.ub.uni-bamberg.de/ubg-www/Katalog/>).

4.3 Managing your literature collection

Whenever you cite a source, you should immediately include it in your list of references. For shorter papers this can easily be done “by hand” in your word processor but for longer papers this method can quickly become confusing. The university offers the reference management software Citavi Pro free of charge. Details can be found on the University Library’s pages (<https://www.uni-bamberg.de/ub/citavi/>).

4.4 How to cite

Citation should generally be stated as Author (Year: Page) in the text, rather than as a bibliographical entry in a footnote, or as (Author Year: Page).

For citations with two or three authors, cite all author names (e.g. “Surkamp & Viebrock 2018” or “Legutke, Müller-Hartmann & Schocker-von Dithfurth 2009”). For citations with more than three authors, the abbreviation et al. (= Latin et alii ‘and others’) should be used for all but the first author (e.g. “Quirk et al. 1985”). Always give all author names in the list of references.

It is absolutely unacceptable in scholarly work to change the form or content of a quotation, e.g. giving a translation or adding italics not present in the original work. Additions or comments are inserted in square brackets and followed by your initials.

Changes in grammatical concord, e.g. changing the author’s “I” to “[he]”, and typographical adaptations, e.g. capitalization at the beginning of a quotation, are also indicated by using square brackets. Omissions within quotation marks are marked by three dots in square brackets “[...]”. If there is a mistake in the original text, you may add “[sic]” (Latin for so ‘this is the way I found it’) immediately after the error.

4.5 Shorter and longer quotations

Shorter quotations within the text are marked by double quotation marks (see examples above). Longer quotations (three lines or more) begin in a new line, are single-spaced and indented either on the left or on both sides about 1.25 cm. Note that there are no quotation marks around longer quotations.

Example of shorter quotations embedded in the text:

In his article on the Lexico-Grammar Approach, Hutz claims that there traditionally has been a clear distinction between vocabulary and grammar. However, he argues that “this sharp distinction is misleading in many ways since there is a much greater closeness between both domains” (Hutz 2018: 133).

Example of a longer quotation:

There has been some debate on the distinction between grammar and vocabulary. One recent claim is that the difference between grammar and vocabulary is not as clear cut as has been traditionally assumed:

Words in discourse are held together by grammar, which in turn largely depends on sets of words or phrases that are frequently used with them. Thus, grammar and vocabulary are intrinsically linked. The main idea of a lexico-grammar approach in language teaching is that vocabulary and grammar are not taught separately, but in combination. (Hutz 2018: 157)

4.6 Quotations in other languages and indirect quotations

If you quote in a language other than English, add a translation or summarize the key argument in your own words. Do not mix languages in one sentence. Examples are:

As Gehring notes, “[t]here is a tendency in current teaching and learning materials to include more global content” (Gehring 2021: 172; own translation).

Or

Gehring also observed that teaching materials today tend to include more global content (Gehring 2021: 172).

4.7 Introducing quotations

Quotations should never speak for themselves. Whenever you include a paraphrase, summary, or direct quotation, you should introduce it to your reader using a signal phrase. A signal phrase usually states the name of the author, the year of publication and the page number if necessary and includes an appropriate verb. Examples are:

As Gehring correctly observes, “...” (Gehring 2021: 172).

Eisenmann concludes that “...” (Eisenmann 2019: 33).

Kennedy finds “...” (Kennedy 1996: 255).

Remember you are quoting a text and not a person. This is also the reason why you generally use the present tense for introducing quotations, results and ideas from other sources. Phrases like “As Frank Haß wrote in his introductory guide to TEFL ...” are unsuitable.

5. List of references

At the end of the paper (and before a potential appendix) a complete alphabetical list of the sources used for your work is placed, ordered according to the last names of the authors. It begins on a new page and is entitled “References”. All books and articles referred to in the text must be listed and, vice versa, all those listed in the references must be referred to in the text. If you use databases such as corpora, group your sources into databases and other sources.

Both in the titles of books and in the titles of articles, all words except prepositions, articles and conjunctions may be capitalized. If you choose to do so, do it consistently.

Use indentation of the second and following lines (*hängender Einzug*) and avoid overformatting such as automatic list functions with bullet points.

If two references agree in author and year, the letters “a”, “b” etc. are added after the year both in the references in the text and in the list of references.

Citavi can produce a list of references according to this style automatically.

You may put the titles of journal articles and articles in collections in double quotation marks (“...”). If you choose to do so, do it consistently.

5.1 Monographs

author. year. *Title* [: *subtitle*]. [edition.] [number of volumes (if more than one).] [series and series number.] place: publisher.

Examples:

Hall, Graham. 2017. *Exploring English Language Teaching: Language in Action*. London, New York, NY: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

Johnson, Keith. 2018. *An Introduction to Foreign Language Learning and Teaching*. London: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

König, Lotta. 2018. *Gender-Reflexion Mit Literatur Im Englischunterricht: Fremdsprachendidaktische Theorie Und Unterrichtsbeispiele*. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien.

5.2 Articles in collections

You must refer to the article that you used in a collection of articles by quoting its author and title etc., and not by a wholesale reference to the whole collection.

author. year. title [: subtitle]. In: editor[s] (ed[s].), *collection title*. [series.] place: publisher. pages.

Examples:

Bardovi-Harlig, Kathleen; Mossman, Sabrina; Su, Yunwen. 2019. Integrating instructed second language research, pragmatics, and corpus-based instruction. In: DeKeyser, Robert; Botana, Goretti Prieto (eds.), *Doing SLA research with implications for the classroom: reconciling methodological demands and pedagogical applicability*. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company. 55–82.

Leivs, John M.; McCrocklin, Shannon. 2018. Reflective and Effective Teaching of Pronunciation. In: Zeraatpishe, Mitra et al. (eds.), *Issues in Applying SLA Theories toward Creative Teaching*. Leiden, Boston: BRILL. 77–89.

Llurda, Enric. 2016. 'Native Speakers', English and ELT: changing perspectives. In: Hall, Graham (ed.): *The Routledge handbook of English language teaching*. London: Routledge. 51–63.

5.3 Articles in journals

author. year. title[: subtitle]. *journal* volume(issue). pages.

Example:

Kaiser, D.J. 2017. English language teaching in Uruguay. *World Englishes* 36 (4). 744–759.

5.4 Online sources and other 'odd' sources

Whenever available you should cite trustworthy and academic sources. The sources can be printed or electronic books, online journals, and official websites (e.g. by the United Nations, Council of Europe, *Kultusministerium* etc.). If you use online sources, make sure that the information presented there is reliable. Try to find the author, title and date of the source and

make the entry in the list of references as precise and complete as possible. The last date given in the reference is the date on which you last accessed the site.

Websites:

Citing **individual articles from websites** (e.g., an online newspaper article) is very similar to monographs. Here, you do not insert links into your text – instead, you cite author and date as you would for a print publication. The link only appears in your references. Also, indicate the date at which you have visited the website, for example:

Handke, U. 2018. *Fünf der besten Methoden zur Differenzierung*. The English Academy & At Work. <https://www.the-english-academy.de/fuenf-der-besten-methoden-zur-differenzierung-im-englischunterricht/> (08 May 2021).

If you want to cite a **full website** in your text, it is sufficient to **insert the URL in brackets**, for example:

In order to investigate argumentation strategies on social media, a corpus of comments was extracted from *Instagram* (www.instagram.com).

Please make sure that your **URL is not a hyperlink** (blue and underlined) as this will be visible when you print your paper! If the URL appears to be a hyperlink, remove the link function and make sure that the font and size of the URL matches your text.

Songs:

Recording artist. Year of release. Title of song [Song]. On *title of album* [Medium of recording].
Label.

Example:

Dacus, L. 2018. Night Shift [Song]. On *Historian* [Album]. Matador Records.

Films:

Director, D. D. (Director). Date of publication. *Title of motion picture* [Film]. Production company.

Example:

Tarantino, Q. (Director). 1994. *Pulp fiction* [Film]. Miramax.

TV series:

Writer, W. W. (Writer), & Director, D. D. (Director). Original air date. Title of episode (Season number, Episode number) [TV series episode]. In P. Executive Producer (Executive Producer), *Series title*. Production company(s).

Example:

Kosh, A. (Writer & Director). 2019, September 25. One last con (Season 9, Episode 10) [TV series episode]. In D. Liman & D. Bartis (Executive Producers), *Suits*. Untitled Korsh Company; Universal Content Productions; Open 4 Business Productions.

Film from an online platform (e.g. YouTube):

Person or group who uploaded video. Date of publication. *Title of Video* [Video]. Website host.
<http://xxxxx>

Example:

Tasty. 2018, March 7. *7 recipes you can make in 5 minutes* [Video]. YouTube.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9_5wHw6l11o

6. Declaration

Attached to the paper, please submit the following declaration:

I hereby declare according to § 10 para. 4 APO that this term paper is the result of my own independent scholarly work and that in all cases material from the work of others is acknowledged. Quotations and paraphrases are clearly indicated and no material other than listed has been used. This written work has not been submitted at any university before. I hereby also declare to have e-mailed my lecturer an identical electronic version of my term paper. I am aware that this digital version can be subjected to a software-supported, anonymized check for plagiarism.

[Place, date]

[Signature]

Please note: If you wrote the paper in pairs or groups, make sure every student signs the declaration individually.

7. References and further reading

- Datta, Dilip. 2017. *LaTeX in 24 Hours: a practical guide for scientific writing*. Cham: Springer.
- Glasman-Deal, Hilary. 2010. *Science research writing for non-native speakers of English*. London: Imperial College Press.
- Hacker, Diana. 2012. *Rules for writers*. Boston: St. Martin's Press.
- Hutz, Matthias. 2018. Focus on Form: The Lexico-Grammar Approach. In: Surkamp, Carola; Viebrock, Britta (Eds.). *Teaching English as a foreign language: an introduction*. Stuttgart: Metzler. 133–159.
- Skern, Tim. 2011. *Writing Scientific English*. 2nd Ed. Stuttgart: UTB GmbH.
- Tuhls, G. O. 2019. *Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten schreiben mit Microsoft Office Word 365, 2019, 2016, 2013, 2010 (mitp Professional): Das umfassende Praxis-Handbuch*. Frechen: mitp.

Focus: secondary school

- Eisenmann, Maria & Summer, Theresa (Eds.). 2013. *Basic issues in EFL teaching and learning*. Heidelberg: Winter.
- Grimm, Nancy; Meyer, Michael; Volkmann, Laurenz. 2015. *Teaching English*. Tübingen: Narr Francke Attempto.
- Harmer, Jeremy. 2012. *Essential teacher knowledge: core concepts in English language teaching*. Harlow: Pearson Longman.
- Müller-Hartmann, Andreas; Schocker von Ditfurth, Marita. 2015. *Introduction to English language teaching*. Stuttgart: Klett.
- Surkamp, Carola; Viebrock, Britta (Eds.). 2018. *Teaching English as a foreign language: an introduction*. Stuttgart: Metzler.

Focus: primary school

- Bland, Janice (Ed.). 2015. *Teaching English to young learners: critical issues in language teaching with 3-12 year olds*. London: Bloomsbury.
- Brewster, Jean, Ellis, Gail & Girard, Denis. 2002. *The primary English teacher's guide*. Harlow: Pearson Education.
- Legutke, Michael; Müller-Hartmann, Andreas; Schocker-v. Ditfurth, Marita. 2015. *Teaching English in the primary school*. Stuttgart: Klett.
- Pinter, Annamaria. 2017. *Teaching young language learners*. Oxford: OUP.