Quoting Someone Requires A Citation

- If you use the work of another person and do not acknowledge it, that is **plagiarism**.
- You need a citation if you are using:
  - ideas
  - words
  - pictures
  from another source.
- This includes material from the Internet, unpublished work (including that of your classmates and information from oral sources).
- Plagiarisms is a very serious academic offense and can result in a warning, suspension or even an academic dismissal.

Source: New Mexico State University Library web site
http://nmsu.libguides.com/content.php?pid=30204&sid=779644
Different Ways of Using and Citing Material

• Using materials:
  – Paraphrase - Putting another person’s ideas into your own words. This is not a quote, but you still need a citation giving credit for the idea.
  – Verbatim - An exact quoting of words, with no changes. All quotes should be verbatim

• Citing materials:
  – Citation - This contains all the information one needs to find an article: author, title, date, publisher, etc. These can also be footnotes or endnotes that point to items in your bibliography.
  – Bibliography - A list of books and articles. At the end of the paper, this is sometimes called "References" or "Works Cited."

Different Styles of Citation

• There are many citation styles.
• While some are more commonly used than others, some disciplines require their citation style.
• The most commonly used styles in the humanities and social sciences are the MLA and APA citation styles.
Citation Styles

- **MLA** (*Modern Language Association*) – used in most in English literature and in other literary disciplines.
- **APA** (*American Psychological Association*) – used in most social sciences.
- In the sciences
  - **CBE** (*Council of Biology Editors*) – used in biology
  - **ACS** (*American Chemical Society*) – used in chemistry
  - **AIP** (*American Institute of Physics*) – used in Physics
  - **ACM** (*Association for Computing Machinery*) – used in computer science

MLA Style – Single Author

- In MLA style, you briefly credit a source by placing the author's last name and the page being referenced):
  - The first gambling Web site appeared in 1995 and online gambling has since become the most lucrative Internet business (Will 92).
- If you refer to the author by name in the first occurrence, you don't need to repeat his name:
  - George Will reported that in 2002 Internet gambling surpassed pornography to become the Internet's most lucrative business (92).

Source: Honolulu Community College Library web site
http://honolulu.hawaii.edu/legacylib/mlahcc.html
MLA Style – Multiple Author

• If there are two or three authors, you list them all.
  – It was found that too much e-mail made people depressed (Fake and False 227).

• If there are four or more, you just list the first following by the abbreviation et al.
  – Rob Lowe dancing with Snow White is generally regarded as the all-time low point of Academy Award telecasts (Dewey et al. 45).

Organization As Author

• When the listed author is an organization, the name of the organization is listed in the first occurrence or in parentheses.
  – The Business Software Alliance says the fighting software piracy actually helps a country develop a software industry (12).
  – Countries with high rates of software piracy do not have significant software industries (Business Software Alliance 12).

Source: Hacker Handbooks, Research and Documentation Online
http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/RES5e_ch08_s1-0001.html
#RES5e_ch08_p0065
Unknown Author

• If the author is unknown, use the entire title in a signal phrase or a short form of the title in parentheses.
  – Never give anyone your social security unless you are certain that they both need it and have a valid reason for requesting it ("Protecting Your Identity" 21).
  – The pamphlet "Protecting Your Identity From Theft and Keeping Yourself Safe" warns people not to give anyone your social security unless you are certain that they both need it and have a valid reason for requesting it (21).

Works Cited

• At the end of the paper, there should be a section titled, "Works Cited", in which the works cited are listed in alphabetical order by first author.
• Books:
MLA Listing for Periodical Articles

• For an article in a journal with volume and issue numbers:

• For an article in a monthly magazine:

• For an article in a weekly magazine:

MLA Listing For a Web Site

• The entire web site with an author:

• The entire web site with an organization as author:

• A short work from a web site:
MLA Listing For an Online Publication

• An article from an online scholarly journal:

• An article from a database:

APA Citations

• APA style is somewhat different from MLA style. The most obvious difference is that the year of the work is cited before the starting page:
  – The Business Software Alliance (2009) says the fighting software piracy actually helps a country develop a software industry (p. 12).
  – Countries with high rates of software piracy do not have significant software industries (Business Software Alliance 2009, p. 12).

Source: Hacker Handbooks, Research and Documentation Online http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/RES5e_ch09_s1-0002.html#RES5e_ch09_p0248
APA Book Listings


MLA Listing for Periodical Articles

• For an article in a journal with volume and issue numbers:

• For an article in a monthly magazine:

• For an article in a weekly magazine:
Resources

• There are several places online where you can get complete information on how to cite your sources:

• For MLA:
  – http://honolulu.hawaii.edu/legacylib/mlahcc.html
  – http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owlprint/747/01

• For APA:
  – www.library.cornell.edu/resrch/citmage/apa
  – http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/