

Citing Your Sources

It is important to cite the sources you use when you write a paper. When you gather articles, website, books, or other material for your research, make sure that you also collect the “pieces” needed to properly cite the work. This guide outlines the basics of both MLA (Modern Language Association) 6th edition and APA American Psychological Association) 5th edition documentation styles. For more in-depth help or for other types of material (such as newspapers, interviews, govt. documents, etc...) refer to the websites listed below, or consult the MLA or APA guides available in the library.

- **Duke Libraries** > Guide to Library Research: Assembling a List of Works Cited in Your Paper: www.lib.duke.edu/libguide/works_cited.htm
- **Wright State University’s Writing Center Mini-Manuals.** These are quick reference guides available for printing in pdf (Adobe Acrobat format).
 - **MLA Mini Manual:** www.wright.edu/academics/writingctr/mla2.pdf
 - **APA Mini Manual:** www.wright.edu/academics/writingctr/apa2.pdf
- Cites that link to several other sources:
 - **Citation Guides for Internet and Electronic Sources:**
www.library.ualberta.ca/guides/citation/
 - **Electronic References and Scholarly Citations:**
www.spaceless.com/WWWVL/

Citations in Your Research Paper:

You must cite (give credit to) whatever quotes, ideas, or information you use in your paper. The citations you use refer to your bibliography or works cited page, where all of your sources are listed in alphabetical order.

Click below on MLA or APA Guidelines for a quick reference page of examples. These are in pdf format, so you’ll need Adobe Acrobat Reader to view them (available for free at www.adobe.com).

[MLA Guidelines](http://lib2.clarkstate.edu/instruction/mla.pdf)

(lib2.clarkstate.edu/instruction/mla.pdf)

[APA Guidelines](http://lib2.clarkstate.edu/instruction/apa.pdf)

(lib2.clarkstate.edu/instruction/apa.pdf)

Plagiarism and Copyright Guidelines

What is plagiarism? The *Modern Language Association* defines plagiarism by stating . . .
"Plagiarism involves two kinds of wrongs. Using another person's ideas, information, or expressions without acknowledging that person's work constitutes intellectual theft. Passing off another person's ideas, information, or expressions as your own to get a better grade or gain some other advantage constitutes fraud . . . Plagiarism is almost always seen as a shameful act, and plagiarists are usually regarded with pity and scorn." Derived from the Latin *plagiarius* ("kidnapper"), plagiarism refers to a form of cheating that has been defined as "the false assumption of authorship: the wrongful act of taking the product of another persons mind, and presenting it as one's own" (Alexander Lindey, *Plagiarism and Originality* [New York: Harper, 1952]) . . . Plagiarism is a very serious charge for writers and students, and there are severe penalties for those who are caught taking credit for another person's work. (Joseph Gibaldi, *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 6th edition, 2003, pp.66-67*).

- Duke Libraries > Guide to Library Research: **Avoiding Plagiarism – Practical Strategies:** www.lib.duke.edu/libguide/plagiarism2

What is copyright and what constitutes fair use?

"Copyright is a legal device that provides the creator of a work of art or literature, or a work that conveys information or ideas, the right to control how the work is used." Stephen Fishman, Esq. *The Copyright Handbook*, 1996.

According to the U.S. Copyright Office (www.copyright.gov), "fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include:

- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
 - (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
 - (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
 - (3) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.
- **Copyright and Fair Use in the Classroom, on the Internet and the World Wide Web:** www.umuc.edu/library/copy.html