<u>Plagiarism and Citing Sources</u>

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is using another person's work without giving them credit.

Easy ways to avoid plagiarizing:

- Never cut and paste material into a paper.
- Cite your sources.

Learn More about Plagiarism

Avoiding Plagiarism (OWL at Purdue)
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/

Plagiarism.org
http://plagiarism.org/

Why are Citations so Important?

When researching a topic, you will be looking for various sources (such as books, articles, and websites) that support your argument. You will need to find good, reliable sources that you can incorporate into your paper. Information about these sources (such as title, author, and publication date) is what you will use to create your citations.

There are many reasons why it is important to cite the resources that you consult when researching a paper.

The most important of these are:

- Gives credit to authors whose works you have used (whether you quote them or not).
- Provides a trail by which others can locate the materials you consulted.
- Provides evidence of your research.
- Properly citing materials is one strategy to help you avoid plagiarizing.

You want to make sure you acknowledge the efforts of other writers and researchers. By citing your sources, you make certain that the writers of the sources you found are credited. Without citations, it might look like you have plagiarized someone else's work or ideas.

You want to make sure your readers can trace your research. If, for example, you found an article in the New York Times, you want to tell your readers how to find this article. You need to provide them with the title of the newspaper, when it was published, who wrote it, etc.

Where do citations go in a paper?

You will place the full citation of each source in your Works Cited section (also called a Bibliography or References), which will go at the end of your paper. When you quote or refer to one of your sources in your paper, you will use in-text citations (information in parentheses near the reference).

MLA Style Guide from OWL

Learn the basics of MLA style in this easy to use guide from Purdue's Online Writing Lab. Examples citations for books, scholarly journals, online periodicals, and more from the OWL (Online Writing Lab) at Purdue University:

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/

MLA Sample Works Cited Page
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/12/

MLA Sample Paper
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/13/

Purdue OWL: MLA Formatting - The Basics
This vidcast discusses how to format a paper using Microsoft Word according to MLA style.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24Y31UrG2q4&list=PL4917D9E21FA6EDFF&index=1

Purdue OWL: MLA Formatting: List of Works Cited
This vidcast introduces the viewers to the basics of MLA style documentation, focusing on the list of works cited.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EaFcJ3f4fJk&list=PL4917D9E21FA6EDFF&index=2

Citation Generators

Free tools designed to assist in generating citations for crediting information from other people.

NOTE: Some citation generators do not reflect recent MLA Handbook. Use such resources with caution.

EasyBib
Click on source type, then click on Enter required information, and click on "Create citation". [A service of ImagineEasy Solutions] http://www.easybib.com/#sourceList