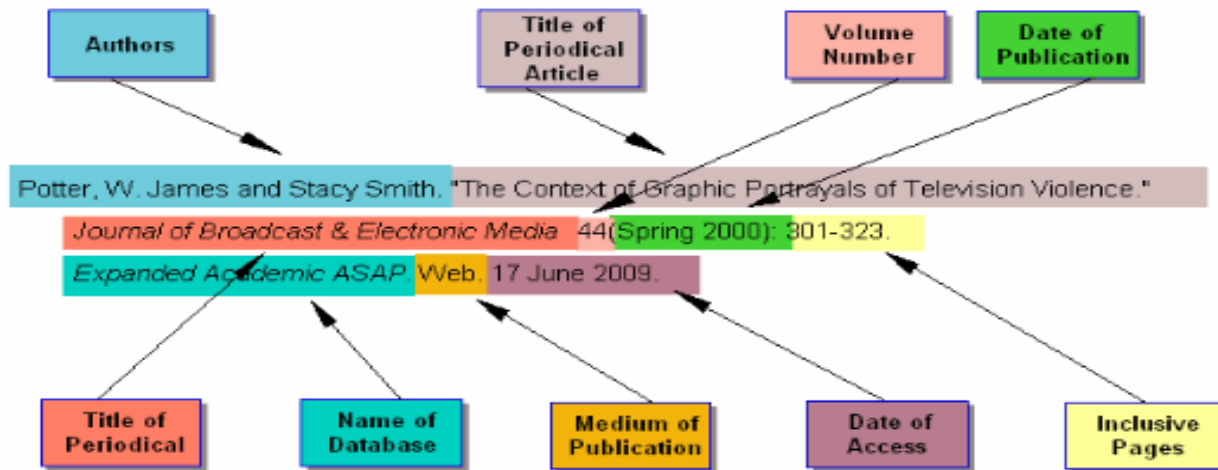


Why We Cite



The history of citations

from Topsy Smalley's "Why We Cite"

Adapted by Eve Hinkley

It all started with...

Johann Gutenberg and the Amazing Printing Press



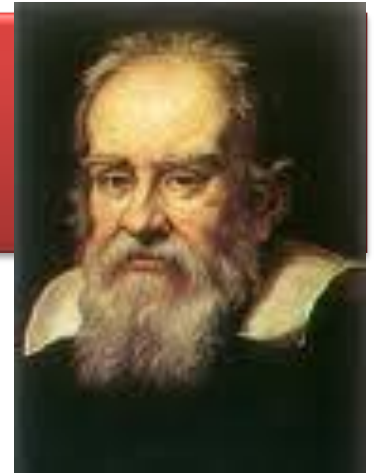
A little history...

- **1455** Gutenberg introduces mechanical movable type. This means you can produce massive amounts of printed materials.
- Gutenberg Bible printed.
- **1604** King James Bible printed.

Why do you think the Bible was the first printed book?



Galileo



- **1616** Church says that the earth is center of the universe.
- **1633** Galileo is **warned** not to teach that the sun is the center and planets revolve around it.
- He's under **house arrest** for the rest of his life.



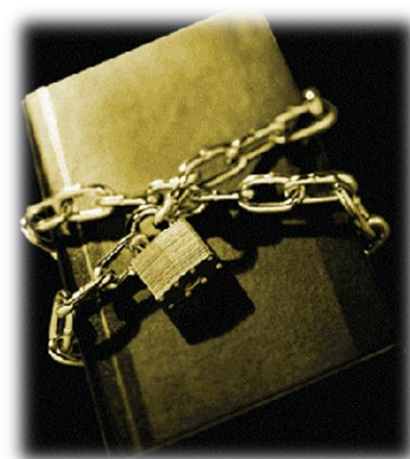
~~Censorship~~

Number of printers in England is limited by law.

1644 Parliament passes the Licensing Act – printed work must be submitted to an **official censor**.

Penalties?

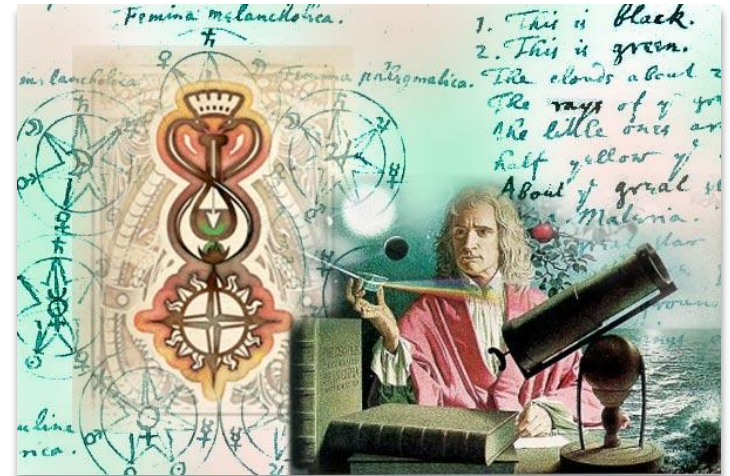
fines, imprisonment, confiscation of equipment, *even death*.



CENSORED

Founding of the Royal Society

- **1660** Group of learned men in London organize the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge – to promote scientific discussion.
- Remember, just 30 years ago, Galileo was under house arrest for *his* scientific ideas!



**VERY
daring!**

The Early Years

- Met in people's homes--very cozy.
- Discussed science, view experiments, communicate discoveries to each other
- Within the group of scientists, people felt they **owned their ideas**.
-
- But... it was **okay to share** with people whom you knew and trusted!
- Kind of like recipes...



Secretary Henry Oldenburg

His duties:

- Write up minutes of meetings; distribute them
- Communicate with scientists in other countries
- Catch people up on what was happening within the Royal Society and other groups

Oldenburg's Bright Idea

- It's a LOT of work. Oldenburg says, "Too much!" Let's start a **publication!**
- Not everyone was keen with the idea: sharing your science ideas with your friends and acquaintances ok, but a **publication?**
- Something **others could just pick up and read?**
- And...
- Weren't ideas **owned by people!**



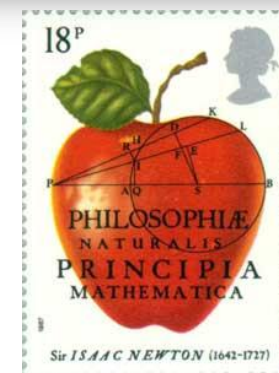
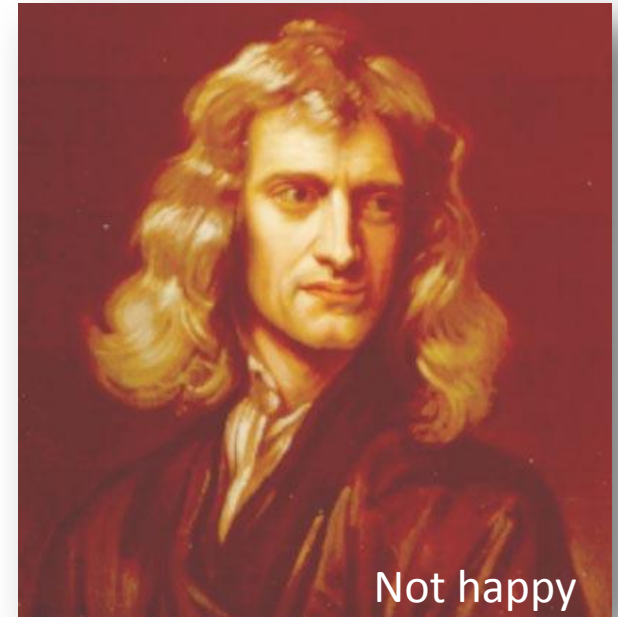
What Oldenburg Pioneered

- Talked people into giving up ownership of ideas in exchange for **getting cited!**
- Started custom of indicating **when manuscripts were submitted** at the bottom of first page – to establish **scientific priority**
- Established **peer review** – manuscripts were read by others and would be recommended for publication, or NOT
- **Abstracts...Volume...Issue ...Numbers!**
Oh my!



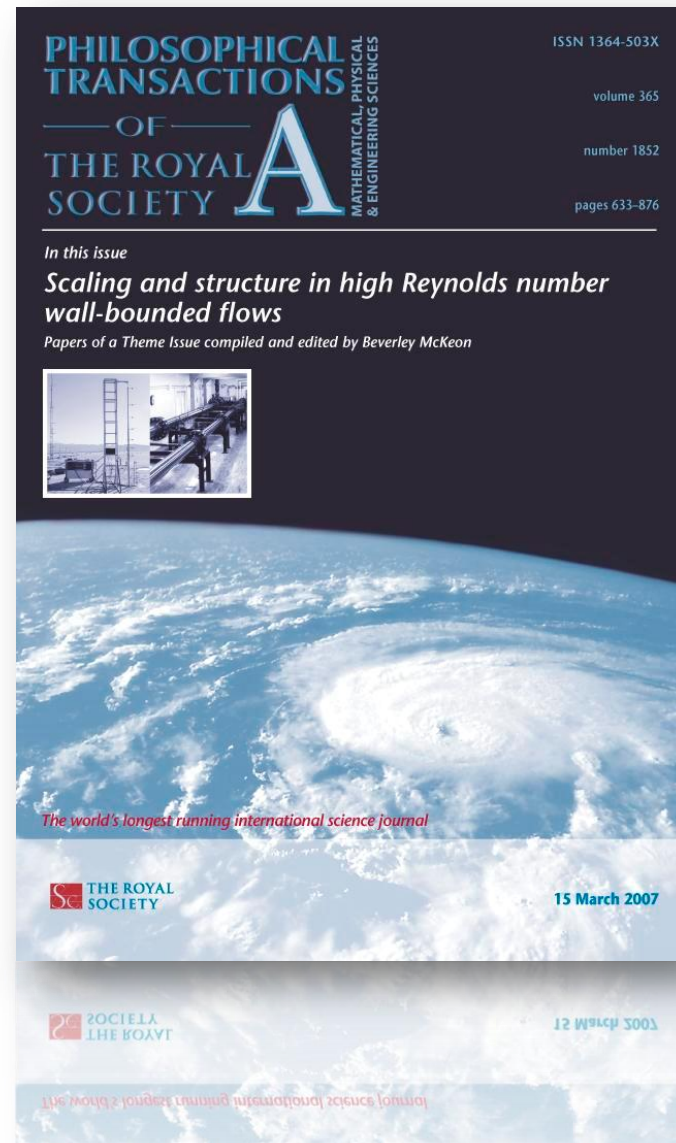
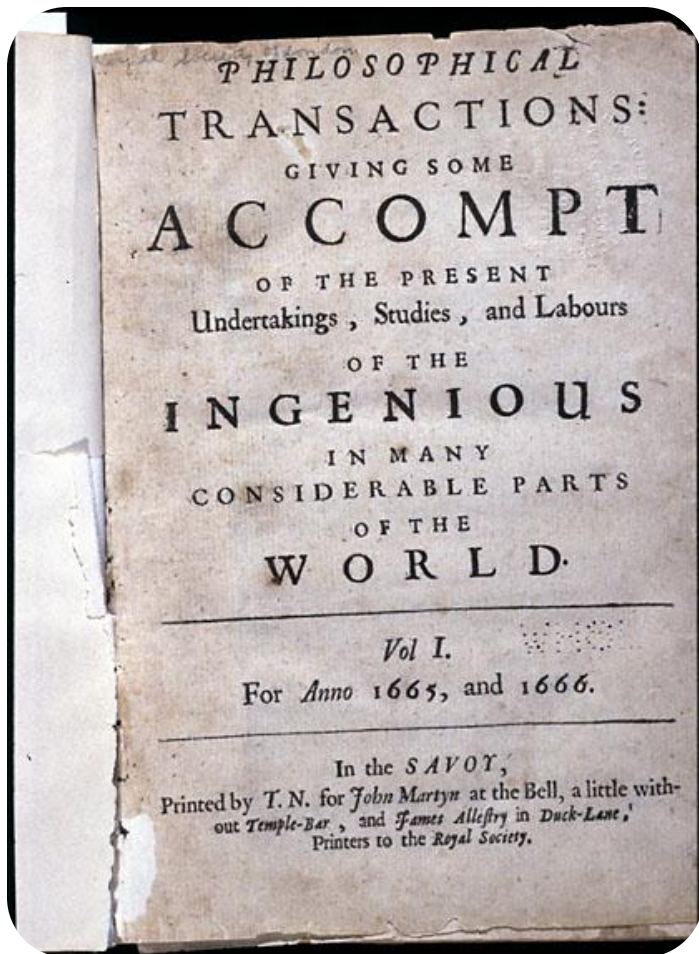
Not Everyone was Happy...

- *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* – first published in **1665**
- Still being published – world's **longest running** scientific journal!
- When Newton first published in the journal in 1672 – he published **in code, which he gave only to his friends...**



1665 & Today

Sharing Ideas and Getting Credit by **Citing!**



APA Citation

- Credit
- Priority

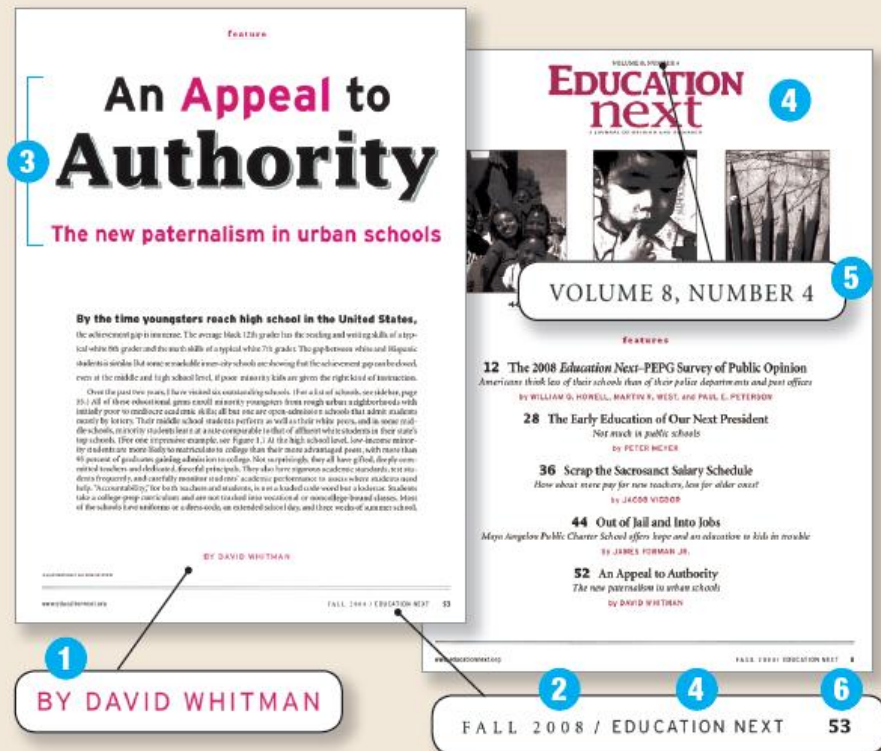
Source: Hacker/Sommers (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010).

This model follows the style guidelines in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, 6th ed. (2010).

Citation at a glance | Article in a periodical (APA)

To cite an article in a print periodical in APA style, include the following elements:

- 1 Author
- 2 Year of publication
- 3 Title of article
- 4 Name of periodical
- 5 Volume number; issue number, if required
- 6 Page numbers of article



REFERENCE LIST ENTRY FOR AN ARTICLE IN A PRINT PERIODICAL

Whitman, D. (2008). An appeal to authority: The new paternalism in urban schools. *Education Next*, 8(4), 53-58.

MLA Citation

Source: Hacker/Sommers (Boston:
Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010).

Citation at a glance | Article from a database (MLA)

To cite an article from a database in MLA style, include the following elements:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Author of article | 6 Page numbers of article ("n. pag." if there are none) |
| 2 Title of article | 7 Name of database |
| 3 Title of periodical | 8 Medium |
| 4 Volume and issue numbers (for journal) | 9 Date of access |
| 5 Date or year of publication | |

WORKS CITED ENTRY FOR AN ARTICLE FROM A DATABASE

1 2
Kranz, David L. "Tracking the Sounds of Franco Zeffirelli's *The Taming of the Shrew*." 3 4 5 6 7
Literature-Film Quarterly 36.2 (2008): 94-112. Academic
8 9
OneFile. Web. 28 Oct. 2008.

The screenshot shows the Academic OneFile interface. At the top, the GALE CENGAGE Learning logo is visible. Below the search bar, there are tabs for "Previous Searches", "Dictionary", "Title List", and "Help". The search results are displayed for a "Publication Search" in the "JIN ('Literature-Film Quarterly')LIMITS:(DA(20080401))" database. The results list the following information:

- Title:** Tracking the sounds of Franco Zeffirelli's *The Taming of the Shrew*. (Critical essay).
- Author(s):** David L. Kranz.
- Source:** *Literature-Film Quarterly* 36.2 (April 2008): p94(19). (9412 words).
- Document Type:** Magazine/Journal.
- Bookmark:** [Bookmark this](#).
- Library Links:** [Full Text](#) :COPYRIGHT 2008 Salisbury State University.

Numbered callouts (1-9) from the left margin point to the following elements in the citation and the database record:

- 1: Author of article (David L. Kranz)
- 2: Title of article ("Tracking the Sounds of Franco Zeffirelli's *The Taming of the Shrew*")
- 3: Title of periodical (*Literature-Film Quarterly*)
- 4: Volume and issue numbers (36.2)
- 5: Date or year of publication (2008)
- 6: Page numbers of article (94-112)
- 7: Name of database (Academic OneFile)
- 8: Medium (Web)
- 9: Date of access (28 Oct. 2008)

Cabrillo College Library MLA handout

Web Resources by
Subject >
“C” for Citations >
Choose: MLA

MLA Style

[MLA Style Guide](#) -- Citation format
handout from the Cabrillo College
Library (.pdf file)

[MLA List of Works Cited](#) -- From
Research & Documentation Online

Selected Citation Guide – MLA Style

Books

Electronic books, one author

Author. *Title*. Edition statement if not the first edition. City of
publication: Publisher, Publication year. *Database name*.
Medium. Date of access.

Junker, Karan. *Gardening with Woodland Plants*. 2nd ed. Portland:
Timberland, 2007. *EBSCOHost Ebook Collection*. Web. 5
Aug. 2011.

Printed Books, one author

Author. *Title*. Edition statement if not the first edition. City of
publication: Publisher, Publication year. Medium.

Kettlewell, Caroline. *Electric Dreams: One Unlikely Team of Kids
and the Race to Build the Car of the Future*. New York:
Carol & Graf, 2004. Print.

Printed Books, two or three authors

[four or more authors, use et al. after the first
author's name]

Author, Author, and Author. *Title*. Edition statement if not the
first edition. City of publication: Publisher, Publication
year. Medium.

Byatt, Andrew, Alastair Forthergill, and Martha Holmes. *The Blue
Planet: A Natural History of the Oceans*. New York: DK,
2001. Print.

Printed Books, one editor

[multiple editors follow the same form as authors]

Editor, ed. *Title*. Edition statement if not the first edition. City of
publication: Publisher, Publication Year. Medium.

Journal Articles – electronic & print

Electronic journal articles from a subscription database

Author. "Article title." *Title of publication* volume.issue
(Publication year): Page range. *Database name*.
Medium. Date of access.

Farr, Thomas. "Diplomacy in an Age of Faith." *Foreign Affairs*
87.2 (2008): 110-24. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 4
Aug. 2011.

Printed Journal articles with a volume number and no issue number

Author. "Article title." *Title of publication* Volume (Publication
year): page range. Medium.

Friedman, Warren. "Volunteerism and the Decline of Violent
Crime." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 88
(1998): 1453-74. Print.

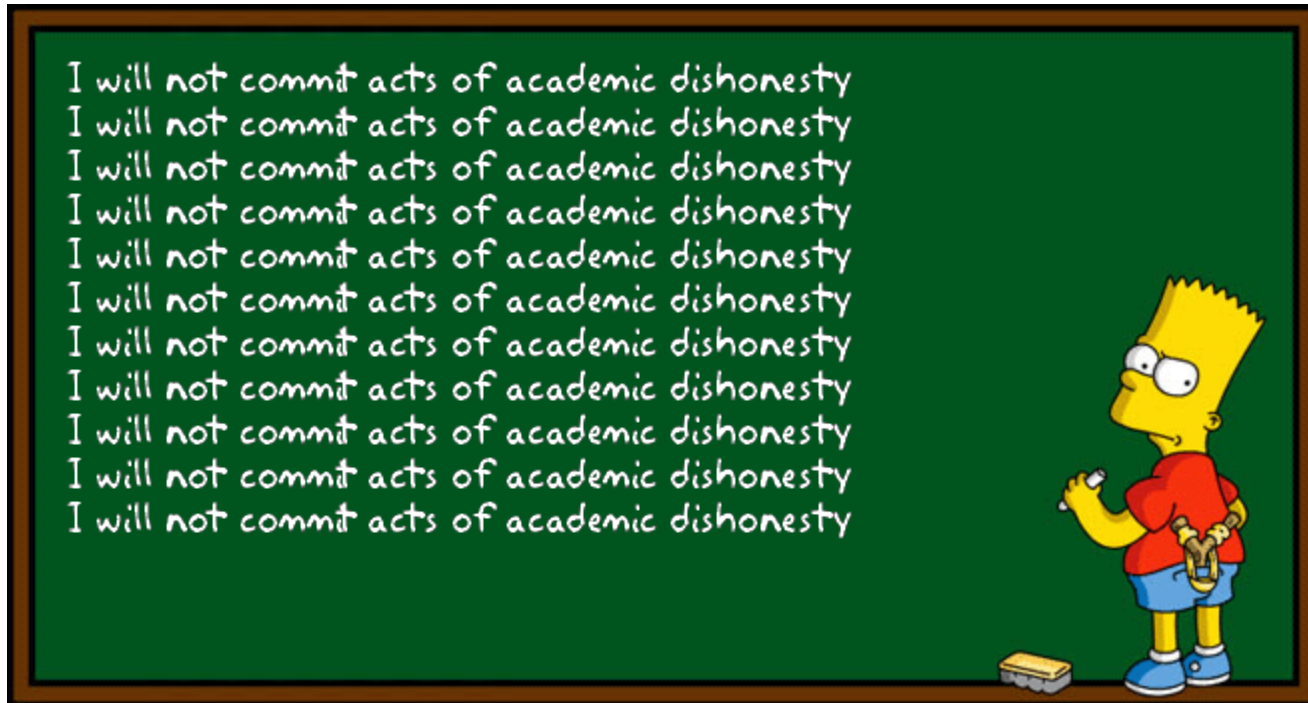
Printed Journal articles with volume and issue numbers

Author. "Article title." *Title of publication* Volume:issue
(Publication year): page range. Medium.

Napoli, Philip. "Deconstructing the Diversity Principle." *Journal of
Communication* 49.4 (1999): 7-34. Print.

Magazine Articles – electronic & print

Plagiarism and Cheating: How to avoid both



Are you cheating?



Think back ...
to grade school,
you were taking a test,
you didn't know the answer.
So you took a quick peek at the
test of the person sitting in front
of you. They call that cheating!

But now you're in college, and you're working alone on a research paper.

How can there be cheating?

As you look through books, magazines, and newspapers, you will find information that is just perfect for your research paper. You may want to take those perfect words and copy and paste them into your paper.



That's a big problem!

If you take words from a book, magazine, or newspaper article and copy and paste them exactly into your paper, it is CHEATING! The same as when you were in grade school.



Instead of copying off the student sitting next to you ...

the person you are stealing from is the author of the book, magazine, or newspaper article you are reviewing for your research!



When you are in college, cheating is called plagiarism.

Plagiarism is defined by *Dictionary.com* as:

the unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one's own original work.



So how do you avoid Plagiarism?

By using three key research techniques:

1. Paraphrasing
2. Quoting
3. Citing your sources

Cite your paraphrase

- Write down the source (including the page) so you can credit it if you decide to use the material into your paper.
- Cite your paraphrase. Remember that these are not your ideas so you must give credit to where you got them.

A citation looks
like this:

Romero, George. *Yosemite National Park Guidebook*.
San Francisco, CA: West coast Publishing Company, 2011.
Print.

Citing Your Sources



Citing your sources is valuable because it ...

helps you avoid plagiarizing and it allows the reader of your paper to find your research sources.

How to cite a book

Pattern:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication:
Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

Example:

Romero, George. *Yosemite National Park Guidebook*. San
Francisco, CA: Westcoast Publishing Company, 2011.
Print.

How to cite a magazine article

Pattern:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical* Day Month
Year: pages. Medium of publication.

Example:

Smith, Rosa. "The Trails of Yosemite National Park."
National Parks of America 25 March 2011: 70 -71. Print

Sources:

Owl Purdue Online Writing Lab. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue University, 1995-2011.
Web. 23 Apr. 2011.

Images from:

<http://scienceinthesky.com/2010/11/19/reactions-to-recent-examples-of-academic-dishonesty/>

<http://www.makinitinmichigan.com/homeworkhelp.asp>

<http://www.pppst.com/>

<http://cleared2drive.wordpress.com/tag/college-drinking/>

<http://www.globalnerdy.com/2008/08/08/copy-and-paste/>

<http://www.insideindianabusiness.com/newsitem.asp?ID=41066>

<http://www.shoutmeloud.com/how-to-fight-back-to-content-theft-plagiarism.html>

<http://www.bus.miami.edu/undergraduate-programs/career-services/index.html>